



AYGAZ A.Ş.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Founded in 1961, Aygaz is Turkey's first and largest integrated LPG company. Managing the entire LPG value chain, from procurement to end-user delivery, Aygaz provides uninterrupted service across the country through its extensive distribution network and strong logistical infrastructure. Supplying 52% of Turkey's LPG imports, Aygaz operates with a robust supply and distribution chain supported by both maritime and land transportation. The company ensures that LPG reaches consumers in a safe, high-quality, and accessible manner. As a company operating in the energy sector, Aygaz views the fight against climate change as a key corporate responsibility. Efforts toward energy efficiency, resource management, and emission reduction are integrated into its business processes. Modernization projects carried out at facilities aim to reduce environmental impact and improve operational efficiency. Aygaz systematically monitors its energy consumption, develops technological solutions to minimize environmental effects, and incorporates sustainability-focused decision-making into its operations. Environmental management practices are implemented at all company facilities, with goals such as reducing waste, increasing recycling rates, and using resources more efficiently. The evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities is also a priority for Aygaz. Environmental factors are considered in operational and financial decision-making processes, and steps toward climate-focused transformation are planned and executed accordingly. Aygaz does not limit its environmental responsibility to regulatory compliance. It also conducts awareness-raising initiatives for its employees, business partners, and stakeholders. The company's long-term goal is to transform its business model in a way that contributes to a low-carbon, climate-resilient energy system and to take a leading role in this transition. In addition to its core activities, Aygaz carries out operations through its subsidiaries: - Akpa, operating in LPG and fuel product sales and marketing, - Anadoluhisari Tankercilik, responsible for LPG

maritime transport, - Aygaz Doğal Gaz, active in LNG and natural gas markets, - and Bal Kaynak, which manages the Pürsu packaged water brand. These subsidiaries support Aygaz's integrated business model and contribute to its growth in line with sustainability and operational excellence goals.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years
[Fixed row]

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

2487667

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

Aygaz and its subsidiaries in which it holds more than 50% ownership interest (including Balkanyakı-Pürsu, Aygaz Doğalgaz, and Anadoluhisarı Tankercilik) have been included in this year's CDP Report. The same reporting boundary has also been adopted for the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) report, which is being prepared for the first time this year in accordance with mandatory regulatory requirements.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRFAYGZ12419

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AYGAZ

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

7890000PALXE0100Q814

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

628120636

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Aygaz integrates sustainability principles across its supply chain management practices. In this context, all Tier 1 suppliers were included in a comprehensive sustainability evaluation process. Priority was given to suppliers with high sustainability impact, particularly those providing non-substitutable goods or services and accounting for 80% of total procurement spend. As a result, 49 suppliers were identified as critical suppliers. These critical suppliers were asked to complete a self-assessment questionnaire covering key ESG topics through an online platform. Following this assessment, a third-party verification process was conducted for a selected group of 14 suppliers. As part of its commitment to transparent and comprehensive climate reporting, Aygaz also incorporates procurement-related data into its Scope 3 emissions calculations. This enables a more accurate assessment of the company's overall value chain impact and supports data-driven engagement with suppliers. Based on the insights gathered from these evaluations, Aygaz plans to implement capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening suppliers' sustainability performance. These include tailored online training sessions, webinars, and a recognition program to incentivize improvement and engagement. In line with its continuous improvement approach, Aygaz also plans to expand its efforts further upstream in the value chain in the upcoming periods, aiming for a more holistic and resilient supply chain sustainability strategy.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
☒ Downstream value chain
☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Recycling
☒ Landfill

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Aygaz classifies and monitors its climate-related risks and opportunities within the framework of risk management. The company evaluates these identified risks and opportunities over three time horizons: short-term (0–1 year), medium-term (1–5 years), and long-term (5 years and beyond). These timeframes are incorporated into the company's strategic planning, and each risk and opportunity is classified in accordance with the relevant time horizon. The time scales have been differentiated due to the varying likelihood and impact levels of risks over time. In this context, short-term risks are those with potential operational and financial impacts in the near term; medium-term risks relate to regulatory and market transitions; and long-term risks primarily focus on physical climate impacts and structural changes.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Aygaz classifies and monitors its climate-related risks and opportunities within the framework of risk management. The company evaluates these identified risks and opportunities over three time horizons: short-term (0–1 year), medium-term (1–5 years), and long-term (5 years and beyond). These timeframes are incorporated into the company's strategic planning, and each risk and opportunity is classified in accordance with the relevant time horizon. The time scales have been differentiated due to the varying likelihood and impact levels of risks over time. In this context, short-term risks are those with potential operational and financial impacts in the near term; medium-term risks relate to regulatory and market transitions; and long-term risks primarily focus on physical climate impacts and structural changes.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Aygaz classifies and monitors its climate-related risks and opportunities within the framework of risk management. The company evaluates these identified risks and opportunities over three time horizons: short-term (0–1 year), medium-term (1–5 years), and long-term (5 years and beyond). These timeframes are incorporated into the company's strategic planning, and each risk and opportunity is classified in accordance with the relevant time horizon. The time scales have been differentiated due to the varying likelihood and impact levels of risks over time. In this context, short-term risks are those with potential operational and financial impacts in the near term; medium-term risks relate to regulatory and market transitions; and long-term risks primarily focus on physical climate impacts and structural changes.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Local

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☒ Internal company methods

☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

☒ Tornado

☒ Avalanche

☒ Heat waves

☒ Subsidence

☒ Cold wave/frost

☒ Landslide

☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☒ Heat stress

☒ Water stress

☒ Sea level rise

☒ Declining water quality

☒ Temperature variability

☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☒ Changes to national legislation

☒ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☒ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☒ Changing customer behavior

☒ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☒ Declining ecosystem services

☒ Rationing of municipal water supply

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☒ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, Aygaz prepared its sustainability report in line with ISSB IFRS S1 and S2 standards, fully adapted to the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). As part of this process, the company assessed its environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, building on the findings of a previously conducted double materiality assessment. This materiality analysis had identified priority ESG topics by evaluating both the impact of Aygaz's operations on the environment and society, and the financial implications of sustainability-related issues for the company. These topics served as the basis for analyzing how Aygaz depends on natural and social systems (e.g., water resources, ecosystem services), the potential positive or negative impacts it generates, and the associated risks and opportunities. The risk and opportunity assessments focused on direct operations. These evaluations were integrated into the company's strategic and operational decision-making processes to ensure resilience and long-term value creation.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, Aygaz prepared its sustainability report in accordance with ISSB IFRS S1 and S2 standards and the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). Based on a previous double materiality analysis, the company identified environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities within the downstream value chain. Dependencies on access to clean energy and emissions resulting from product use were examined in the context of key transition risks. Aygaz aims to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030 compared to the 2017 baseline year. The company uses LPG and LNG as transition fuels and is evaluating investments in alternative energy sources such as biogas and hydrogen. This approach accelerates the company's transition to a low-carbon economy and strengthens its market position. Transition to electric vehicles, carbon pricing, and regulatory developments are assessed as significant risks, while product innovation and clean energy solutions are identified as opportunities. Aygaz monitors climate-related risks and opportunities within the TCFD framework and takes measures against risks arising from carbon regulations and competition. The company supports its sustainability goals by preparing a 2050 decarbonization roadmap and adhering to the principle of transparent sharing of progress. Developments within the downstream value chain are adopted as strategic priorities.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Aygaz has conducted a double materiality analysis considering the impacts of its activities from the perspective of its stakeholders. Based on the identified high-material and material topics, the company has comprehensively evaluated physical and transition risks and opportunities both within its direct operations and across its downstream value chain in alignment with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). This approach clearly demonstrates the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Furthermore, the 2024 Aygaz Sustainability Report presents a matrix on page 27 that illustrates the financial implications of these priority topics for Aygaz alongside their impacts on stakeholders. Additionally, pages 17 to 21 provide a detailed explanation of the risks, opportunities, and their interrelationships. This evidence shows that the interactions among environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are systematically assessed and managed.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In Aygaz's biodiversity risk assessment process, priority locations were identified by considering the ecological sensitivity of its facilities and their impacts on nature. Within this scope, sectoral impacts were analyzed using tools such as SBT-N and WWF, while proximity to protected areas and threatened species was assessed through IBAT. Terminals such as Aliğa and Işıkkent stood out due to their high impact scores and sensitive ecosystems. Additionally, a separate water risk assessment was conducted for 11 Aygaz facilities using the WRI (World Resources Institute) Water Risk Atlas, evaluating factors such as water scarcity, quality risks, and regulatory pressures to determine the level of water dependency and associated risks in detail.

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

Select from:

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

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

Aygaz Spatial Map.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Aygaz defines a substantive environmental risk as one that may significantly affect its operations, supply chain, compliance obligations, reputation, or financial performance. The company has incorporated the identification, assessment, prioritization, and monitoring of sustainability- and climate-related risks into its corporate risk management system. Risks such as climate change, carbon regulations, energy transition, resource availability, and environmental compliance are categorized under operational, financial, market, technological, legal, and reputational risks. Risk assessment is conducted using a 5x5 matrix, considering several parameters: likelihood of occurrence, potential impact on operations and financials, position within the value chain (direct operations, upstream, downstream), time horizon (short-, medium-, or long-term), and classification as either physical or transition risk. A risk is considered substantive if it exceeds internal materiality thresholds defined

within this framework and has the potential to disrupt Aygaz's core operations or strategic objectives. To evaluate the financial impacts of identified risks and opportunities, a financial threshold has been established, calculated based on revenue. In cases where the expected financial impact of a risk or opportunity remains below this threshold, and where uncertainties arising from local and global developments are high—leading to ambiguity in decision-making processes—the company has opted not to disclose these impacts quantitatively. Instead, Aygaz communicates the qualitative impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities. This approach ensures alignment with both the internal risk assessment framework and the overarching objective of maintaining transparency regarding sustainability-related challenges without compromising the clarity and accuracy of financial disclosures.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Aygaz defines a substantive environmental risk as one that may significantly affect its operations, supply chain, compliance obligations, reputation, or financial performance. Similarly, a substantive environmental opportunity is one that could materially enhance Aygaz's competitiveness, reduce costs, open new markets, improve resilience, or support the achievement of sustainability and carbon-neutrality targets. The company has integrated the identification, assessment, prioritization, and monitoring of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities into its corporate risk management system. Risks and opportunities such as climate change, carbon regulations, energy transition, resource efficiency, and environmental compliance are evaluated under key categories including operational, financial, market, technological, legal, and reputational. A 5x5 matrix is used to assess both risks and opportunities based on parameters such as likelihood of occurrence, potential impact on operations and financials, position within the value chain (direct operations, upstream, downstream), time horizon (short-, medium-, or long-term), and classification as physical or transition in nature. An issue is considered substantive if it exceeds internal materiality thresholds and has the potential to disrupt operations or influence strategic objectives. Examples of substantive opportunities may include access to new technologies or markets arising from the energy transition, improvements in resource efficiency (e.g., renewable energy use, water savings), and regulatory incentives or reputational advantages due to environmental leadership. To assess the financial impact of identified risks and opportunities, a financial threshold has been determined based on company revenue. If the expected financial impact remains below this threshold, and high uncertainty due to local and global developments causes ambiguity in decision-making, Aygaz chooses not to disclose the quantitative financial impacts. Instead, the qualitative effects of climate-related risks and opportunities are reported.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Potential water pollutants are identified and classified in line with national regulations issued by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in Türkiye. These regulations define sector- and location-specific discharge parameters and pollutant limits. The identification process begins with determining the type of activity and industrial classification of the facility. In Türkiye, this is governed under the Water Pollution Control Regulation and relevant discharge permits. Facilities are categorized based on sectoral characteristics, such as oil and gas, chemicals, manufacturing, or energy, and the expected pollutant profile is defined accordingly. The Ministry specifies pollutant parameters (such as COD, BOD, pH, hydrocarbons, heavy metals, etc.) and acceptable limit values, depending on: the receiving body, the geographical location and the type and scale of industrial activity. Aygaz is subject to Discharge Permits (Deşarj İzinleri), which explicitly list the pollutants

that must be monitored, their limit values, and sampling frequency. These permits are issued based on feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments (EIA), if applicable.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil and petroleum derivatives can form a layer on the water surface, blocking oxygen transfer, threatening aquatic life, and contaminating drinking water sources.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Aygaz uses industry-specific treatment and sealing systems to prevent oil-based waste during filling and transportation operations. Periodic maintenance and monitoring at facilities help minimize leakage risks.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

High Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) indicates a large amount of organic matter in wastewater, which can lead to oxygen depletion in water bodies, negatively affecting aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Aygaz applies treatment processes specifically designed to reduce COD levels in wastewater. Treated effluent is regularly monitored to ensure compliance with legal discharge limits and to protect aquatic ecosystems.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Heavy metals and other inorganic pollutants are toxic to aquatic life and can accumulate in the food chain, posing risks to human health.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Aygaz employs chemical precipitation and filtration as part of its physical-chemical treatment methods to eliminate such pollutants. Discharges are managed to meet regulatory limit values.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

