ERDOGANLAR ALUMINIUM SAN. VE TIC. A.S.

CORPORATE CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT 2025

June 2026

Content

Tables

Figures

About Report

Report Owner

Organization Name:	Erdoganlar Aluminium San. ve Tic. A.S.
Address 1:	Atatürk Mah. Orhan Veli Cad. No: 7 – 9 34522 Kıraç Esenyurt Istanbul
Address 2:	Kızılcıkdere Köyü Kızılcıkdere OSB Mevkii 8. Bulvar Faz 1 Blok No:4 Merkez Kırklareli
Contact:	+90 212 886 55 77
Web:	www.erdoganlar.com
E-Mail:	info@erdoganlar.com
Contact Person:	Yağmur Özer yagmur.ozer@erdoganlar.com
Revision History:	01

1. Introduction

1.1. About Report

The data collected and analysed in this report comply with the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), the globally recognised carbon accounting methodology developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI). The report is also prepared in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018.

This report has been prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018, Greenhouse Gases — Part 1: Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and complies with the requirements set forth in Clause 9 of the standard.

The ISO 14064-1 standard establishes the principles and requirements for the design, development, management, and reporting of organization-level greenhouse gas inventories. It includes the definition of greenhouse gas inventory boundaries, the quantification of an organization's greenhouse gas emissions and removals, and the identification of specific measures and activities to support the improvement of greenhouse gas management.

1.2. Scope and Purpose

Erdoganlar Aluminium San. ve Tic. A.S. (Erdoganlar Aluminium) conducted this study to quantify and assess the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from its operations. In addition, the corporate carbon footprint assessment serves as a valuable tool for establishing and managing the company's climate change objectives, guiding climate-related investments, fulfilling the reporting requirements of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), and addressing greenhouse gas emission indicators disclosed in sustainability reports.

The primary dataset used in this study was provided by Erdoganlar Aluminium and covers the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. The Operational Excellence Department oversaw the compilation and reporting of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory. The primary data used in preparing the GHG inventory report were collected from the relevant departmental personnel. The secondary data applied in the calculations were obtained from the conversion factors published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), as well as the Ecoinvent 3.9.1 Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) database.

The calculations were performed in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and cover all direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions arising from the company's activities within Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the standard.

1.3. About Erdoganlar Aluminium

Founded in Istanbul in 1987, Erdoganlar Aluminium San. ve Tic. A.S. (Erdoganlar Aluminium) began its operations in the aluminium extrusion industry. Since its establishment, the company has strategically focused on bringing its production and management functions under one roof to enhance operational efficiency and product quality. Its primary objective has been to continuously expand its product portfolio while achieving excellence in customer service. In pursuit of a strong international presence, the company has identified the European market—known for its high demand for premium-quality aluminium products—as one of its key strategic markets.

Today, Erdoganlar Aluminium is a leading supplier of aluminium profiles to a wide range of industrial sectors, serving both domestic and international markets. With its 37,000 m² manufacturing facility located in Istanbul and its 200,000 m² integrated production campus in Kırklareli, approximately two hours from the Istanbul site, the company is able to shorten the entire process from engineering design to product delivery to as little as three weeks through its fully integrated production systems.

The production line covers the complete manufacturing process, from raw material intake to finished products, and is supported by integrated operations including die manufacturing, extrusion, machining, electrostatic powder coating, anodizing, thermal break assembly, and modern packaging systems.

With an annual production capacity of 36,000 tonnes, advanced manufacturing technologies, a team of approximately 400 skilled employees, and more than 30 years of expertise in production, design, and research and development, Erdoganlar Aluminium is recognized as one of Türkiye's most advanced aluminium extrusion manufacturers.

