RHG ENERTURK ENERJI URETIM VE TICARET ANONIM SIRKETI

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/09/2024, 11:50 am

Contents

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:

☑ TRY

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Partially privately owned and partially state owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

RHG Enertürk Enerji, established in 2010, is a company operating in the energy generation sector. The company started energy production with Group 14 Hydroelectric Power Plants, for which it won the tender to operate for 49 years from the Republic of Turkey Privatization Administration. As of today, the Company operates in 10 different cities with 13 licensed generation facilities with a total capacity of 504.95 MWe. The energy generation portfolio consists of wind power plants (236.8 MWe), hydroelectric power plants (199.75 MWe) and solar power plants (68.40 MWe). It aims to increase its total generation capacity to 639.95 MWe with new projects won in YEKA tenders held in 2021 and 2022. RHG Enertürk Energy sells all of the electricity it generates to the electricity market and 255.2 MWe of this portfolio is supported under the Turkish Renewable Energy Resources Support Mechanism (YEKDEM). The Company aims to strengthen its leadership position in the sector by relying on its own resources and to evaluate appropriate financing options for investments that will increase its competitiveness. As of 2023, the company has reached the capacity to meet the annual electricity needs of 525,778 people, and its 2024 target is to reach 1,364,854 MWh of generation. RHG Enertürk Energy aims to expand the use of renewable energy within the scope of its sustainability strategy and provides engineering, procurement and construction management services in various sectors. The company also provides consultancy services on I-REC and YEK-G certificates in order to certify that businesses obtain their energy consumption from green and sustainable sources. In 2022, RHG Enertürk Energy entered the field of electric vehicle charging stations, and as of 2024, it offers electric vehicle charging services in 24 provinces in 6 regions of Turkey. In summary, RHG Enertürk Energy is an energy company that contributes to Turkey's sustainable development and has an important place in the sector with its renewable energy generation and the wide range of services it offers to the energy sector.

[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

12/30/2023

(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:
☑ 1 year

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

Select from:
☑ 1 year

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

Select from:
☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

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

2700686495

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[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:

☑ No

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:

☑ No

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:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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

(1.16) In which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate?

Electric utilities value chain

☑ Electricity generation

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

200

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

394

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

394

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

237

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

698

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

698

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

68

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

170

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

169

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:
☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.

Total

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

505

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1262

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

1261

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We have hydroelectric plants, solar energy plants, and wind turbines.
[Fixed row]

(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 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The mapping process was carried out with the assistance of external consultants. A list of every supplier RHG Enertürk has worked with during 2023 was used as the starting point for the identifiaction of upstream actors in the value chain. These suppliers were then grouped under their respective industries and/or the nature of their business relationship with RHG Enertürk (i.e. what they supply and where they are in the value chain). Likewise, a long list of downstream actors was also determined through expert input and desktop research. The process then involved the identification of the most important actors in the value chain. Suppliers' importance was determined in terms of procurement spend, criticality to RHG Enertürk's operations and potential exposure to physical and transitional climate risks. Important downstream actors were determined similarly. The findings were then discussed during a workshop, and an overview of RHG Enertürk's value chain was created. This overview provided the basis for the assessment of climate-related risks, opportunities, impacts and dependencies.
[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:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

RHG Enertürk operates primarily as a independent power producer, producing and supplying electricity to the grid through renewable resources. Our operations therefore do not have significant impacts on plastics-related issues, and are not significantly impacted by plastics-related risks, opportunities, or dependencies.
[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)