High nitrate concentrations can cause eutrophication and pose health risks, particularly in drinking water, such as methemoglobinemia.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Aygaz implements nitrogen removal processes in its wastewater management and controls effluent water quality through regular sampling. All practices are carried out in full compliance with local regulations.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphates contribute to nutrient overload, causing oxygen depletion and disrupting aquatic ecosystem balance

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Aygaz controls phosphate levels through chemical precipitation and advanced treatment technologies. Discharges are continuously monitored to minimize environmental impacts.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to assessments made considering the impact of regulatory processes on the sector, the risk of increased operational and financial costs is anticipated with the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Considering the impact of regulatory developments on the sector, the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms is expected to pose a risk of increased operational and financial costs. To assess the financial implications of this transition risk, Aygaz utilized LPG demand projections under the IEA STEPS, IEA APS, and IEA NZE scenarios, as well as Emissions Trading System (ETS) price expectations as determined by Koç Holding. Based on these inputs, potential cost estimates were calculated for the years 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2050. However, due to the uncertainty regarding the likelihood, timing, and long-term impact of future climate-related carbon pricing mechanisms, and the lack of sufficient data, the financial impact is not disclosed in quantitative terms. The anticipated effects of this risk include increases in both operational and financial costs over the selected time horizons.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Carbon pricing presents a potential financial risk as climate policies increasingly introduce carbon taxes and Emissions Trading Systems (ETS). In Turkey, the ETS is still under development, and uncertainties regarding its scope, timing, and cost implications create exposure to future compliance obligations. Such mechanisms may lead to higher operational expenses, affect profitability, and reduce competitiveness. To prepare for this risk, the company considers shadow carbon prices in its scenario analyses, ranging from USD 25/tCO₂ in 2028 to USD 48/tCO₂ in 2050. Although quantitative assessments remain limited due to regional data gaps, these reference values are used in financial planning and investment evaluations to estimate potential impacts. Regular third-party verification and digital monitoring of emissions data enhance the company's readiness. By embedding carbon cost considerations into decision-making and prioritizing efficiency, renewable energy, and low-carbon technologies, the company aims to mitigate financial exposure while supporting a resilient transition strategy.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, as well as the lack of sufficient data regarding the probability, timing, and long-term impacts of identified risks, the cost calculations for these risks have not been provided. Additionally, the expected financial impacts are below the company's material financial impact threshold, and therefore only qualitative assessments of the risks are disclosed rather than quantitative figures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the assessment, it was concluded that the expected financial impact is below the company's material financial impact threshold. Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, which would create ambiguity in the decision-making process for calculating the financial impact, it was decided not to disclose the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities in quantitative terms, but rather to present their qualitative impacts.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Turkey, Black Sea, Marmara Sea, Gediz River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Using the WRI Aqueduct tool, water withdrawal volumes from all Aygaz facilities have been evaluated against local water stress levels. This assessment enabled the identification of facilities operating in areas with varying degrees of water stress, providing a basis for understanding potential operational vulnerabilities and prioritizing water efficiency and conservation measures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to workforce management and planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

The assessment conducted using the WRI Aqueduct tool indicated that none of Aygaz's facilities are currently experiencing water stress levels that would cause a material impact on operational activities. As a result, there has been no significant effect on the company's financial position, financial performance, or cash flows during the reporting year.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, as well as the lack of sufficient data regarding the probability, timing, and long-term impacts of identified risks, the cost calculations for these risks have not been provided. Additionally, the expected financial impacts are below the company's material financial impact threshold, and therefore only qualitative assessments of the risks are disclosed rather than quantitative figures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the assessment, it was concluded that the expected financial impact is below the company's material financial impact threshold. Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, which would create ambiguity in the decision-making process for calculating the financial impact, it was decided not to disclose the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities in quantitative terms, but rather to present their qualitative impacts.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Pollution and reduction of natural resources

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Aygaz has potential risks related to plastic use and waste management due to tightening environmental regulations, increasing societal expectations, and shifting consumer preferences. Potential restrictions on single-use plastics and rising recycling obligations may increase operational costs and necessitate changes in packaging and supply chain processes. These developments create both compliance and reputational risks, requiring continuous adaptation to sustainable materials and circular economy practices.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :-

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

Select all that apply

☒ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

-

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

-

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heat wave

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Considering the possibility of operational processes being affected, the risk of operational interruptions and disruptions in service continuity is anticipated due to inadequate emergency plans and business continuity mechanisms against climate-related disasters such as extreme weather events (heat waves).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

Considering the possibility of disruptions in operational processes due to climate-related extreme weather events (e.g., heatwaves), the absence of sufficient emergency response plans and business continuity mechanisms poses a risk to operational continuity and service delivery. Aygaz has conducted a scenario analysis based on its most critical operational site using climate projections under RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5 scenarios published by the IPCC, for the years 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2050. The analysis assessed the proportion of land exposed to annual heatwaves and estimated the potential daily cost of operational interruptions. Due to uncertainties regarding the likelihood, timing, and long-term impact of the assumed number of interruption days, along with limitations in available data, the financial impact is not presented in quantitative terms. However, the risk is expected to result in increased operational costs and potential revenue loss, thereby adversely affecting the company's financial position, performance, and cash flows across the assessed time horizons.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

0

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure reflects the potential adverse impact of climate-related extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, on operational continuity and service delivery. Scenario analysis conducted for the company's most critical operational site, using IPCC climate projections under RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5 for the

years 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2050, evaluated land exposure to annual heatwaves and estimated the potential daily cost of operational interruptions. However, uncertainties regarding the probability, timing, and long-term effects of the assumed number of interruption days, as well as data limitations, prevent the precise quantification of the financial impact. Despite the absence of a numerical figure, the risk is anticipated to increase operational costs and cause potential revenue losses, negatively affecting the company's financial position, performance, and cash flows over the assessed time horizons.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, as well as the lack of sufficient data regarding the probability, timing, and long-term impacts of identified risks, the cost calculations for these risks have not been provided. Additionally, the expected financial impacts are below the company's material financial impact threshold, and therefore only qualitative assessments of the risks are disclosed rather than quantitative figures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the assessment, it was concluded that the expected financial impact is below the company's material financial impact threshold. Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, which would create ambiguity in the decision-making process for calculating the financial impact, it was decided not to disclose the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities in quantitative terms, but rather to present their qualitative impacts.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to assessments made in line with global developments and industry-aligned trends, global regulations such as sales restrictions on internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and carbon offset programs implemented in the international aviation sector are among the significant transition risks that could lead to a decrease in demand for products and services. In this context, a risk of a decrease in sales volumes is anticipated in the medium and long term.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Based on global developments and sector-aligned trends, key transition risks have been identified, including international regulations such as sales restrictions on internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and carbon offsetting programs in the aviation sector. These regulations are expected to reduce demand for certain products and services. In this context, a decline in sales volumes is anticipated over the medium to long term. To assess the financial impact of this risk, Aygaz conducted an analysis using electric vehicle (EV) market share projections from the International Energy Agency (IEA) under the STEPS, APS, and NZE scenarios. The study estimated the potential impact of EV market share growth on autogas demand, and subsequently on Aygaz's autogas revenue, for the years 2030, 2035, and 2050. However, due to the use of non-regional data and the uncertainty surrounding the correlation between EV adoption and autogas market share, the financial impact of the risk is not disclosed in quantitative terms. The potential effects of the risk are foreseen as revenue loss resulting from declining demand for certain products and services.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure reflects the anticipated medium- to long-term risk of reduced sales volumes driven by global regulatory trends, including restrictions on the sale of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and the implementation of carbon offset programs in the international aviation sector. While these transition risks could materially influence demand for the company's products and services, uncertainties regarding the pace, scope, and regional variations of these regulatory changes prevent the precise quantification of their financial impact.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, as well as the lack of sufficient data regarding the probability, timing, and long-term impacts of identified risks, the cost calculations for these risks have not been provided. Additionally, the expected financial impacts are below the company's material financial impact threshold, and therefore only qualitative assessments of the risks are disclosed rather than quantitative figures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the assessment, it was concluded that the expected financial impact is below the company's material financial impact threshold. Due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, which would create ambiguity in the decision-making process for calculating the financial impact, it was decided not to disclose the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities in quantitative terms, but rather to present their qualitative impacts.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

124385

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Aygaz has assessed the vulnerability of its inventory to the impacts of climate change in order to ensure operational continuity; however, due to the high level of uncertainty arising from local and global developments, which creates ambiguity in the decision-making process, the company is unable to disclose related data regarding the calculation of financial or non-financial impacts. Therefore, Aygaz takes into account the potential impacts on LPG stock levels as disclosed in its 2024 Annual Report.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Aygaz's operations have a low level of dependency on water. Water stress analyses were conducted for each facility using the WRI Aqueduct tool, and the associated risk levels were identified as a result of these studies. However, since the impacts remain below the defined threshold, detailed results are not disclosed.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz River

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Aliğa facility, situated within the Gediz River Basin, is categorized under extremely high water stress zones by the WRI Aqueduct. Although exposure to water stress exists, the facility's influence on the company's total operational water risk remains below the reporting threshold of 5%. Consequently, no facility-specific impact quantification is possible for this site, and TSRS-aligned disclosures cannot be provided.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Sea of Marmara Coast

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Located along the Sea of Marmara coast, the Ambarlı facility is in an area subject to elevated water-related risk as per WRI Aqueduct's analysis. However, its water use and potential exposure represent less than 5% of Aygaz's total facility-related operational water risk. Thus, individual impact calculations are not conducted, and TSRS disclosure is not applicable.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz River

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Işıkkent facility is located in a region identified by the WRI Aqueduct tool as experiencing extremely high baseline water stress. However, the water-related impact of this facility remains below the threshold of material significance (less than 5% of total operational impact), and site-specific quantitative impact data is not available. Therefore, this facility's impact cannot be separately disclosed within TSRS reporting or at CDP threshold levels.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Çanakkale

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Kırıkkale facility lies in a basin under high water stress according to the WRI Aqueduct classification. Despite the general water-related challenges in the region, this facility's effect on overall water risk is immaterial (below 5%). Therefore, site-specific impact assessment is not performed, and it falls outside of TSRS reporting thresholds.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Quweiq

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Isparta facility, situated in the Çanakkale Basin, is exposed to high water stress risks based on WRI Aqueduct mapping. Nonetheless, its contribution to the organization's total water-related exposure remains under 5%, and thus its individual impact is not quantified. Reporting under TSRS is not feasible for this facility due to its negligible material effect.

[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

During the reporting year, Aygaz was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties related to water regulatory violations. This reflects the company's ongoing compliance with national and local water regulations, as well as its proactive water management practices implemented across all operational sites.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

There is currently no established internal carbon pricing mechanism at Aygaz. However, in line with Koç Holding's scenario analysis approach, carbon price projections are integrated into the company's strategic evaluations and planning processes. In this context, shadow carbon prices monitored for the energy sector are used to anticipate future regulatory developments and assess the potential impacts of carbon-related policies. According to Koç Holding's scenario analysis, the projected carbon prices for the energy sector are as follows: 25 USD/ton CO₂ in 2028, 33 USD/ton CO₂ in 2030, 38 USD/ton CO₂ in 2035, 43 USD/ton CO₂ in 2040, and 48 USD/ton CO₂ in 2050. In parallel, regulatory preparations are underway in Türkiye, including the expected implementation of an Emissions Trading System (ETS) and a National Climate Law. Aygaz is actively following these developments and will align its internal positioning and climate strategy accordingly. Through this forward-looking approach, the company strengthens its preparedness for carbon pricing, builds a robust basis for risk and opportunity assessments, and ensures the alignment of its long-term plans with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Financial reward from buyers

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

LPG holds a strategic position as a transition fuel in the energy transition process due to its lower emission profile compared to more carbon-intensive fuels. This characteristic allows it to adapt to sustainability targets and offer flexibility in addressing carbon regulations, creating an advantageous position in the sector's transformation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Investments in alternative energy sources and the expansion of LPG into alternative usage areas are expected to positively affect the company's financial position over the medium and long term. The development of sustainable and alternative fuel products is anticipated to support revenue diversification through access to new customer segments and emerging sustainability-driven markets. Although the financial impact cannot currently be quantified due to data limitations regarding the timing and magnitude of R&D-driven innovations, the opportunity is expected to contribute to increased sales volumes, improved market share, and strengthened competitive advantage. In the long term, these developments are likely to enhance operational resilience, reduce exposure to carbon-related costs, and generate positive cash flows through expanded market reach and customer base diversification.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Due to high uncertainty in variables such as the probability, timing and long-term impacts of regulatory changes, demand fluctuations and water scarcity scenarios, precise quantitative calculations could not be made.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For Aygaz, the cost of calculation related to climate change opportunities remained low, as asset alignment was below 1% during the reporting period. In this context, only limited measurement and monitoring were carried out for renewable energy investments, operational efficiency initiatives, and pilot projects on alternative fuels. Due to the phased implementation approach, there was no need for detailed modelling or extensive external verification processes, which kept calculation costs minimal. Nevertheless, basic monitoring and reporting activities were maintained to ensure alignment with the company's low-carbon strategy and to track progress. This information has been prepared solely for internal evaluation purposes and is not publicly disclosed.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The company's strategy focuses on operational efficiency projects, renewable energy investments, and diversification into alternative low-carbon fuels to mitigate physical and transition risks while leveraging new market opportunities. Actions include expanding solar power generation capacity, optimizing energy use across facilities, and investing in alternative fuels such as hydrogen and biofuels to enhance resilience and market competitiveness.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Water recovery from sewage treatment