1.4. Calculation Methodology

The two principal methodologies used for corporate carbon footprint assessments are ISO 14064 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). The assessment of Erdoganlar Aluminium's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-1, while the results are presented in alignment with both methodologies throughout this report. This dual approach provides a robust foundation for future disclosures and reporting under internationally recognized frameworks and initiatives such as the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Although both standards are based on a common methodological framework, they differ in the terminology and classification used to present greenhouse gas emissions. The corresponding terminology and categorization adopted by each methodology are presented in the table below for comparison. Table 1 illustrates the relationship between ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol classifications.

Table 1. Comparison of ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol

Scope	GHG -Protocol	Category	ISO 14064-1:2018
Scope 1	Direct Emissions	Category 1	Direct GHG Emissions
Scope 2	Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy	Category 2	Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy
Scope 3	04: Upstream Transportation and Distribution 05: Waste Generated in Operations 06: Business Travel 07: Employee Commuting 09: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Category 3	Indirect GHG Emissions from Transportation
Scope 3	01: Purchased Goods and Services 02: Capital Goods 03: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2) 05: Waste Generated in Operations 08: Upstream Leased Assets	Category 4	Indirect GHG Emissions from Products Used by the Organization
Scope 3	10: Processing of Sold Products 11: Use of Sold Products 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products 13: Downstream Leased Assets 14: Franchises 15: Investments	Category 5	Indirect GHG Emissions Associated with the Use of the Organization's Products
Scope 3	-	Category 6	Indirect GHG Emissions from Other Sources

Corporate carbon footprint calculations are structured under six categories as defined in ISO 14064-1:2018:

Category 1 – Direct GHG Emissions and Removals: Greenhouse gas emissions and removals arising from GHG sources and sinks that are owned or controlled by the organization.

Category 2 – Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy: Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the generation of imported electricity, heat, steam, or cooling that is consumed by the organization.

Category 3 – Indirect GHG Emissions from Transportation: Greenhouse gas emissions arising from transportation activities attributable to the organization's operations, excluding energy-related indirect GHG emissions, from GHG sources owned or controlled by other organizations.

Category 4 – Indirect GHG Emissions from Products Used by the Organization: Greenhouse gas emissions arising from GHG sources associated with goods and services used by the

organization that occur outside the organization's operational boundaries. This category includes emissions from both stationary and mobile sources associated with all types of purchased goods and services.

Category 5 – Indirect GHG Emissions Associated with the Use of the Organization's Products: Greenhouse gas emissions or reductions occurring during the use phase and other downstream life cycle stages of the organization's products after completion of the production process. Appropriate use scenarios should be defined for each relevant life cycle stage.

Category 6 – Indirect GHG Emissions from Other Sources: Greenhouse gas emissions arising from activities that are not included within the first five categories.

Although ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol are based on a common accounting methodology, they differ in the terminology used to classify greenhouse gas emissions. Under the GHG Protocol, emissions are categorized into three scopes:

Scope 1 corresponds to the emissions quantified under Category 1.
Scope 2 corresponds to the emissions quantified under Category 2.
Scope 3 corresponds to the emissions quantified under Categories 3, 4, 5, and 6.

1.5. Principles of the ISO 14064 Standard

The ISO 14064-1:2018 standard is based on a set of fundamental principles that shall be applied in the quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These principles are intended to ensure that GHG reporting is reliable, transparent, and comparable.

- Relevance: The quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions shall appropriately reflect the organization's activities and meet the needs of intended users.
- Completeness: All relevant greenhouse gas emissions and removals within the defined organizational and reporting boundaries shall be included.
- Consistency: Consistent methodologies and approaches shall be applied to enable meaningful comparison of greenhouse gas information over time.
- Transparency: Assumptions, data sources, methodologies, and calculation procedures shall be disclosed in a clear, traceable, and understandable manner.
- Accuracy: Greenhouse gas emissions and removals shall be quantified with sufficient accuracy to minimize uncertainty and bias, thereby providing confidence in the reported information.