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

OPEX Reduction, Circular Economy Working Group: As of 2024, we reduced our total water consumption by 10% compared to the previous year, reaching 167,707 m³. In addition to reducing water consumption, we also managed to maintain a high level of recycled water. As of 2024, we recovered 59,482 m³ of water, equivalent to approximately 40% of our water withdrawal, and reintroduced it to our production processes. We adopt an approach open to technological innovation to increase the efficiency of our existing treatment facilities, reduce wastewater burden, and increase reuse rates. Our Circular Economy Sub-Working Group continued its work throughout 2024 on topics such as gray water applications, reuse of treated water, and rainwater harvesting, with the aim of using water resources efficiently. In this context, We've improved wastewater treatment systems at our facilities, expanded our rainwater harvesting project, expanded water consumption monitoring practices across all our locations, and implemented communication and training programs to raise employee awareness of water conservation practices. With these efforts, we've made significant progress in reducing water consumption.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Although Aygaz has low dependency on water-intensive processes, the company recognizes the potential long-term risks associated with water scarcity, stricter regulations, and increasing stakeholder expectations regarding sustainable resource use. In this context, Aygaz has been making targeted investments and incorporating budget planning measures aimed at reducing water consumption across its operations. These initiatives are expected to contribute to operational resilience, minimize potential regulatory compliance costs, and enhance the company's environmental performance, thereby supporting the stability of its financial position, safeguarding long-term cash flows, and strengthening overall financial performance in future periods.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Due to high uncertainty in variables such as the probability, timing and long-term impacts of regulatory changes, demand fluctuations and water scarcity scenarios, precise quantitative calculations could not be made.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For Aygaz, the cost of calculation related to water-related opportunities was moderate, as asset alignment was reported in the range of 11–20%. This required monitoring and assessment of investments in water-saving technologies, recycling and reuse systems, and infrastructure upgrades at production and filling facilities. Given the higher level of investment, the calculation process focused on measuring reductions in water consumption, strengthening operational resilience, and mitigating potential regulatory compliance costs. While the monitoring and reporting systems used in this process increased calculation costs, they also contributed to supporting environmental performance and long-term asset value. This information has been prepared solely for internal evaluation purposes and is not publicly disclosed.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Aygaz's strategy for water-related opportunities centers on reducing water consumption, improving water recycling and reuse, and integrating water efficiency measures into operational processes. Investments are directed toward water-saving technologies in production and filling facilities, as well as monitoring and optimization systems, aiming to minimize potential future regulatory compliance costs and strengthen operational sustainability.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The aim is to diversify business models through investments in alternative energy sources and expand LPG into alternative usage areas, thereby gaining a competitive advantage in the market. Within this scope, opportunities can be increased by developing sustainable and alternative fuel products, expanding the product range, accessing new customer segments, and strengthening one's position in sustainability-based markets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

LPG's role as a lower-emission alternative to high-carbon fuels positions it strategically as a transition fuel in the energy transformation process. This creates a competitive advantage by supporting alignment with sustainability objectives and providing flexibility in adapting to evolving carbon regulations. Although the financial impact of increased demand for existing LPG-related products cannot be quantitatively assessed at this stage due to limited data on the opportunity's probability, timing, and scale, several positive implications are anticipated. These include increased revenues, reduced operational carbon footprint, and lower long-term environmental risks, which together offer potential cost advantages. Moreover, improved environmental positioning may enhance access to sustainable finance mechanisms and guide future investment and product development strategies. Overall, this opportunity is expected to support long-term financial performance, strengthen competitiveness, and contribute to resilient cash flows.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For Aygaz, the cost of calculation related to climate change opportunities remained low, as asset alignment was below 1% during the reporting period. In this context, only limited measurement and monitoring were carried out for renewable energy investments, operational efficiency initiatives, and pilot projects on alternative fuels. Due to the phased implementation approach, there was no need for detailed modelling or extensive external verification processes, which kept calculation costs minimal. Nevertheless, basic monitoring and reporting activities were maintained to ensure alignment with the company's low-carbon strategy and to track progress. This information has been prepared solely for internal evaluation purposes and is not publicly disclosed.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The company's strategy focuses on operational efficiency projects, renewable energy investments, and diversification into alternative low-carbon fuels to mitigate physical and transition risks while leveraging new market opportunities. Actions include expanding solar power generation capacity, optimizing energy use across facilities, and investing in alternative fuels such as hydrogen and biofuels to enhance resilience and market competitiveness.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For climate change-related opportunities, the asset alignment figure is below 1% as the primary investments during the reporting year focused on ongoing operational efficiency improvements, renewable energy installations, and pilot projects for alternative fuels. While these initiatives directly support the company's low-carbon transition strategy and long-term competitiveness, the capitalized value in the current year remains limited relative to total assets due to the phased implementation approach.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For water-related opportunities, the proportion of assets aligned is in the range of 11–20%, reflecting significant investments in water-saving technologies, recycling and reuse systems, and infrastructure upgrades in production and filling facilities. These projects are aimed at reducing water consumption, improving operational resilience, and mitigating potential future regulatory compliance costs, which collectively support both environmental performance and long-term asset value.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Aygaz A.Ş. implements a formal Board Diversity Policy that promotes diversity at the board level. The policy is shaped in line with the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles and the company's core values. Aygaz believes that increasing diversity, particularly within decision-making mechanisms, directly contributes to the company's overall performance. In this context, the policy takes into account diversity in terms of age, gender, race, nationality, and ethnicity, while also requiring that board candidates possess the necessary knowledge, experience, and competencies, and the ability to represent the interests of all stakeholders. The policy aims to prioritize female candidates with equal qualifications and sets a target of reaching 25% female representation on the Board of Directors within five

years. Progress toward this target is reviewed annually by the Board and disclosed to the public. Aygaz's diversity policy is implemented in a sustainable manner in accordance with applicable legal regulations and is subject to revision when necessary.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Aygaz_BOARD DIVERSITY POLICY.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ President
- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
- ☒ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Aygaz, the issue of climate change is overseen by senior executives such as the Chair of the Board, CEO, CFO, COO, CSO, and relevant board-level committees, reflecting the strategic importance attributed to the topic by top management. The authorities and responsibilities are defined within the scope of the Aygaz Sustainability Policy. Climate change is included in the board meeting agenda at least annually, and comprehensive governance mechanisms such as scenario analysis, target setting, compliance monitoring, and public policy engagement are applied. This structure demonstrates that Aygaz manages climate-related risks at a strategic level.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> President | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive Officer (CEO) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Board chair | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Financial Officer (CFO) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director on board | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Operating Officer (COO) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other C-Suite Officer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Technology Officer (CTO) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Board-level committee | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Water management at Aygaz is addressed similarly to climate change, with oversight by senior executives and board-level committees. The responsibilities and decision-making roles of positions such as CFO, COO, and CSO are defined through the Aygaz Sustainability Policy. Water-related matters are regularly included in board meeting agendas and supported by governance tools such as setting sustainability targets, monitoring performance, and conducting risk assessments. This indicates that the company manages water resources in a strategic and responsible manner.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ President
- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)
- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
- ☒ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The responsibilities of senior executives and committees are outlined in the Aygaz Sustainability Policy, which provides a comprehensive framework for all environmental topics, including biodiversity. Through scenario analysis, target monitoring, and compliance mechanisms, the company is able to strategically assess its impacts on biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☒ Other, please specify :The Aygaz Board of Directors consists of members with diverse experience and skills. The Board has the necessary competence to oversee matters related to sustainability and climate change.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☒ Other, please specify :The Aygaz Board of Directors consists of members with diverse experience and skills. The Board has the necessary competence to oversee matters related to sustainability and climate change.

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Aygaz, climate change management is overseen at the highest level by the CEO, who leads the Sustainability Leaders Team. The CEO ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed strategically, aligned with company objectives, and integrated into corporate planning. The CEO also monitors progress

toward the company's 2030 and 2050 carbon reduction targets. Strategic direction is supported by regular updates from the Sustainability Directorate, which reports to the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors at least once per year.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds responsibility for overseeing water-related environmental strategies within the company. Aygaz integrates water risk assessments into its overall sustainability governance. Guided by scenario analysis and risk inventory processes, the company evaluates water stress risks in its operational regions and sets specific reduction targets, such as a 25% reduction in freshwater use by 2030 (based on 2023 levels). These targets and performance outcomes are reported to the Board annually by the CEO through structured updates from the Sustainability Directorate.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Biodiversity issues at Aygaz are addressed under the leadership of the CEO through the Sustainability Leaders Team and aligned workgroups. While Aygaz's core operations do not directly impact critical biodiversity zones, the company still evaluates environmental risks linked to land use, emissions, and water consumption. Its

Circular Economy Working Group focuses on minimizing environmental footprint by assessing biodiversity-related impacts and setting reduction goals. Biodiversity topics and their alignment with environmental objectives are discussed at senior management level and reported annually to the Board.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

36

(4.5.3) Please explain

As of the 2024 reporting period, Aygaz implements a performance-based bonus system that integrates both corporate and individual performance, including sustainability and climate-related targets. At the executive level, climate-related performance indicators are embedded in the objective and key results (OKR) system managed via the platform by the Human Resources department. For the General Manager and relevant senior management, as well as business unit leaders and experts involved in climate and sustainability projects, climate-related goals must constitute at least 5% of their total performance objectives. These goals are monitored quarterly, and performance outcomes are directly linked to remuneration at year-end.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water-related sustainability performance is included in the same integrated OKR-based performance tracking and bonus system. Executives and team members involved in environmental and operational efficiency initiatives that include water management are evaluated based on specific targets, which contribute to at least 5% of their annual performance goals. These targets are monitored regularly, and final bonus allocations are determined based on the level of achievement at the end of the year.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

- ☒ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future
- ☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The sustainability performance of the management is monitored through the OKR (Objectives and Key Results) system operated by the Human Resources department via the Koç Dialogue platform. The General Manager, as well as relevant senior management, department leaders involved in sustainability and climate projects, and expert-level employees, have sustainability-related targets integrated into their OKRs, accounting for at least 5% of their total objectives. These targets are monitored regularly on a quarterly basis. At the end of the year, overall performance evaluations are conducted based on the achieved performance scores, ensuring that sustainability goals are directly linked to both individual and organizational success.

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

The CFO plays an active role in supporting the company's climate transition and environmental goals by participating regularly in the Sustainability Leaders Team meetings, where strategic discussions on decarbonization and resource efficiency are held. The CFO monitors the progress of sustainability working groups, including those focused on carbon emissions, renewable energy integration, and circular economy,. Through financial oversight and resource allocation aligned with

environmental priorities, the CFO ensures that climate and water-related initiatives are supported at the executive level. Incentives are tied to the CFO's engagement in these governance mechanisms and the integration of sustainability criteria into financial planning and risk management processes.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

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

☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☒ Reduction in emissions intensity

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Pollution

☒ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The sustainability performance of the management is monitored through the OKR (Objectives and Key Results) system operated by the Human Resources department via the Koç Dialogue platform. The General Manager, as well as relevant senior management, department leaders involved in sustainability and climate projects, and expert-level employees, have sustainability-related targets integrated into their OKRs, accounting for at least 5% of their total objectives. These targets are monitored regularly on a quarterly basis. At the end of the year, overall performance evaluations are conducted based on the achieved performance scores, ensuring that sustainability goals are directly linked to both individual and organizational success.

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

The CFO plays an active role in supporting the company's climate transition and environmental goals by participating regularly in the Sustainability Leaders Team meetings, where strategic discussions on decarbonization and resource efficiency are held. The CFO monitors the progress of sustainability working groups, including those focused on carbon emissions, renewable energy integration, and circular economy,. Through financial oversight and resource allocation aligned with environmental priorities, the CFO ensures that climate and water-related initiatives are supported at the executive level. Incentives are tied to the CFO's engagement in these governance mechanisms and the integration of sustainability criteria into financial planning and risk management processes.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future
- ☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Pollution

- ☒ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The sustainability performance of the management is monitored through the OKR (Objectives and Key Results) system operated by the Human Resources department via the Koç Dialogue platform. The General Manager, as well as relevant senior management, department leaders involved in sustainability and climate projects, and expert-level employees, have sustainability-related targets integrated into their OKRs, accounting for at least 5% of their total objectives. These targets are monitored regularly on a quarterly basis. At the end of the year, overall performance evaluations are conducted based on the achieved performance scores, ensuring that sustainability goals are directly linked to both individual and organizational success.

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

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is directly responsible for overseeing and coordinating all sustainability-related activities within the organization, including those addressing climate change and water management. The CSO ensures that climate transition plans, net-zero targets, and environmental performance indicators are embedded across departments and followed through internal reporting mechanisms. This includes developing and monitoring actions related to greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency, circular economy practices, and sustainable water use. The CSO's incentives are linked to the achievement of sustainability KPIs, regulatory alignment, and the organization's overall progress in meeting its environmental commitments and resilience planning.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future
- ☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Pollution

- ☒ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The sustainability performance of the management is monitored through the OKR (Objectives and Key Results) system operated by the Human Resources department via the Koç Dialogue platform. The General Manager, as well as relevant senior management, department leaders involved in sustainability and climate projects, and expert-level employees, have sustainability-related targets integrated into their OKRs, accounting for at least 5% of their total objectives. These targets

are monitored regularly on a quarterly basis. At the end of the year, overall performance evaluations are conducted based on the achieved performance scores, ensuring that sustainability goals are directly linked to both individual and organizational success.

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

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is directly responsible for overseeing and coordinating all sustainability-related activities within the organization, including those addressing climate change and water management. The CSO ensures that climate transition plans, net-zero targets, and environmental performance indicators are embedded across departments and followed through internal reporting mechanisms. This includes developing and monitoring actions related to greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency, circular economy practices, and sustainable water use. The CSO’s incentives are linked to the achievement of sustainability KPIs, regulatory alignment, and the organization’s overall progress in meeting its environmental commitments and resilience planning.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Climate change
 - ☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Aygaz Sustainability Policy applies comprehensively to all Aygaz Group companies, including subsidiaries and joint ventures, as well as to all employees and managers. It guides the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into Aygaz's core operations and decision-making processes. The policy is designed to align with international frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals and Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), ensuring both local and global relevance. The policy outlines Aygaz's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 in line with Koç Holding's climate strategy. It includes regular monitoring and disclosure of Scope 1, Scope 2, and applicable Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. It further promotes zero waste practices, energy efficiency, renewable energy use, biodiversity protection, water resource management, and circular economy initiatives. The policy's implementation is led by the Sustainability Directorate, which is responsible for setting targets, managing performance, and updating the policy. Strategic oversight is provided by the CEO and the Sustainability Leaders Team. Aygaz also expects its business partners—including suppliers, dealers, and service providers—to act in alignment with this policy wherever relevant. By applying this policy across all levels and throughout its value chain, Aygaz ensures a holistic and measurable approach to sustainable development.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

AYGAZ_Sürdürülebilirlik Politikası_ENG.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Integrated Management Systems Policy of Aygaz applies to all operations, employees, and facilities within the company, including its core LPG business and all related activities. The policy reflects Aygaz's commitment to sustainability, innovation, and stakeholder satisfaction, in line with Koç Group's values and strategic

priorities. It outlines principles such as maintaining high-quality and safety standards, enhancing customer loyalty, adopting digitalization and climate strategies, and fostering continuous improvement across all business processes. The policy also emphasizes environmental and social responsibility by prioritizing energy efficiency, waste reduction, pollution prevention, and life-cycle-based impact assessments. Occupational health and safety are central, with a zero-accident target and preventive approaches against occupational diseases and injuries. Aygaz integrates stakeholder feedback, legal compliance, ethical conduct, and transparency into its governance. All employees are responsible for implementing, maintaining, and improving this policy and ensuring necessary resources are in place. Through this holistic approach, the policy supports Aygaz's vision of delivering safe, efficient, and sustainable operations company-wide.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

AYGAZ_IMSP.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

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

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

As Aygaz, we systematically evaluate risks and opportunities related to sustainability and climate issues. As part of Koç Group, we support the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). In this context, the climate scenarios and analyses included in our report, prepared in accordance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), have been structured in alignment with the TCFD's pillars of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics & targets. By adhering to TCFD principles, Aygaz aims to better understand the financial implications of climate-related impacts, transparently disclose this information to stakeholders, and enhance its strategic decision-making processes accordingly.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

TSRS.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Aygaz ensures that all external engagement activities are aligned with its environmental commitments and transition plan through a structured internal governance process. Any planned engagement with external stakeholders, including industry associations, public institutions, and community organizations, is evaluated by the relevant operational and sustainability teams to verify compliance with the company's environmental policies, carbon neutrality objectives, and low-carbon transition strategy. These evaluations focus on ensuring that activities do not conflict with Aygaz's climate targets, resource efficiency goals, or sustainability principles. Engagements are documented, reviewed, and, when necessary, approved by senior management to maintain transparency and alignment. Additionally, Aygaz prioritizes collaboration on initiatives that promote environmental responsibility, energy efficiency, renewable energy deployment, and emission reductions, avoiding any direct or indirect involvement in activities that could undermine its environmental commitments.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

Climate Law, Emission Trading System, Green Taxonomy, Carbon Credit and Offset Regulation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

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

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

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

By participating in working groups with relevant civil society organizations, Aygaz regularly provide feedback on the drafting process for climate-related policies planned for national adoption and share these with the relevant organizations. During the reporting year, Aygaz regularly provided feedback on the Climate Law, Emissions Trading System, Green Taxonomy, and Carbon Credit and Offset regulations, all of which are planned to be established as part of Turkey's green transformation process.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We feel our contribution to the opinions given to the relevant civil society organizations as reflected in the regulations.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ Other, please specify :Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard (TSRS)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water pollution indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-23

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In 2024, Aygaz prepared its sustainability report in accordance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). The report discloses the organization's response to environmental issues in alignment with TSRS requirements, including all applicable topics except for exempted disclosures. The report covers areas such as climate change, energy and emissions management, water and waste management, and environmental compliance.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Strategy
- ☑ Governance
- ☑ Emission targets
- ☑ Emissions figures
- ☑ Value chain engagement

- ☑ Dependencies & Impacts
- ☑ Biodiversity indicators
- ☑ Public policy engagement
- ☑ Water accounting figures
- ☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-84

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

fd90ae7a_67bb_47d8_abb1_a9161a4f2910__aygaz-skr-2024-en.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Aygaz has also prepared its sustainability disclosures in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. The 2024 sustainability report covers a wide range of environmental topics, including climate change, water, and biodiversity, and presents the organization's performance with reference to material topics, stakeholder engagement, and impact boundaries as defined by the GRI framework.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario assumes rapid global decarbonization, widespread adoption of low-carbon technologies, and strong policy alignment with the $\leq 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ pathway. Uncertainties include the pace of policy implementation in Turkey and other key markets, the costs and commercialization rates of clean technologies, and regional demand shifts. Constraints exist in projecting asset-level carbon cost exposure and market responses over the long term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

IEA NZE 2050 aligns directly with Aygaz's 2050 net-zero target, providing a stress test against an ambitious transition pathway. It supports evaluation of carbon pricing impacts, potential internal combustion engine bans, and low-carbon business opportunities.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The analysis assumes that the WRI Aqueduct baseline and projected water stress levels accurately represent the long-term availability and variability of water resources in the regions where Aygaz operates. Constraints include the limited granularity of local water data, potential changes in regional climate patterns, and the absence of detailed, facility-specific water availability forecasts. Uncertainties arise from future regulatory developments, socio-economic factors affecting water demand, and potential shifts in local industrial or municipal water use.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

WRI Aqueduct was selected as it is a globally recognized and credible tool for assessing current and future water-related risks. The methodology provides standardized indicators for baseline water stress, seasonal variability, and drought severity, enabling a consistent and comparable evaluation of water risk across all Aygaz facilities. This allows the company to prioritize water efficiency initiatives and resilience planning in areas of higher risk.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IEA STEPS incorporates only announced and implemented policies, assuming gradual emissions reductions. Uncertainties include the gap between stated policies and their enforcement, regional differences in policy application, and volatility in fuel prices. A key constraint is the risk of underestimating transition speed if policy tightening occurs earlier than anticipated.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario provides a baseline policy trajectory for comparative analysis, enabling Aygaz to assess financial exposure and operational planning needs under moderate policy expectations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IEA APS assumes that all countries meet their announced climate pledges in full and on time. Uncertainties stem from the credibility of commitments, sector-specific regulation timing, and the availability of financing. Translating global pledges into sector and market impacts for Turkey presents an additional challenge.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

APS offers a middle ground between STEPS and NZE, representing a more ambitious but still realistic policy pathway. It is suitable for demand, pricing, and carbon cost sensitivity analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario combines the IPCC's low forcing pathway (RCP 2.6) with the fragmented global development socio-economic storyline (SSP3). Uncertainties arise from differences in regional temperature and heatwave projections between climate models, as well as the socio-economic challenges implied by SSP3. Constraints include low-resolution climate datasets for facility-specific microclimates.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario enables assessment of physical risks under low warming outcomes and within a challenging socio-economic context, supporting resilience planning.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- ☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario represents a medium stabilization pathway by mid-century. Uncertainties include the severity of regional heatwaves and the effectiveness of adaptation measures. A key constraint is the inability to precisely translate climate signals into projected numbers of operational downtime days.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 4.5 offers a balanced climate outcome for evaluating medium-term physical risks and adaptation needs, serving as a central comparison point for planning to 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP 8.5 assumes high emissions and frequent extreme weather, evaluated with SSP3's socio-economic assumptions. Uncertainties include the risk of overstating impacts if global mitigation accelerates, and the incomplete representation of local adaptation measures. Constraints involve upper-bound projections that exceed historical operational experience.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario provides a conservative “worst-case” assessment for operational continuity risks, supporting emergency response and investment prioritization decisions.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

Aygaz has effectively utilized scenario analysis to identify and assess sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. In alignment with the TCFD methodology, the company conducted a comprehensive Risk and Opportunity Workshop. This process incorporated internationally recognized scenarios such as IEA STEPS, APS, NZE, and IPCC RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5, as well as national policy frameworks including Türkiye's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The outcomes of the analysis revealed that both transition and physical risks could significantly impact Aygaz's business model. Transition risks, such as carbon pricing and the shift to electric vehicles, were evaluated for their potential economic effects. Physical risk assessments considered climate projections related to temperature increases, changes in precipitation patterns, drought, and sea-level rise. These were analyzed across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons, with projections extending to 2100. As a result, the scenario analysis provided Aygaz with a structured approach to identify and prioritize potential threats and opportunities under various future conditions. The company plans to expand this process by incorporating SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) scenarios to capture broader global policy and development dynamics, enhancing resilience planning and strategic alignment.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

Aygaz utilized the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess current and future water-related risks across its facilities. This analysis enabled the identification of regions facing high water stress and potential scarcity under different climate scenarios. By incorporating Aqueduct's projections, Aygaz evaluated physical risks such, baseline water stress. The findings supported the development of risk mitigation strategies and informed long-term water resource management planning. This approach helped prioritize investments in water efficiency and resilience measures, ensuring operational continuity under changing climate conditions.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Aygaz's field of activity encompasses the procurement, storage, filling, transportation, distribution, and sale of LPG and its derivatives, as well as providing autogas, bottled gas, bulk gas, and industrial gas services. The company operates through an extensive network of dealers, agents, and distribution channels in the domestic market, and also plays an active role in the logistics, storage, and filling stages of the LPG supply chain. Aygaz's business model is based on the procurement and distribution of fossil fuel-based LPG to meet current energy demand. While the company is undertaking initiatives in line with global and national energy transition targets to reduce carbon emissions, LPG still holds a significant place in both the Turkish energy market and Aygaz's customer portfolio. Therefore, due to current economic, operational, and sectoral conditions, it is not considered feasible for Aygaz to commit in the short term to fully exiting fossil fuel-based activities or ceasing all spending and revenue generation in this area, as doing so would impact operational continuity, energy supply security, and the ability to meet existing customer needs. Instead, Aygaz is working towards its target of becoming carbon neutral by 2050 through efficiency-enhancing investments, low-carbon solutions, and projects to transition to alternative energy sources.

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

Select from:

☒ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

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

Aygaz's transition plan is built on the assumption that technological advancements, regulatory frameworks, and market dynamics will continue to evolve in support of decarbonization and renewable energy integration. The plan depends on the availability and scalability of low-carbon and zero-emission technologies, including renewable energy infrastructure and energy efficiency solutions. It also relies on the stability and predictability of environmental regulations, as well as the company's ability to secure the necessary financial resources to implement emission reduction projects. Supply chain resilience, stakeholder collaboration, and access to skilled labor for sustainable operations are further dependencies underpinning the plan's success.

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

During the reporting period, Aygaz achieved significant progress toward its transition objectives. Key initiatives included the commissioning of the Manisa Solar Power Plant (GES) in November 2024, with an installed capacity of 1.59 MW, capable of generating 2,900 MWh of renewable electricity annually. Within just 1.5 months of

operation, the project delivered approximately TRY 100,000 in financial savings and is projected to prevent around 1,250 tonnes of CO₂e emissions per year. In addition, the company implemented various operational efficiency projects aimed at reducing energy consumption and optimizing processes across its facilities. These measures demonstrate measurable advancement in reducing the carbon footprint and increasing the share of renewable energy in the company's energy mix, in line with its carbon-neutrality target for 2050.