2. Climate Change and the European Green Deal

Global warming, or climate change, refers to the increase in the Earth's average surface temperature and the resulting changes in climate caused by the enhanced greenhouse effect resulting from the rising concentration of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, in the atmosphere. A portion of the solar radiation reaching the Earth is reflected back toward the atmosphere. Naturally occurring greenhouse gases—including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide—trap part of this outgoing radiation and re-emit it toward the Earth's surface, thereby maintaining the planet's natural energy balance. However, as the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increases, this greenhouse effect is intensified, leading to

a gradual rise in global temperatures.

Since the Industrial Revolution, the increase in human activities has progressively intensified global warming, resulting in climate change. Mitigating the impacts of climate change is directly linked to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Achieving this objective requires the effective monitoring, quantification, and management of greenhouse gas emissions. The first step in greenhouse gas emissions and carbon management is the accurate quantification of emissions. Following the assessment, emission hot spots should be identified, and appropriate emission reduction targets should be established. In this context, companies are increasingly required to align with internationally recognized climate-related frameworks and regulations, among which the European Green Deal is one of the most significant.

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 and entering into force in 2016, is an international treaty addressing climate change mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance. The Agreement was adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Türkiye signed the Agreement in 2016 alongside representatives of 175 countries in New York. Under the Agreement, the global average temperature increase is to be held well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. In line with these objectives, Türkiye submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) on 30 September 2015, committing to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by up to 21% by 2030 compared with its business-as-usual scenario. Similarly, the European Union (EU) committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 compared with 1990 levels.

Scientific studies have shown that, even if all countries fully implement their nationally determined contributions, the objective of limiting global warming to 2°C would still not be achieved. In response, the European Union published the European Green Deal on 11 December 2019, establishing a roadmap and introducing more ambitious interim targets to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Through the European Green Deal, the European Commission increased its 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target from 40% to at least 50–55% compared with 1990 levels, thereby significantly strengthening its climate ambition. In addition, the European Union set the objective of becoming the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050.

The European Green Deal emphasizes that achieving this objective requires a transition from the current linear economic model—based on the traditional "produce–consume–dispose" approach—to a sustainable and circular economy. Officials of the European Commission describe the European Green Deal as "a growth strategy that gives back more than it takes," highlighting its aim to decouple economic growth from resource consumption while promoting environmental sustainability.

2.1. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) was introduced by the European Union to address the risk of carbon leakage and to align the carbon cost of imported goods with that imposed under the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The CBAM transitional period

commenced on 1 October 2023 and continues until 31 December 2025. During this period, the primary obligation for companies exporting CBAM-covered goods to the European Union is to report the embedded greenhouse gas emissions associated with those products. The definitive period, during which financial obligations will apply, begins on 1 January 2026.

During the transitional period, CBAM applies to the sectors of iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilizers, electricity, and hydrogen, as well as certain precursor materials and downstream products. Importers are required to report the direct emissions embedded in imported goods and, where applicable, the indirect emissions specified for the relevant product groups. The European Union is also considering the future expansion of the mechanism to additional sectors and products.

For organizations exporting to the European Union, the accurate quantification of both product carbon footprints and corporate carbon footprints, together with the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and the development of emission reduction strategies, is becoming increasingly important. In this context, corporate greenhouse gas inventory studies support compliance with CBAM requirements, facilitate the assessment of potential financial impacts, and contribute to the transition toward low-carbon manufacturing.

3. Corporate Carbon Footprint

Carbon footprint is a measure of the environmental impact of human activities, expressed as the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated and reported in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e). It is determined by quantifying the impacts of greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).

At the organizational level, greenhouse gas emissions are identified and quantified under Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3. A corporate carbon footprint is expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) and is quantified and reported in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-1. The emission sources and activities included within the scope of the assessment are presented below.