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

Aygaz SKR-2024_EN_28temmuz_I.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

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

Aygaz's climate transition plan integrates water and biodiversity considerations as key components of its broader sustainability strategy. For water, the plan prioritizes reducing consumption across operations, particularly in facilities located in regions identified as medium-to-high water stress areas using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Actions include process optimization, investment in water-efficient technologies, and the implementation of monitoring systems to track and manage usage. These efforts aim to mitigate operational risks from water scarcity and support long-term resource availability. For biodiversity, the plan emphasizes minimizing the environmental footprint of operations by protecting local ecosystems around production, storage, and distribution sites. Measures include compliance with environmental impact assessments, habitat conservation practices, and alignment with national and international biodiversity protection frameworks. Aygaz also seeks opportunities to enhance biodiversity through site rehabilitation and the promotion of green areas within its facilities. By embedding water efficiency and biodiversity protection into its climate transition framework, Aygaz ensures that its decarbonization pathway also supports ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

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

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Climate-related transition risks such as regulatory changes, the increased use of electric vehicles, and carbon pricing have led Aygaz to initiate efforts to diversify its product portfolio. The company is evaluating investments in alternative fuels (rDME, biofuels, hydrogen) and energy efficiency, aiming both to reduce the risk of revenue loss and to gain access to new markets and sustainable finance.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Risks such as extreme weather events and supply chain disruptions are expected to lead Aygaz to strengthen its business continuity plans and logistical flexibility. Opportunities, on the other hand, are being pursued through the implementation of green procurement policies and the improvement of suppliers' environmental and social performance.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

In response to the risks and opportunities arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy, Aygaz's R&D activities have focused on alternative fuels and energy efficiency technologies. The projects aim to reduce emissions, enhance sustainability, and achieve long-term competitive advantage.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Physical and transition risks, including temperature extremes and emission regulations, have led Aygaz to implement energy efficiency projects and renewable energy investments (e.g., solar power). Operational adaptations include automation, emission reduction programs, and carbon tracking to improve resilience and reduce carbon footprint.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Aygaz evaluates environmental risks and opportunities, particularly those arising from climate change, within its financial planning processes to ensure operational continuity and resilience. Climate-related risks, such as extreme weather events, changing temperature patterns, and potential regulatory changes, may influence supply chain stability, operational costs, and demand fluctuations. Conversely, opportunities include the development and promotion of lower-emission products and energy efficiency initiatives that can enhance market competitiveness. These factors are integrated into revenue planning by assessing potential impacts on sales volumes, seasonal demand patterns, and market share, enabling the company to take proactive measures to mitigate risks and capitalize on emerging opportunities.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years</p>

[Fixed row]

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

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

331.03

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

-76

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

-22

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

55

(5.9.5) Please explain

At Aygaz facilities, water dependency in operational processes is relatively low. Therefore, water-related capital investments are made periodically and tend to have long lifecycles. The reporting year saw a significant increase in capital expenditure (CAPEX) due to several major initiatives, such as the installation of new treatment systems and the acquisition of water meters. This resulted in a sharp rise in CAPEX compared to the previous year. However, a decrease is anticipated for the next reporting year, as these projects have been largely completed. Water-related operating expenditure (OPEX) includes costs such as water sampling and analysis, as well as maintenance and repair services related to water systems. Although OPEX decreased compared to the previous year due to fewer operational needs, the unit prices of these services continue to rise annually. Therefore, a moderate increase in OPEX is anticipated for the next reporting year, driven by inflationary pressures and rising

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☒ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism

☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions

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

Aygaz uses the carbon prices monitored in line with Koç Holding's scenario analysis process in its calculations and in the assessment of its future plans.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

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

25

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

48

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Opportunity management
- ☒ Value chain engagement

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0.06

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Although there is no specific threshold defined for classifying suppliers with significant dependencies or impacts on the environment, our company identifies critical suppliers as those with the potential to directly affect production (for example, those accounting for at least 80% of total procurement spend), those from whom high-volume purchases are made, or those providing unique products, components, or services that cannot be substituted and whose supply disruption could directly jeopardize

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

0

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Although there is no specific threshold defined for classifying suppliers with significant dependencies or impacts on the environment, our company identifies critical suppliers as those with the potential to directly affect production (for example, those accounting for at least 80% of total procurement spend), those from whom high-volume purchases are made, or those providing unique products, components, or services that cannot be substituted and whose supply disruption could directly jeopardize

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☒ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Aygaz implemented a supplier survey to evaluate the level of awareness and practices of our tier 1 suppliers related to climate change. As a result, we selected 14 suppliers for further engagement based on their strategic importance. These suppliers were invited to participate in training and webinars focusing on topics such as climate risk awareness, energy efficiency, and emission reduction basics. With this initiative, we aim to improve their knowledge and alignment with Aygaz's climate-related sustainability goals. Progress will be followed over time.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☒ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Aygaz conducted a supplier questionnaire to better understand our tier 1 suppliers' awareness and practices regarding water management. Based on the responses, we identified a group of 14 suppliers considered critical due to their operational importance. To support their development, we organized webinars and training sessions covering water use efficiency, water conservation measures, and basic water risk awareness. We plan to regularly monitor their progress and raise their capacity on water-related sustainability issues.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Currently, there are no formal environmental requirements related to climate change in Aygaz's supplier selection and procurement processes. However, in line with the company's broader sustainability strategy and Koç Holding's climate targets, Aygaz plans to incorporate climate-related performance criteria, such as carbon footprint disclosure, energy efficiency practices, and emissions management, into supplier assessments within the next two years.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

At present, Aygaz does not include specific water-related environmental requirements in its supplier engagement or purchasing process. Nonetheless, the company recognizes the growing importance of water stewardship and intends to embed water-related performance indicators, such as efficient water use, wastewater management, and compliance with local regulations, into supplier evaluation criteria in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

As stated 5.11.2, Aygaz implemented a supplier survey to evaluate the level of awareness and practices of our tier 1 suppliers related to climate change. As a result, we selected 14 suppliers for further engagement based on their strategic importance. These suppliers were invited to participate in training and webinars focusing on topics such as climate risk awareness, energy efficiency, and emission reduction basics. With this initiative, we aim to improve their knowledge and alignment with Aygaz's climate-related sustainability goals. Progress will be followed over time.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

As stated 5.11.2, Aygaz conducted a supplier questionnaire to better understand our tier 1 suppliers' awareness and practices regarding water management. Based on the responses, we identified a group of 14 suppliers considered critical due to their operational importance. To support their development, we organized webinars and training sessions covering water use efficiency, water conservation measures, and basic water risk awareness. We plan to regularly monitor their progress and raise their capacity on water-related sustainability issues.

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

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Investors and shareholders are regularly informed about the company's overall position and sustainability objectives to support transparency and alignment with their expectations. Activities and progress related to environmental topics are disclosed during the General Assembly meetings, where corporate performance and sustainability strategies are openly communicated. This ensures that stakeholders are kept informed and confident in the company's environmental direction.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Continued investor confidence and sustained capital support serve as key indicators of successful engagement. Transparent communication on environmental goals and actions enhances stakeholder trust and contributes to long-term investment interest. Maintaining or increasing shareholder commitment is considered a measurable outcome of these engagement efforts.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Investors and shareholders are regularly informed about the company's overall position and sustainability objectives to support transparency and alignment with their expectations. Activities and progress related to environmental topics are disclosed during the General Assembly meetings, where corporate performance and sustainability strategies are openly communicated. This ensures that stakeholders are kept informed and confident in the company's environmental direction.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Continued investor confidence and sustained capital support serve as key indicators of successful engagement. Transparent communication on environmental goals and actions enhances stakeholder trust and contributes to long-term investment interest. Maintaining or increasing shareholder commitment is considered a measurable outcome of these engagement efforts.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Customers are regularly informed about the company's environmental initiatives through publicly disclosed reports such as the Sustainability Report, TSRS Report, and Annual Report. These communications aim to raise awareness of customers on environmental performance, product impact, and sustainability strategies. Additionally, engagement is supported through the implementation of the deposit system, which enables customers to return used cylinders for reuse, reinforcing circular economy practices and customer participation in environmental action.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customer engagement contributes to increased environmental awareness and product responsibility. The continued return rate of cylinders through the deposit system serves as a measurable outcome of customer participation in circular practices. Transparent communication through corporate reports enhances customer trust and brand loyalty while supporting informed purchasing decisions. Positive feedback and sustained usage of environmentally aligned products indicate successful engagement and alignment with customer expectations on sustainability.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Aygaz operates in the energy sector, primarily in LPG distribution, derivative products, and energy solutions. The company reports climate change-related data using the operational control approach. This approach ensures the inclusion of all facilities where Aygaz has the authority to implement emissions reduction strategies and energy efficiency initiatives.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

With its production and operational activities in the energy and LPG sector, Aygaz reports water-related data using the operational control approach. This method guarantees that all locations where water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge can be actively managed are included.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Within the scope of its energy sector activities, Aygaz monitors plastic use and waste management through the operational control approach. The company effectively enforces plastic reduction, recycling, and material substitution practices in facilities under its control.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Operating across various geographic areas in the energy and LPG sector, Aygaz addresses biodiversity using the operational control approach. This method covers all sites directly managed by the company, ensuring that measures to reduce risks to local ecosystems and protect biodiversity are systematically implemented.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14064-1

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 (location-based) emissions originate from the consumption of grid electricity. These emissions are calculated using the grid electricity emission factor provided by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and are verified by an independent third-party organization.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6599

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology has been developed in alignment with the guidelines outlined in the IPCC's reporting framework, ensuring consistency with internationally recognized standards for greenhouse gas emissions calculation and disclosure.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8971

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 2 emissions were calculated in accordance with the methodological approach outlined in the IPCC reporting framework. Emission factors for purchased electricity were sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA), ensuring consistency with internationally recognized and up-to-date data sources.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8971

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were calculated in accordance with the IPCC reporting framework. In the reporting year, Aygaz did not procure any low-carbon or renewable energy with associated certificates; therefore, the market-based emissions are identical to the location-based emissions. In future years, renewable energy purchases will be certified through appropriate instruments, and the corresponding reductions will be reflected in the market-based Scope 2 calculations.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1279224

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using a spend-based approach. Total procurement expenditures were mapped to relevant emission factors from the Ecoinvent and DEFRA databases, based on the type of goods and services purchased.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2159

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods used: GHG Emissions caused by office equipment, printing equipment, occupational health and safety, chemical, hardware, oil and gas, material handling, vehicle tanks, electricity, computers, wood-related equipment are calculated using EEIO tables. It is recommended to calculate GHG emissions for water supplied in this category.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4141

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from upstream activities related to fuel and electricity consumption were calculated using IEA-based emission factors and DEFRA guidance, covering transmission and distribution losses and upstream extraction and transport.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A distance-weighted activity-based approach was applied, using transportation data (modes, fuel types, and distances) and applying emission factors from DEFRA and other internationally recognized sources.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste tonnage data by type (hazardous/non-hazardous, recyclable, landfill etc.) was collected from site-level records. Corresponding emission factors were sourced from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data was obtained from travel agency records, including mode of transport, distance, and frequency. Emission factors were applied from DEFRA's business travel guidelines.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

352

(7.5.3) Methodological details

An employee survey was conducted to determine commuting modes and distances. Average travel was annualized and combined with DEFRA commuting emission factors.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity-based data on LPG product deliveries and distribution volumes were combined with average delivery distances and vehicle types. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6026965

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using total LPG volume sold to end users multiplied by standard combustion emission factors (kg CO₂ per liter/kg LPG) provided by IEA and IPCC.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions related to the disposal or recycling of product packaging and containers were estimated using DEFRA end-of-life treatment factors.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6423

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Energy consumption data from leased customer equipment (e.g., tanks, devices) was used and combined with relevant emission factors for indirect energy use.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11569238

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were allocated based on Aygaz's equity share in relevant investments and subsidiaries (Koç Financial Services Inc. and Energy Investments Inc.). Reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions of these entities were included as per the GHG Protocol guidance for Category 15.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not calculated.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

4200

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The basis for choosing calculation method is to choose the method that will minimize uncertainties. For that matter, TIER 3: activity data-specific emission factors are primarily controlled with regards to technology. If Tier 3 values cannot be attained, then TIER 2: national emission factors of the emission source causing greenhouse gas. Where national sources are not sufficient, TIER 1: emission factors defined by IPCC should be employed. The calculation for Aygaz's GHG inventory is based on formulas that are multiplications of activity data addressed in "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and emission factors.

Past year 1

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

6550

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 (and 2019 amendment), IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5), and ISO 14064-1 Standard have been used for emission calculations. Annual consumptions of fuels and other Scope 1 inventory elements are used as activity data. Activity data are multiplied with emission factors to get emission amounts.

Past year 2

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

6328

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 (and 2019 amendment), IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5), and ISO 14064-1 Standard have been used for emission calculations. Annual consumptions of fuels and other Scope 1 inventory elements are used as activity data. Activity data are multiplied with emission factors to get emission amounts.

Past year 3

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

6599

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 (and 2019 amendment), IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5), and ISO 14064-1 Standard have been used for emission calculations. Annual consumptions of fuels and other Scope 1 inventory elements are used as activity data. Activity data are multiplied with emission factors to get emission amounts.