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions

- Stationary Combustion
    - Natural Gas
    - Diesel fuel (generators, machinery, etc.)
    - Other fuels
- Mobile Combustion
    - Company-owned vehicles
    - Leased vehicles
    - Forklifts etc.
- Process Emissions
    - Emissions from oxidation and high-/low-temperature units
    - Fire extinguishers
    - Refrigerants

Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions from Imported Energy:

- Purchased electricity

- Purchased heating and cooling

Scope 3 – Other Indirect Emissions:

- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods
- Fuel- and energy-related activities
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Upstream leased assets
- Downstream transportation and distribution
- Processing of sold products
- Use of sold products
- End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Downstream leased assets
- Franchising
- Investments

4. System Boundries

The functional unit used for the calculations is Erdoganlar Aluminium's operations for the year 2025, and the greenhouse gas emissions associated with these operations have been quantified. The table below presents the activities included in the inventory, together with explanatory notes describing how emissions from each activity were calculated. The system boundary for the Istanbul facility is presented in Table 2, while the system boundary for the Kırklareli facility is presented in Table 3.

Table 2. Erdoganlar Aluminium – System Boundry for Istanbul Facility

Scope	Activity	Description
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Erdoganlar Aluminium includes the consumption of natural gas and LPG used in both production processes and space heating activities. Environmental impacts associated with fuel consumption have been carefully quantified and reported.
	Refrigerants	During the reporting year, Erdoganlar Aluminium used R22, R134a, R410A, and R600A refrigerants for cooling purposes. Annual theoretical leakage and emissions associated with refrigerant charging were systematically quantified. Refrigerants used in vehicles were excluded from the calculations, as their contribution was considered immaterial to the overall emissions inventory.
	Fire Extinguishers	During the reporting year, Erdoganlar Aluminium used CO_2, ABC, ACT, and foam fire extinguishers. Emissions associated with their use and maintenance were assessed in detail. Only emissions from CO_2 fire extinguishers were included in the greenhouse gas inventory.

	Process Emissions	The calculations include process emissions resulting from the use of process gases and welding gases during facility operations.
	Mobile Combustion	Emissions arising from fuel consumption by company-owned and company-controlled leased vehicles were systematically quantified.
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	Greenhouse gas emissions associated with Erdoganlar Aluminium's purchased electricity consumption were quantified.
	Purchased Heating, Cooling and Steam	No purchased heating, cooling, or steam was consumed during the reporting year; therefore, no emissions were reported under this category.
Scope 3	01: Purchased Goods and Services	Environmental impacts associated with raw materials and services procured by Erdoganlar Aluminium, particularly those related to raw materials, were systematically quantified. Raw materials and services representing less than the established materiality threshold (91%) were excluded from the calculations.
	02: Capital Goods	Emissions associated with capital goods acquired during the reporting year were quantified.
	03: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	For each fuel consumed, the calculations include well-to-tank (WTT) emissions as well as emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution losses.
	04: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Emissions arising from the transportation of purchased raw materials to Erdoganlar Aluminium's facilities were included in the calculations.
	05: Waste Generated in Operations	Emissions associated with the disposal of waste generated during production, including transportation to waste treatment facilities, were quantified.
	06: Business Travel	Emissions resulting from employee business travel during the reporting year were quantified. The calculations include emissions from air travel and hotel accommodation.
	07: Employee Commuting	Emissions associated with employee commuting were quantified, including emissions from employees' private vehicles used for commuting.
	08: Upstream Leased Assets	No upstream leased assets were identified during the reporting year.
	09: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Emissions associated with the transportation of products manufactured at Erdoganlar Aluminium's Istanbul facility to customers were quantified.
	10: Processing of Sold Products	Sold products are considered finished products and do not undergo any further processing after sale. Therefore, no emissions were reported under this category.
	11: Use of Sold Products	The use of the sold products does not result in greenhouse gas emissions; therefore, no emissions were reported under this category.
	12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment and disposal of sold products and their packaging were quantified.

	13: Downstream Leased Assets	No downstream leased assets were identified during the reporting year.
	14: Franchises	Erdoganlar Aluminium does not operate any franchising activities within its business model.
	15: Investments	Investments were not considered relevant to the organizational boundary of this study and were therefore excluded from the calculations.

Table 3. System Boundry for Kırklareli Facility

Scope	Activity	Description
Kapsam 1	Stationary Combustion	Erdoganlar Aluminium uses natural gas in its production processes and space heating activities. Environmental impacts associated with natural gas consumption, as well as diesel fuel used in generators, fire pumps, and other machinery, were systematically quantified.
	Refrigerants	During the reporting year, R32, R134a, R410A, R513A, and R600A refrigerants were used for cooling purposes. Annual theoretical leakage and emissions associated with refrigerant charging were systematically quantified. Refrigerants used in vehicles were excluded from the calculations, as their contribution to the overall emissions inventory was considered immaterial.
	Fire Extinguishers	During the reporting year, CO_2, ABC, ACT, and foam fire extinguishers were used. Emissions associated with their use and maintenance were assessed under this category, with emissions from CO_2 fire extinguishers specifically included in the greenhouse gas inventory.
	Process Emissions	The calculations include process emissions resulting from the use of process gases and welding gases during facility operations.
	Mobile Combustion	Emissions arising from fuel consumption by company-owned and leased vehicles were systematically quantified.
Kapsam 2	Purchased Electricity	Greenhouse gas emissions associated with Erdoganlar Aluminium's purchased electricity consumption were quantified.
	Purchased Heating, Cooling and Steam	No purchased heating, cooling, or steam was consumed during the reporting year.
Kapsam 3	01: Purchased Goods and Services	Environmental impacts associated with raw materials and services procured by Erdoganlar Aluminium, particularly those related to raw materials, were quantified. All purchased raw materials and services were included in the calculations.
	02: Capital Goods	Emissions associated with capital goods acquired during the reporting year were quantified.

	03: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	For each fuel consumed, the calculations comprehensively include well-to-tank (WTT) emissions as well as emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution losses.
	04: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Emissions arising from the transportation of purchased raw materials to Erdoganlar Aluminium were included in the calculations.
	05: Waste Generated in Operations	Emissions associated with the disposal of waste generated during production, including transportation of the waste to treatment facilities, were quantified.
Scope 3	06: Business Travel	Emissions resulting from business travel undertaken by Erdoganlar Aluminium employees were quantified. The calculations also include emissions associated with hotel accommodation.
	07: Employee Commuting	Emissions associated with employee commuting were assessed. However, emissions from employees' private vehicles were excluded from the calculations due to the unavailability of the required data.
	08: Upstream Leased Assets	No upstream leased assets were identified during the reporting year.
	09: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Emissions associated with the transportation of products from Erdoganlar Aluminium's Kırklareli facility to the Istanbul facility are already included under Scope 1. Therefore, no emissions are reported under this category.
	10: Processing of Sold Products	Sold products are considered finished products and do not undergo any further processing after sale. Therefore, no emissions were reported under this category.
	11: Use of Sold Products	Sold products are considered finished products and do not generate greenhouse gas emissions during their intended use. Therefore, no emissions were reported under this category.
	12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment and disposal of sold products and their packaging were quantified.
	13: Downstream Leased Assets	No downstream leased assets were identified during the reporting year.
	14: Franchises	Erdoganlar Aluminium does not operate any franchising activities within its business model.
	15: Investments	Investments were not considered relevant to the organizational boundary of this study and were therefore excluded from the calculations.

5. Corporate Carbon Footprint Report

5.1. Erdoganlar Aluminium Corporate Carbon Footprint Results

The corporate carbon footprint of Erdoganlar Aluminium for its 2025 operations is presented below by emission scope. Table 4 summarizes Erdoganlar Aluminium's Corporate Carbon Footprint in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

Table 4. Erdoganlar Aluminium Corporate Carbon Footprint Results

Scope	Tonne CO_2 eq.*	%
Scope 1	9.555,55	3,11%
Scope 2	9.993,78	3,25%
Scope 3	287.840,65	93,64%
Total (Scope 1-2)	19.549,32	6,36%
Total (Scope 1-2-3)	307.389,97	100%

*CO_2 eq.: Represents the combined emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O).