Past year 4

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

5283

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 (and 2019 amendment), IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5), and ISO 14064-1 Standard have been used for emission calculations. Annual consumptions of fuels and other Scope 1 inventory elements are used as activity data. Activity data are multiplied with emission factors to get emission amounts.

Past year 5

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

4064

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 (and 2019 amendment), IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5), and ISO 14064-1 Standard have been used for emission calculations. Annual consumptions of fuels and other Scope 1 inventory elements are used as activity data. Activity data are multiplied with emission factors to get emission amounts.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

7717

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

7717

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The basis for choosing calculation method is to choose the method that will minimize uncertainties. For that matter, TIER 3: activity data-specific emission factors are primarily controlled with regards to technology. If Tier 3 values cannot be attained, then TIER 2: national emission factors of the emission source causing greenhouse gas. Where national sources are not sufficient, TIER 1: emission factors defined by IPCC should be employed. The calculation for Aygaz's GHG inventory is based on formulas that are multiplications of activity data addressed in "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and emission factors. IEA (2024) Emission Factors is used to calculate the emissions of electricity generation for Aygaz.

Past year 1

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

8355

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

8355

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The basis for choosing calculation method is to choose the method that will minimize uncertainties. For that matter, TIER 3: activity data-specific emission factors are primarily controlled with regards to technology. If Tier 3 values cannot be attained, then TIER 2: national emission factors of the emission source causing greenhouse gas. Where national sources are not sufficient, TIER 1: emission factors defined by IPCC should be employed. The calculation for Aygaz's GHG inventory is based on formulas that are multiplications of activity data addressed in the "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and emission factors. IEA (2023) Emission Factors are used to calculate the emissions of electricity generation for Aygaz.

Past year 2

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

8722

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

8722

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The basis for choosing calculation method is to choose the method that will minimize uncertainties. For that matter, TIER 3: activity data-specific emission factors are primarily controlled with regards to technology. If Tier 3 values cannot be attained, then TIER 2: national emission factors of the emission source causing greenhouse gas. Where national sources are not sufficient, TIER 1: emission factors defined by IPCC should be employed. The calculation for Aygaz's GHG inventory is based on formulas that are multiplications of activity data addressed in the "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and emission factors. IEA (2022) Emission Factors are used to calculate the emissions of electricity generation for Aygaz.

Past year 3

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

8971

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

8971

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The basis for choosing calculation method is to choose the method that will minimize uncertainties. For that matter, TIER 3: activity data-specific emission factors are primarily controlled with regards to technology. If Tier 3 values cannot be attained, then TIER 2: national emission factors of the emission source causing greenhouse gas. Where national sources are not sufficient, TIER 1: emission factors defined by IPCC should be employed. The calculation for Aygaz's GHG inventory is based on formulas that are multiplications of activity data addressed in the "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and emission factors. IEA (2021) Emission Factors are used to calculate the emissions of electricity generation for Aygaz

Past year 4

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

7655

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

7655

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The basis for choosing calculation method is to choose the method that will minimize uncertainties. For that matter, TIER 3: activity data-specific emission factors are primarily controlled with regards to technology. If Tier 3 values cannot be attained, then TIER 2: national emission factors of the emission source causing greenhouse gas. Where national sources are not sufficient, TIER 1: emission factors defined by IPCC should be employed. The calculation for Aygaz's GHG inventory is based on formulas that are multiplications of activity data addressed in the "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and emission factors. IEA (2020) Emission Factors are used to calculate the emissions of electricity generation for Aygaz.

Past year 5

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

8263

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

8263

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The basis for choosing calculation method is to choose the method that will minimize uncertainties. For that matter, TIER 3: activity data-specific emission factors are primarily controlled with regards to technology. If Tier 3 values cannot be attained, then TIER 2: national emission factors of the emission source causing greenhouse gas. Where national sources are not sufficient, TIER 1: emission factors defined by IPCC should be employed. The calculation for Aygaz's GHG inventory is based on formulas that are multiplications of activity data addressed in the "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and emission factors. IEA (2019) Emission Factors are used to calculate the emissions of electricity generation for Aygaz.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1205098

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Purchased materials: GHG emissions caused by used raw materials containing as steel sheet, bell metal, zamak alloys, zinc, powder paint etc. are calculated by using weight, composition information and emission factor of used raw materials. And also, GHG emissions from lpg used for own operations, lpg for resale, purchased lng and purchased water are included in the inventory report. Purchased services: GHG emissions caused by consultancy, training, laboratory, marketing, repair and maintenance, automotive equipment rental leasing services, electrical equipment services, professional technic and scientific services, purchased services are calculated using EEIO tables.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

4302

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods used: GHG Emissions caused by office equipment, printing equipment, occupational health and safety, chemical, hardware, oil and gas, material handling, vehicle tanks, electricity, computers, wood-related equipment are calculated using EEIO tables. It is recommended to calculate GHG emissions for water supplied in this category.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1285

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from upstream activities such as extraction, refining, and transportation of fuels and electricity used by Aygaz were calculated using a spend-based approach. Expenditure on fuel and electricity was mapped to appropriate upstream emission factors, primarily sourced from IEA and DEFRA databases. These emissions represent indirect impacts not covered under Scope 1 or 2, such as well-to-tank and transmission and distribution (T&D) losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

4866

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the transportation of purchased goods, including LPG cylinders, tanks, and other raw materials, were calculated using data on vehicle type, fuel type, distance, and weight transported. Supplier data and logistics partner records were used where available. DEFRA emission factors for freight transport modes (road, sea) were applied.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

36

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions caused by the disposal of solid and liquid waste generated during operations were calculated using waste categories (e.g., landfill, recycling, incineration). The calculation includes waste type, disposal method, and applicable emission factors obtained from DEFRA. On-site waste volumes are tracked and categorized annually.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1096

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee business travel were calculated using internal travel data provided by corporate travel agencies and expense reports. Modes of travel (air, road, train), travel class, and distances were used to determine total emissions. DEFRA's latest emission factors for business travel were applied. Air travel constituted the majority of emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

653

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Commuting emissions were calculated based on employee-provided survey data and HR records regarding commuting frequency, distance, and mode of transport (private car, public transport, shuttle buses, etc.). Results were annualized and multiplied by DEFRA emission factors per transport mode to estimate total GHG impact.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

-

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

224778

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream leased assets: This category includes emissions from the operation of assets owned by the organization (lessor) in the reporting year and leased to other organizations that are not currently in scope or control of the organization (in the reporting year). Sold lpg tubes and sold water bottle are calculated in this category.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

-

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

7371349

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use of sold products: Greenhouse gas emissions in this category were calculated using the amount of lpg, lng and diesel fuel purchased but used during the year.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1374

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Disposal of sold products: This category includes emissions from end-of-life waste disposal and processing of products sold by the organization (in the reporting year). Sold lpg tubes and sold water bottle are calculated in this category.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

193

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Energy consumption data from leased customer equipment (e.g., tanks, devices) was used and combined with relevant emission factors for indirect energy use.

Franchises**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

-

Investments**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

10423766

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were allocated based on Aygaz's equity share in relevant investments and subsidiaries (Koç Financial Services Inc. and Energy Investments Inc.). Reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions of these entities were included as per the GHG Protocol guidance for Category 15.

Other (upstream)**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

-

Other (downstream)**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

-

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.**Past year 1**

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

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

1139346

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

4602

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

0

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

24311

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

16

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

935

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

512

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

0

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

328916

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

0

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

7946841

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

334

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

215

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

10343848

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

This year represents the foundational year for Scope 3 coverage under the GHG Protocol guidance. Emissions were calculated using a combination of spend-based and activity-based methods. The methodology aligned with the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the GHG Protocol, using IEA emission factors where applicable.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

1145493

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

45632

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

0

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

13383

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

18

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

559

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

0

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

282857

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

0

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

6835383

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

311

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

198

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

11778965

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Calculations were conducted in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

1279224

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

2159

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

4141

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

90330

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

61

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

69

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

352

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

0

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

74050

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

0

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

6026965

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

130

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

6423

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

11569238

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3 emissions were not calculated in 2020, as data was not yet available and company-wide reporting in line with the GHG Protocol had not yet been established.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

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

0

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

There are no Scope 3 emission calculations for 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from:

	Verification/assurance status
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

AYGAZ 2024 GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

7

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

95

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

7

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

95
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

AYGAZ 2024 GHG Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

7

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

95

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

93

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The 93 metric tons CO₂e reduction in emissions, representing a 3% decrease, is primarily attributable to the commissioning of the Manisa Solar Power Plant (GES) in November 2024. The facility, with an installed capacity of 1.59 MW, is designed to meet approximately 2,900 MWh of Aygaz's annual electricity demand through renewable solar energy. Although operational for only 1.5 months within the reporting year, the project has already yielded measurable emission reductions by replacing grid-supplied electricity, which has a higher carbon intensity, with clean solar power. On an annual basis, the project is expected to avoid approximately 1,250 metric tons of CO₂e emissions, making a significant contribution toward the company's decarbonization and carbon neutrality targets.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2895

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

97

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, several energy efficiency projects were implemented, including improvements in compressed air systems in Filling Buildings, detection and elimination of air leaks, and additional energy efficiency initiatives. Considering the total emission reduction of 2,988 tCO₂e (from 14,905 tCO₂e to 11,917 tCO₂e), around 97% of this reduction is attributed to these energy efficiency activities.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in disinvestment.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in acquisitions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in mergers.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in output.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in boundary.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

-

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Location-based

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

4200

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

2.6

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

6.6

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	4200	7717

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aliağa

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.79966

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

26.97074

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ambarlı

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

307

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.6

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ankara

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.93

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

32.85

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Diyarbakır

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.92

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

40.24

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Dört Yol

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

277

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.78

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

36.16

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gebze

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1308

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.8

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.43

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Headquarter

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

264

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.07

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Işıkkent

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

157

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.42

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.13

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Isparta

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

387

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.77

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.55

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kırıkkale

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.84

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

33.51

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Samsun

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.28667

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

36.33

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yarımca

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.8

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.72

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Inegöl

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.99

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.71

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Aliağa

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

419

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

419

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ambarlı

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

398

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

398

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ankara

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

54

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

54

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Diyarbakır

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

317

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

317

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dört Yol

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

713

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

713

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gebze

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

2068

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

2068

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Headquarter

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

341

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

341

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Işıkkent

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

317

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

317

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Isparta

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

308

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

308

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kırıkkale

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

312

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

312

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Samsun

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

361

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

361

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Yarımca

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

927

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

927

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

İnegöl

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

1182

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

1182

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4200

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

7717

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

7717

(7.22.4) Please explain

The GHG emissions data covers both the headquarters and all facilities. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported in Questions 7.6 and 7.7 reflect the entire consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no entities that are excluded from the financial statements.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Pürsu Balkaynak

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Food & beverage wholesale

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156

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

1182

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

1182

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Pürsu Balkaynak is one of Aygaz's subsidiaries. Production plant of the Pürsu Balkaynak is already in the scope of Aygaz's GHG inventory. So, its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions have already been reported under 7.6, 7.7, 7.17.2, and 7.20.2 questions in the CDP questionnaire.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

16656

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

16656.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

218

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

15263

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

15481.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

218

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

31919

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

32137.00

[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sustainable biomass is not consumed.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other biomass is not consumed.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels is not consumed.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal is not consumed.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1481

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil is primarily used in backup power generators and certain process heating applications where gas infrastructure is not available or reliable.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10372

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

0.42

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

2

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas is the primary energy source for various operations, including process heating in LPG bottling plants and combustion systems. Also these type of fuel is used for generation of self heat and steam in facilities.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4747

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other non-renewable fuels include specialty industrial gases or auxiliary fuels used in testing, maintenance, and specific operational processes in facilities.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16600

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This total value represents the summary of Aygaz's overall operational energy consumption across production, filling, distribution, and support facilities.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In the reporting year, Aygaz did not procure any low-carbon or renewable energy that could be accounted for with a zero or near-zero emission factor. Therefore, the market-based Scope 2 emissions are identical to the location-based emissions. In future years, renewable energy purchases will be certified through appropriate instruments, and the corresponding reductions will be reflected in the market-based Scope 2 calculations.

[Add row]

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

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15263

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

218

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

0

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

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

15481.00

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

0.16

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

11917

(7.45.3) Metric denominator*Select from:*☒ unit total revenue**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

75010000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used*Select from:*☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

50

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

☒ Change in physical operating conditions

(7.45.9) Please explain

The 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity compared to the previous year is primarily attributed to the implementation of energy efficiency measures, the integration of renewable energy sources into operations, and a decrease in production activities at the Gebze facility. In addition, an increase in total revenue contributed to lowering the emissions per unit of revenue. These combined factors reflect Aygaz's continued efforts to reduce operational emissions while enhancing energy performance and business resilience.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

6022

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

22.15

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Aygaz's total waste generation decreased by approximately 22.15% from 7,735 tons in 2023 to 6,022 tons in 2024. This significant reduction is primarily attributed to the company's increased focus on circular economy practices, including improved material efficiency, source reduction, enhanced waste segregation, and recycling-oriented operational planning. In addition, awareness-raising efforts and process improvements in production and filling facilities contributed to minimizing waste generation at the source.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

114640

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

21.84

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Aygaz’s total energy consumption decreased by approximately 21.84% from 2023 to 2024, falling from 139,677 GJ to 114,640 GJ. This reduction is the result of several initiatives, including energy efficiency improvements in operations, the implementation of automation systems, compressor upgrades, daylight-based lighting systems, and a deliberate shift toward renewable energy use. The commissioning of the Manisa Solar Power Plant in 2024 contributed directly to the displacement of grid electricity, supporting this downward trend.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2017

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2017

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

4814

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

9891

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

0.000

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

14705.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

7352.500

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

4200

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

7717

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

11917.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

37.92

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Until 2030, Aygaz’s has %20 reduction of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from all company-operated facilities, as well as those of its wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures where operational control is maintained. This encompasses production sites, storage terminals, filling facilities, distribution centers, and administrative buildings. There are no exclusions within Scope 1 and 2 under operational control. Scope 3 emissions are currently excluded from the target boundary due to limitations in data quality and influence.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Aygaz is committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions from Scope 1 and Scope 2 sources by 2050, covering all facilities under its operational control, including its subsidiaries and joint ventures. This objective reflects Aygaz’s dedication to climate responsibility and supports Turkey’s national decarbonization goals. The target focuses on eliminating direct and purchased energy-related emissions through energy efficiency measures, renewable energy integration, and low-emission technologies.

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

To achieve net zero Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2050 across all Aygaz operations and subsidiaries, the company has implemented a structured decarbonization roadmap. Key measures include expanding renewable energy use, improving energy efficiency, and modernizing infrastructure. In 2024, Aygaz commissioned the Manisa GES project (1.59 MW), generating 2,900 MWh/year of solar electricity to reduce grid dependency. Additionally, compressor optimization, automation systems, and lighting improvements across several facilities led to over 200 MWh/year in energy savings. These actions reflect early, measurable progress aligned with the company’s long-term emissions reduction plan.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

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

Net emissions target

☒ Net metric tons CO2e

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

15570

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

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

0

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

11917

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

23.4617854849

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

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

Yes, as Aygaz's 2050 carbon neutrality goal is directly linked to its emissions reduction strategy, encompassing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and forming a core element of its broader climate action plan.

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

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Aygaz's net zero target includes 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from all company-operated facilities, as well as those of its wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures where operational control is maintained. This encompasses production sites, storage terminals, filling facilities, distribution centers, and administrative buildings. There are no exclusions within Scope 1 and 2 under operational control. Scope 3 emissions are currently excluded from the target boundary due to limitations in data quality and influence.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Aygaz is committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions from Scope 1 and Scope 2 sources by 2050, covering all facilities under its operational control, including its subsidiaries and joint ventures. This objective reflects Aygaz's dedication to climate responsibility and supports Turkey's national decarbonization goals. The target focuses on eliminating direct and purchased energy-related emissions through energy efficiency measures, renewable energy integration, and low-emission technologies.

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

Aygaz's 1,5 degree-aligned net zero target is annually being reviewed by examining the emissions data, reviewing emission reduction initiatives and presenting the progress to the senior management for feedback and discussing new initiatives. Every year, a verification process by a third-party is conducted for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	7	706

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

26

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6100

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

938

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We integrated the washing and drying units, which operate based on the filling status of cylinders on the filling line, into the automation system. With this PLC-controlled system, idle operation was prevented, resulting in an energy saving of 61,000 kWh.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

62

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

15000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

70875

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We replaced the old compressor, which had reached the end of its service life and frequently malfunctioned, with new 110 kW and kW capacity inverter-based compressor. The new system operates automatically based on demand and provides energy efficiency. Through this project, we achieved an annual electricity saving of 150,000 kWh.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Building upgrade

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

30000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

By installing transparent panels on the roof of the cylinder filling building, we maximized the use of daylight. As a result, the need for artificial lighting during the day was significantly reduced. Through this project, we achieved an annual electricity saving of 25,000 kWh.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

18

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4500

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

157

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We brought the compressed air line leading to non-essential areas within the facility under control using regulators and actuated valves. This prevented unnecessary air consumption. Through this implementation, we achieved an annual saving of 45,000 kWh.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

60

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

13800

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7200

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We procured special air leak detectors to identify leakage points and deployed them extensively throughout the facility. Thanks to these detectors, we were able to quickly detect and address leaks. As a result of this implementation, we achieved an annual energy saving of 138,000 kWh.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

91

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

21000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

625

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

With the project we completed in 2024, improvements made to the compressed air lines and compressor replacements at the Ambarlı Terminal Directorate and the Isparta Filling Facility resulted in an annual electricity saving of 210 MWh.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

93

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

290000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

As part of our Manisa Solar Power Plant (SPP) Project, which was commissioned in November 2024, we are meeting our energy demand of 2,900 MWh through solar energy with an installed capacity of 1.59 MW. As of the commissioning date, we achieved a financial gain of approximately 100,000 TRY within a period of 1.5 months.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Aygaz prioritizes emissions reduction projects even when they offer relatively lower return on investment (ROI), recognizing their long-term environmental and operational benefits. For example, in 2024, multiple energy efficiency initiatives were implemented across Ambarlı Terminal and Isparta Filling Facility, such as compressor replacements and improvements in compressed air lines, resulting in 210 MWh annual electricity savings. Additionally, automation of washing and drying units, installation of daylight panels, and detection of air leaks led to further reductions. These projects were supported despite modest short-term financial returns, demonstrating our strategic commitment to sustainability

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As the method of water measurement, the amount of water obtained from third parties (such as municipalities or private water suppliers) is calculated based on the invoices regularly issued by the relevant institutions, which clearly indicate the volume of water consumed. The amount of water abstracted from on-site groundwater sources (wells) is measured by calibrated meters installed at each well, which are periodically inspected, and the obtained data is regularly recorded.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The annual volumes of water withdrawn are transparently disclosed in the Aygaz Sustainability Report. The water withdrawal data for the year 2024 is provided on page 78 of the report.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As the method of water measurement, the amount of water obtained from third parties (such as municipalities or private water suppliers) is calculated based on the invoices regularly issued by the relevant institutions, which clearly indicate the volume of water consumed. The amount of water abstracted from on-site groundwater sources (wells) is measured by calibrated meters installed at each well, which are periodically inspected, and the obtained data is regularly recorded.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The annual volumes of water withdrawn according to their sources are transparently disclosed in the Aygaz Sustainability Report. The water withdrawal data for the year 2024 is provided on page 78 of the report.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

-

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of discharged water is accurately measured through calibrated flow meters installed at discharge points, ensuring reliable and traceable data in line with environmental monitoring requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The annual volumes of water discharged are transparently disclosed in the Aygaz Sustainability Report. The water discharge data for the year 2024 is provided on page 78 of the report.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of discharged water is accurately measured through calibrated flow meters installed at discharge points, ensuring reliable and traceable data in line with environmental monitoring requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

-

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Although treated water is reused within the facility, the total volume of treated water cannot be precisely quantified due to the absence of a dedicated metering system at the point of reuse. As such, while water recycling practices are in place, exact measurement data regarding the total volume of treated water is currently unavailable.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is measured through regular sampling conducted by laboratories authorized by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. These accredited labs analyze standard effluent parameters such as COD, BOD, and pH, and share the results with both the facility and the Ministry to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

-

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Emissions to water, including nitrates, phosphates, and other priority substances, are monitored through regular sampling by laboratories authorized by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. These accredited labs analyze discharge samples and report the results to ensure compliance with national environmental standards and permit conditions.

(9.2.4) Please explain

-

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Discharged water temperature is monitored through regular sampling and measurement by laboratories authorized by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. These accredited labs perform analyses to ensure that temperature levels comply with national environmental regulations and permitted discharge limits.

(9.2.4) Please explain

-

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total water consumption is calculated as the difference between the total volume of water withdrawn and the total volume of water discharged.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water consumed is transparently disclosed on page 16 of the Aygaz 2024 TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water recycled/reuse water is accurately measured through calibrated flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water reused by Aygaz during 2024 is transparently disclosed on page 78 of the Aygaz 2024 Sustainability Report.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water services is measured using water meters and invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Regular water quality analyses are conducted for drinking water.
[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

167.7

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Aygaz has set a strategic target to reduce its water withdrawal by 25% by 2030. In line with this ambition, the company prioritizes investments that enhance water efficiency within its operations. As a result, a 10% reduction in total water withdrawal was achieved compared to the previous year despite the inclusion of water withdrawal data from newly consolidated subsidiaries in 2024. This progress is transparently disclosed on page 29 of the Aygaz 2024 Sustainability Report.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

98.4

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, an increase in the total volume of water discharged was observed compared to the previous year. This increase is primarily attributed to the inclusion of discharge data from newly consolidated subsidiaries starting in the 2024 reporting period. The updated discharge figures are transparently disclosed on page 78 of the Aygaz 2024 Sustainability Report. Despite this temporary rise, Aygaz remains committed to improving water efficiency and aims to reduce discharge volumes in the coming years through process optimization and environmentally responsible investments.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

69.3

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Despite the inclusion of water data from newly consolidated subsidiaries in 2024, Aygaz achieved an approximate 25% reduction in total water consumption compared to the previous year. This significant decrease reflects the company’s ongoing commitment to water stewardship and its strategic efforts to enhance operational efficiency.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

60.82

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In line with Aygaz's corporate water strategy, the company has set a target to reduce total water withdrawals by 25% by 2030 compared to the baseline year. As part of this commitment, water withdrawals from areas identified as water-stressed are also expected to decrease proportionally. This reduction will be supported by investments in water-efficient technologies, process optimizations, and improved water management practices.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At Aygaz facilities, there is no water withdrawal from fresh surface water sources such as rainwater, wetlands, rivers, or lakes.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At Aygaz facilities, there is no water withdrawal from brackish surface water or seawater sources.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

97.81

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Aygaz has set a strategic target to reduce its water withdrawal by 25% by 2030. In line with this ambition, the company prioritizes investments that enhance water efficiency within its operations. As a result, a 10% reduction in total water withdrawal was achieved compared to the previous year despite the inclusion of water withdrawal data from newly consolidated subsidiaries in 2024. This progress is transparently observed on page 78 of the Aygaz 2024 Sustainability Report.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At Aygaz facilities, there is no water withdrawal from non-renewable groundwater sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At Aygaz facilities, there are no ore extraction or similar processes; therefore, there is no use of produced or entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

67.9

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Aygaz has set a strategic target to reduce its water withdrawal by 25% by 2030. In line with this ambition, the company prioritizes investments that enhance water efficiency within its operations. As a result, a 10% reduction in total water withdrawal was achieved compared to the previous year despite the inclusion of water withdrawal data from newly consolidated subsidiaries in 2024. This progress is transparently observed on page 29 of the Aygaz 2024 Sustainability Report.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

20405

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The significant reduction in discharges to fresh surface water compared to the previous year is primarily due to the implementation of water-efficient technologies and improved process controls across multiple facilities. These measures have reduced the volume of process water requiring discharge and increased internal recycling, resulting in lower direct releases to surface water bodies.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9459

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :indirect equipment/hardware testing

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The increase is due to higher volumes from indirect equipment and hardware testing activities.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Aygaz does not discharge water directly into groundwater. All discharges are directed to surface water bodies or authorized third-party systems.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

68495

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :indirect equipment/hardware testing

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The increase is related to expanded indirect equipment and hardware testing during the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

- ☒ Nitrates
- ☒ Phosphates
- ☒ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Regular sampling and laboratory analyses are conducted by accredited laboratories to monitor the concentrations of nitrates, phosphates, and other priority substances in wastewater. However, as Aygaz has not yet completed a comprehensive water footprint assessment, the exact annual quantities of these pollutants cannot currently be reported.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

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

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

13

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Aygaz has conducted a comprehensive assessment of all 13 direct operation facilities to identify water-related dependencies, risks, and opportunities. The assessment considered factors such as water availability, quality, regulatory requirements, and operational water demands. This process allowed Aygaz to determine the relative exposure of each facility to water-related challenges and to prioritize water efficiency and risk mitigation actions accordingly. The Circular Economy Working Group is actively continuing its efforts on this matter to support sustainable water management strategies across operations.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

An assessment of upstream value chain facilities in relation to water-related dependencies, risks, and opportunities has not yet been conducted. However, Aygaz acknowledges the potential significance of water-related impacts in its upstream operations and is planning to expand its evaluation scope in the coming reporting periods.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aliağa

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.79966

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.97074

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.81

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

6.81

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.77

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3.77

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3.04

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 69.42% compared to the previous year. All withdrawals were from renewable groundwater sources. Total discharges decreased by 73.27%. Total water consumption decreased by 62.75%. This facility operates as a major LPG storage and cylinder filling plant, serving regional distribution.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ambarli

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkmenistan

☒ Other, please specify :Sea of Marmara Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