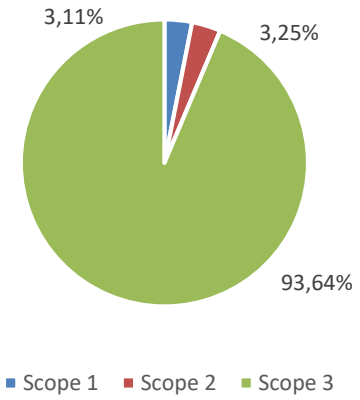

Figure 1. Total Emissions by Scope

Following the corporate carbon footprint assessment, it was observed that Scope 3 emissions, which primarily represent emissions across Erdoganlar Aluminium's value chain, account for 93.64% of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Scope 2 indirect emissions from purchased energy contribute 3.25%, while Scope 1 direct emissions account for 3.11% of the overall corporate carbon footprint. Table 5 presents Erdoganlar Aluminium's Corporate Carbon Footprint in accordance with ISO 14064-1.

Table 5. Erdoganlar Aluminium Corporate Greenhouse Gas Inventory (ISO 14064-1)

Category	tonnes of CO_2 eq.	%
Category – 1	9.555,55	3,4%
Category – 2	9.993,78	3,6%
Category – 3	10.412,99	3,7%
Category – 4	277.257,21	89,2%
Category – 5	104,941	0,0%
Category – 6	-	-

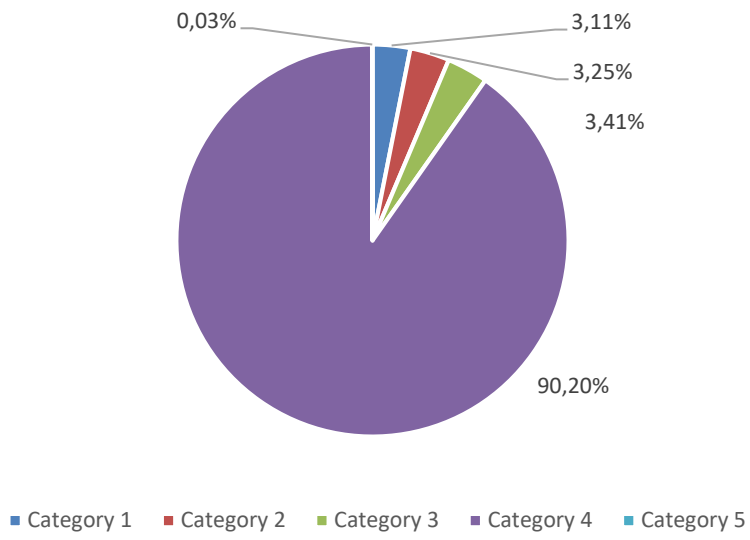

Figure 2. Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Category (ISO 14064-1)

The distribution of total greenhouse gas emissions by activity was analyzed in accordance with both the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018. The activity-based emission breakdown in accordance with the GHG Protocol is presented in Table 6, while the corresponding breakdown in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 is presented in Table 7.

Table 6. Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Activity – GHG Protocol Aligned

Activity	Scope	tonne of CO_2 eq.	%
Stationary Combustion Emissions	Scope 1	9.105,41	3,26%
Fugitive Emissions	Scope 1	40,71	0,01%
Process Emissions	Scope 1	0,01	0,00%
Mobile Combustion Emissions	Scope 1	409,41	0,15%
Emissions from Electricity Consumption	Scope 2	9.993,78	3,57%
Purchased Goods and Services	Scope 3-01	274.580,35	88,29%
Capital Goods	Scope 3-02	177,06	0,06%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Scope 3-03	2472,70	0,88%
Raw Material Transportation (Upstream Transportation of Raw Materials)	Scope 3-04	4.453,07	1,57%
Waste Generated in Operations	Scope -05	27,09	0,01%
Business Travel	Scope 3-06	26,45	0,01%
Employee Commuting	Scope 3-07	261,48	0,09%
Product Transportation (Downstream Transportation and Distribution)	Scope 3-09	5737,50	2,05%
Use of Sold Products	Scope 3-11	-	0,00%
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Scope 3-12	104,94	0,04%
Total	-	307.389,97	100%

Table 7. *Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Activity – ISO 14064-1:2018 Aligned*

Activity	Category	ton CO_2 eq.	%
Stationary Combustion Emissions	Category 1	9.105,41	2,96%
Fugitive Emissions	Category 1	40,71	0,01%
Process Emissions	Category 1	0,01	0,00%
Mobile Combustion Emissions	Category 1	409,41	0,13%
Purchased Electricity	Category 2	9.993,78	3,25%
Purchased Goods and Services	Category 3	274.580,35	89,33%
Capital Goods	Category 3	177,06	0,06%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Category 3	2472,70	0,80%
Raw Material Transportation (Upstream Transportation of Raw Materials)	Category 3	4.453,07	1,45%
Waste Generated in Operations	Category 4	27,09	0,01%
Business Travel	Category 4	26,45	0,01%
Employee Commuting	Category 4	261,48	0,09%
Product Transportation (Downstream Transportation and Distribution)	Category 4	5737,50	1,87%
Use of Sold Products	Category 5	-	0,00%
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Category 5	104,94	0,03%
Other Emissions	Category 6	-	-
Total		307.389,97	100%

The breakdown of Scope 1 / Category 1 emissions by activity is presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Breakdown of Scope 1 Emissions (GHG Protocol)

Activities	Tonne CO_2 eq.	%
Stationary Combustion Emissions	9.105,41	95,29%
Fugitive Emissions	40,71	0,42%
Process Emissions	0,01	0,00%
Mobile Combustion Emissions	409,41	4,28%
Total	9.555,55	100,00%

Scope 2 emissions comprise indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with imported energy. For Erdoganlar Aluminium, Scope 2 emissions primarily result from purchased electricity consumption. Scope 2 emissions were found to contribute approximately 3.60% of the company's total corporate carbon footprint.

Table 9. Breakdown of Scope 2 Emissions (GHG Protocol)

Activities	tonnes of CO_2 eq.	%
Purchased Electricity	9.993,78	100%

Scope 3 emissions represent the total indirect greenhouse gas emissions occurring throughout the upstream and downstream value chain. The breakdown of Erdoganlar Aluminium's Scope 3 emissions by activity is presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Breakdown of Scope 3 Emissions (GHG Protocol)

Activities	tonnes of CO_2 eq.	%
Purchased Goods and Services	274.580,35	95,39%
Capital Goods	177,06	0,06%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	2472,70	0,86%
Raw Material Transportation	4.453,07	1,55%
Waste Generated in Operations	27,09	0,01%
Business Travel	26,45	0,01%
Employee Commuting	261,48	0,09%
Product Transportation	5737,50	1,99%
Use of Sold Products	-	0,00%
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	104,94	0,04%
Total	287.840,64	100%

5.2. Base Year

The base year covers the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Appendix I: Erdoganlar Aluminium Calculation Details – Istanbul Facility

In addition to the consolidated results for Erdoganlar Aluminium, summaries and emission breakdowns specific to the Istanbul Facility are presented in Table 11 and Table 12.