28.6

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.68

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.68

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.68

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3.68

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 19.67% compared to the previous year. All withdrawals and discharges were sourced from and discharged to third-party suppliers. Total consumption remained unchanged. The facility functions as an LPG terminal and cylinder filling station supplying the Marmara region.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ankara

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

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

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- ☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.93

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

32.85

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.01

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.01

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.01

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 97.26% compared to the previous year. Total discharges decreased by 83.33%. Total consumption decreased by 105.43%. This inland facility is primarily engaged in LPG cylinder filling and wholesale distribution to regional dealers.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Diyarbakır

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Syrian Arab Republic

☒ Tigris & Euphrates

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.92

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

40.24

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.04

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.28

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.11

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

2.11

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 39.77% compared to the previous year. Total discharges decreased by 18.23%. Total consumption decreased by 83.50%. It serves as a key LPG filling and distribution hub for southeastern Turkey.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dört Yol

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Syrian Arab Republic

☒ Other, please specify :Ceyhan River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.78

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

36.16

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

9.4

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9.46

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

9.46

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 23.11% compared to the previous year. Total discharges increased by 7.21%. Total consumption decreased by 102.19%. This coastal terminal handles LPG imports, storage, and cylinder filling for nearby provinces.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Gebze

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

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

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- ☒ Other, please specify :Kocaeli

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.8

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.43

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

18.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

18.3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

18.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

18.29

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 10.83% compared to the previous year. Total discharges decreased by the same percentage. Total consumption remained unchanged. This facility includes LPG cylinder manufacturing lines as well as filling operations.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Isparta

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Çanakkale

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.77

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.55

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.31

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1.2

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.11

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.05

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 5.73% compared to the previous year. Total discharges increased by 1.98%. Total consumption decreased by 6.18%. The site serves as a regional LPG cylinder filling and distribution center.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Işıkkent

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.42

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.13

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.71

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

8.71

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.96

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.96

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals increased by 25.79% compared to the previous year. Total discharges remained unchanged. Total consumption increased by 29.95%. This facility is used for LPG cylinder filling and direct delivery to customers.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kırıkkale

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

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

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- ☒ Other, please specify :Quweiq

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.84

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

33.51

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.65

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.87

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.78

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.99

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals increased by 27.84% compared to the previous year. Total discharges increased by 8.73%. Total consumption increased by 513.89%. The facility supports LPG filling operations for central Anatolia.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Samsun

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Çorum/ Amasya/ Samsun

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.28667

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

36.33

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

36.79

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

33.44

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.34

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.84

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

10.84

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

25.95

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals increased by 6.48% compared to the previous year. Total discharges decreased by 14.03%. Total consumption increased by 18.28%. This coastal terminal manages LPG imports and regional supply.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Yarımca

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Kocaeli

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.8

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.72

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

22.4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

42.67

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

42.68

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 9.34% compared to the previous year. Total discharges increased by 72.81%. Total consumption remained unchanged. This major site includes LPG storage tanks, cylinder filling units activities.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Headquarter

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

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

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- ☒ Other, please specify :Marmara Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.069698

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.012445

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.32

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.32

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.32

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals decreased by 14.23% compared to the previous year. Total discharges decreased by 14.23%. Total consumption remained unchanged. This is a local-scale LPG cylinder filling and delivery center.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pürsu Balkaynak

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Çanakkale

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.0806

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.5097

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

46

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

46

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

46

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Total water withdrawals remained at approximately the same level compared to the previous year (Same). Total discharges also remained stable (Same). Total water consumption showed no significant change (Same). The facility operates as a natural spring water bottling plant, with consistent water usage patterns and no substantial year-on-year variation.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

This parameter has been verified by an independent third-party auditor under the TSRS framework at both S1 and S2 levels. The reported data on total water withdrawals were thoroughly reviewed and confirmed for accuracy and methodological consistency.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

-

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

-

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total water discharge volumes were verified through third-party assurance in accordance with TSRS S1 and S2 verification standards. The reported data were examined for completeness, consistency, and alignment with defined reporting methods.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

-

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

-

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

-

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total water consumption data were verified by an accredited third party under the TSRS verification framework at S1 and S2 standards. The assurance process confirmed the reliability of consumption figures and their alignment with internal tracking systems.

[Fixed row]

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2487667

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

14834.03

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In the coming years, an increase in revenue is anticipated, while water withdrawals are expected to decrease in line with Aygaz's target to reduce total water withdrawal by 25% by 2030. As a result, overall water withdrawal efficiency is projected to improve over time.

[Fixed row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	None of Aygaz's products contain substances classified as hazardous by any regulatory authority.

[Fixed row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Water consumption in Aygaz's production and operational processes is not high. Therefore, water use originating from processes is limited. In line with this low water-intensive production structure, there is no specifically designated 'low water' product.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

In line with water pollution targets, a water footprint study is planned to measure and disclose emissions resulting from pollution.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Tap water analyses used for hygiene and health purposes are regularly conducted at the facilities. In this context, current practices are considered sufficient, and no additional action is planned.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

In the upcoming periods, it is planned to install treatment systems at the facilities to enable greywater recovery, thereby increasing water reuse rates and monitoring the recovery regularly.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

186.35

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

139.76

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

167.7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

40

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target of reducing the amount of water withdrawn by 25% by the end of 2030, based on the year 2023, covers the water withdrawal amounts of all facilities belonging to Aygaz and its subsidiaries.

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

To achieve the water reduction target, Aygaz plans to install meters at all water withdrawal and discharge points across its facilities to enable continuous and accurate monitoring. Additionally, water treatment efficiency will be measured at each facility, and necessary improvements—including treatment upgrades and chemical adjustments—will be implemented. A water footprint assessment will also be conducted to quantify pollutant levels and enhance data-driven water management. These efforts will support a systematic and measurable approach to reducing water withdrawals.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

-

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic goods/products

☒ Eliminate single-use plastic products

(10.1.3) Please explain

Aygaz committed to eliminating single-use plastic products across all operations by the end of 2020, ahead of Koç Group's 2023-wide sustainability goals. In line with this commitment, Aygaz removed disposable plastics such as cups, plates, and bags from its offices and field operations, and prioritized reusable and recyclable alternatives in packaging and procurement. These efforts supported Koç Group's target to reduce 500 tons of plastic by 2023 and aligned with its broader goals on circularity and sustainable materials.

[Fixed row]

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

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Aygaz does not engage in the production or commercialization of plastic polymers or act as a plastic converter.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Aygaz manufactures and commercializes durable plastic components, such as composite LPG cylinder sleeves and protective valve caps, which are designed for long-term use in line with safety and regulatory requirements.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Durable plastic materials are used in Aygaz's operations, particularly in the structure of plastic sleeves, handles, and other support accessories utilized in LPG storage and distribution.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Aygaz does not produce or commercialize primary plastic packaging materials as a standalone business activity.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Certain Aygaz-branded products, including LPG appliances and accessories, are distributed in plastic-based protective packaging (e.g., shrink film, plastic wrap, or protective bags) to ensure secure handling and delivery.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Through its subsidiary Pürsu, Aygaz is engaged in the production and distribution of bottled water and beverages, which utilize plastic packaging such as PET bottles and shrink wrap, thereby involving commercial services that use plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Aygaz does not provide waste or water management services as part of its core business operations.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Aygaz is not involved in offering financial services or investment products related to plastics or plastics-related industries.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Aygaz does not engage in any other plastics-related activities not covered under the listed categories.

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % virgin renewable content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

95

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

5

(10.4.7) Please explain

The total weight declared corresponds primarily to durable plastic components sold as part of LPG cylinder systems and accessories. These include thermoplastic bonnet kits (TBK), plastic valve caps, and sleeves used for product safety and labeling. The materials are primarily based on virgin fossil-based polymers due to mechanical and safety requirements.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

128

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % virgin renewable content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

1

(10.4.7) Please explain

The weight reported reflects the use of durable plastic materials integrated into Aygaz's operations, notably in composite LPG cylinders and associated components. This includes TBKs, plastic caps, and shrink-sleeve films applied for protection, branding, and compliance labeling purposes.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.**Plastic packaging used****(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)**

2152

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.5.7) Please explain

The reported figure for plastic packaging used (2,152 metric tons) includes plastic materials utilized by Pürsu and Aygaz during the reporting year. This encompasses plastic packaging used for production, bottling, storage, and distribution processes. The raw material content breakdown is currently not available, and efforts are ongoing to establish systems for tracking the composition of plastic materials used.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

99

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Based on an internal material assessment, approximately 99% of the plastic packaging used by Pürsu and Aygaz is considered technically recyclable. This includes common plastic types such as PET and HDPE, which are widely accepted in established recycling streams. The percentage reflects the theoretical recyclability of materials assuming access to suitable collection and recycling infrastructure. Actual recyclability at scale may vary depending on regional capabilities and collection systems.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

128

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

(10.6.12) Please explain

During the reporting year, a total of 128 metric tons of plastic waste was generated during production activities. This waste primarily includes production scrap and off-spec materials. All production-related plastic waste is collected and sent to authorized recycling facilities. These operations are conducted in accordance with Türkiye’s Zero Waste Regulation, and all recyclable waste is tracked and managed under the GEKAP (Recycling Participation Share) framework.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

There were no activities related to the commercialization or direct sale of plastic products or packaging by the organization during the reporting year. Therefore, no waste was generated under this category.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

2024

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

The total plastic waste generated from usage activities during the reporting period was 2,024 metric tons. This waste originates from plastic packaging used in production, storage, and distribution by Pürsu and Aygaz. All plastic packaging waste is collected and processed through authorized recycling companies in line with national regulatory requirements. The process is supported by the GEKAP system, which ensures that packaging materials are documented and recovered efficiently. As a result, 100% of the waste is directed to recycling.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Other, please specify :Facility-specific biodiversity proximity risk assessments and sectoral materiality scoring based on SBT-N and WWF filters

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</div>	<div>Select all that apply</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators</div>

[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Multiple Aygaz terminals are located within 50 km of National Parks and Ramsar Sites (e.g., Gediz Delta, İzmir).
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	-
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	-
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Facilities such as Aliğa, Işıkkent, Samsun, Isparta, and Dörtöl Terminals are within 50 km of registered Ramsar wetlands.
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Aliğa, Işıkkent, and Dörtöl Terminals are adjacent to KBAs (e.g., Gediz Delta, Amanos Mountains).
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	IBAT and Nuh'un Gemisi identified Important Bird Areas and local hotspots near facilities (e.g., 8 IBAs around Işıkkent Terminal).

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Legally protected areas
- ☒ Ramsar sites
- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gediz Delta

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of Aliğa LPG Terminal, including storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gas

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Physical controls

☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The terminal is near Gediz Delta, a Ramsar and KBA site. Assessment via IBAT & Nuh'un Gemisi showed presence of endangered species. Environmental impact assessments and proximity reviews guided pollution control, emission monitoring, and storage risk prevention protocols.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Amanos Mountains (Hatay KBA)

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Operation of Dörtyol Terminal for LPG import/export

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Physical controls

☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Located near KBA with sensitive species; mitigation includes emergency response planning.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Legally protected areas

☒ Ramsar sites

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Işıkkent – İzmir Wetlands and surrounding IBAs

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Terminal operations with intermediate gas storage

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Physical controls

☒ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Species-rich area. IBAT identified 8 IBAs nearby. Measures include noise control, maintenance scheduling, and spill prevention systems.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- ☒ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ ISO 14064-1

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For the 2024 reporting year, Aygaz's Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data were verified by an independent third party in accordance with the ISO 14064-1 standard. The verification process covered the year-on-year change in absolute emissions for Scopes 1, 2, and 3, as well as the year-on-year change in emissions intensity for Scopes 1 and 2. This assurance process was conducted to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the reported emissions data, supporting transparency and credibility in Aygaz's climate-related disclosures.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

AYGAZ 2024 GHG Verification Report.pdf

Row 2

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

☒ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☒ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Turkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

This Sustainability Report discloses the consolidated sustainability and climate-related information of Aygaz A.Ş. and its subsidiaries in line with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). Covering the period January 1 – December 31, 2024, it complies with TSRS 1: General Provisions and TSRS 2: Climate-Related Disclosures, as well as sector-specific guidance for Oil and Gas – Refining and Marketing. The report presents risks and opportunities that may materially affect Aygaz's cash flows, access to finance, or cost of capital, thereby supporting stakeholders in their decision-making. Disclosures have been prepared in accordance with financial materiality principles, ensuring alignment with the Company's 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. The same data sets, accounting policies, and assumptions are used, and all information is presented fairly, comparably, verifiably, and understandably. Organizational boundaries for greenhouse gas reporting were defined with the operational control approach. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were calculated under ISO 14064-1:2018 and verified by independent third parties. Scope 3 emissions are not disclosed in this first reporting period, in line with provisional exemptions. In compliance with TSRS requirements, the report has undergone independent limited assurance, covering both sustainability disclosures and greenhouse gas data, with the statement included in the annexes. Transitional exemptions have also been applied, meaning that only current-period disclosures are provided without comparative information from previous years.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

TSRS.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Assistant General Manager (Finance)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