Table 11. Activity-Based Breakdown of Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Istanbul Facility (GHG Protocol Aligned)

Activity	Scope	Tonne CO_2 eq.	%
Stationary Combustion Emissions	Scope 1	3451,02	3,65%
Fugitive Emissions	Scope 1	39,82	<1%
Process Emissions	Scope 1	0.001	<1%
Mobile Combustion Emissions	Scope 1	329,80	<1%
Purchased Electricity	Scope 2	6.518,33	6,89%
Purchased Goods and Services	Scope 3-01	75.980,40	80,27%
Capital Goods	Scope 3-02	107,30	<1%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Scope 3-03	1.197,57	1,27%
Raw Material Transportation	Scope 3-04	968,75	1,02%
Waste Generated in Operations	Scope 3-05	8,20	<1%
Business Travel	Scope 3-06	9,95	<1%
Employee Commuting	Scope 3-07	205,35	<1%
Product Transportation	Scope 3-09	5.737,50	6,06%
Use of Sold Products	Scope 3-11	-	-
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Scope 3-12	98,45	<1%
Total	-	94.652,44	100%

Table 12. Activity-Based Breakdown of Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Istanbul Facility (ISO 14064-1:2018 Aligned)

Activity	Category	Tonne CO_2 eq.	%
Stationary Combustion Emissions	Category 1	3451,02	3,65%
Fugitive Emissions	Category 1	39,32	<1%
Process Emissions	Category 1	0.001	<1%
Mobile Combustion Emissions	Category 1	329,80	<1%
Purchased Electricity	Category 2	6.518,33	6,89%
Raw Material Transportation	Category 3	968,75	1,02%
Business Travel	Category 3	9,95	<1%
Employee Commuting	Category 3	205,35	<1%
Product Transportation	Category 3	5.737,50	6,06%
Purchased Goods and Services	Category 4	75.980,40	80,27%
Capital Goods	Category 4	107,30	<1%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Category 4	1.197,57	1,27%
Waste Generated in Operations	Category 4	8,20	<1%
Use of Sold Products	Category 5	-	-
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Category 5	98,45	<1%
Other Emissions	Category 6	-	-
Total		94.652,44	100%

Appendix II: Erdoganlar Aluminium Calculation Details – Kırklareli Facility

In addition to the consolidated results for Erdoganlar Aluminium, summaries and emission breakdowns specific to the Kırklareli Facility are presented in the tables below.

Table 13. Activity-Based Breakdown of Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kırklareli Facility (GHG Protocol Aligned)

Activity	Scope	Tonne CO_2 eq.	%
Stationary Combustion	Scope 1	5654,39	2,66%
Fugitive Emissions	Scope 1	0,89	<1%
Process Emissions	Scope 1	0,01	<1%
Mobile Combustion	Scope 1	79,61	<1%
Purchased Electricity	Scope 2	3.475,44	1,63%
Purchased Goods and Services	Scope 3-01	198.599,94	93,35%
Capital Goods	Scope 3-02	69,77	<1%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Scope 3-03	1.275,13	<1%
Raw Material Transportation	Scope 3-04	3.484,32	1,64%
Waste Generated in Operations	Scope 3-05	18,89	<1%
Business Travel	Scope 3-06	16,50	<1%
Employee Commuting	Scope 3-07	56,12	<1%
Use of Sold Products	Scope 3-11	-	-
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Scope 3-12	6,49	<1%
Total	-	212.737,50	100%

Table 14. Activity-Based Breakdown of Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Kırklareli Facility (ISO 14064-1:2018 Aligned)

Activity	Category	Tonne CO_2 eq.	%
Stationary Combustion	Category 1	5654,39	2,66%
Fugitive Emissions	Category 1	0,89	<1%
Process Emissions	Category 1	0,01	<1%
Mobile Combustion	Category 1	79,61	<1%
Purchased Electricity	Category 2	3.475,44	1,63%
Purchased Goods and Services	Category 4	198.599,94	93,35%
Raw Material Transportation	Category 3	3.484,32	1,64%
Business Travel	Category 3	16,50	<1%
Employee Commuting	Category 3	56,12	<1%
Distribution and Logistics	Category 3	Included in Scope 1	
Capital Goods	Category 4	69,77	<1%
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Category 4	1.275,13	<1%
Waste Generated in Operations	Category 4	18,89	<1%
Use of Sold Products	Category 5	-	-
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Category 5	6,49	<1%
Other Emissions	Category 6	-	-
Total		212.737,50	100%