3

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

We manage short-term risks and opportunities for a 0-3 year horizon. A major short-term risk is extreme weather events (storms, droughts, floods), which directly impact the energy production of our wind, hydroelectric, and solar plants. Such variability can cause physical damage and disrupt production. Another risk comes from legislative changes; frequent alterations in laws, sales prices, exchange rates, and energy capacity allocations pose operational and strategic risks. Sudden exchange rate fluctuations also reduce investments and affect operational costs. One of the biggest short-term opportunities is related to sustainability regulations. Increased awareness of sustainability boosts the importance of renewable energy and highlights companies in this sector. Operating in voluntary and mandatory emission markets is seen as an opportunity, along with income diversification through certificates from renewable energy plants. Additionally, prioritizing the renewable sector for new capacity development and providing consultancy services for renewable transformations due to rising interest further enhance income diversification.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Our medium-term horizon includes the assessment and management of risks and opportunities that may materialize between 3-10 years. Within the framework of our sustainability strategy, which was created by considering possible scenarios for medium-term risks, we have set our targets by establishing links with the SDGs and we continue our efforts in this direction. The risks we assess to ensure the transition to a low carbon economy, which is among our strategic goals in the medium term, include cooperation difficulties with companies in the value chain, adaptation to technological changes, the effects of legislative changes and financial risks. These risks are addressed by working groups, committees and senior management and action plans are developed. In the medium term, we believe that the transition to electrification will accelerate and new business opportunities will arise in this area. One of the biggest opportunities we are addressing is the widespread use of electric vehicles, and growth in electric vehicle charging services is among our strategic targets. Integration of storage technology into our business model, hybrid power plants and consultancy services that can be provided on the green transformation side are the opportunities we are evaluating in the medium term.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

We manage our long-term time horizon for a period of 10-30 years. Since the impacts of climate change are expected to be most pronounced in this time frame, our risks are climate change-related risks (water stress, rising average temperatures) and the impact of technological developments on our business models.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

(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

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(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:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:**IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Databases

☑ Other databases, please specify **:**Climate Impact Explorer World bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

☑ Wildfires

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Heavy Snowfalls, Storms/Extreme Wind

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Rise in mean temperatures

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Other market, please specify :Change in voluntary carbon market dynamics

Reputation

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Rise in public awareness around climate-related issues, Enhanced reporting obligations

Technology

☑ Other technology, please specify :Electrification of end use, Disruptions in the materials supply chain, Increased share of renewables in the energy mix, Investment to new technology and developments

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(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 only

(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:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

☑ Wildfires

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Heavy snowfall, Storms/Extreme wind

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Rise in mean temperatures

Reputation

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Rise in public awareness around climate-related issues, Enhanced reporting obligations

Technology

☑ Other technology, please specify :Electrification of end use, Disruptions in the materials supply chain, Increased share of renewables in the energy mix, Investment to new technology and developments

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(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

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(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 only

(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

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(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

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:**IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Databases

☑ Other databases, please specify :Climate Impact Explorer World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Dependencies

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(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 only

(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

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.

Row 7

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(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
☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(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

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.

Row 8

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(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

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

RHG Enertürk has worked in colloboration with external consultants to create a TCFD-aligned climate-related risk and opportunity inventory. As part of this process, we have identified and described our climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TCFD recommendations, including an assessment of the potential financial impacts of each risk on upstream and downstream value chain components in addition to RHG Enertürk's direct operations. While RHG Enertürk, being a renewables-only energy generator, assesses climate-related risks due to its dependencies on climate phenomenon, this assessment extended the time horizon to include medium- and long-term climate-related risks, as well as extending the scope to transitional risks. Since some of our risks are borne directly from our impacts and dependencies on environmental phenomenon, this assessment included an assessment of environmental imapacts and dependencies as well.
[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

RHG Enertürk maintains and expands a renewables-only energy generation portfolio of solar power, wind power and hydropower plants. Thus, our operations and financial performance is dependent to a large extent on the availability and predictability of environmental phenomenon, such as wind and precipitation. Consequently, an assessment of RHG Enertürk's physical climate risks involves an initial assessment of our dependencies, which is straightforward considering the nature of our operations. Our transitional risks, on the other hand, are generally less material in our direct operations and more material in our upstream value chain due to potential impacts on our suppliers. Therefore, the interconnections between our transitional risks and our dependencies are assessed to the extent that they impact our suppliers. Being a renewables-only energy generator, we are well-positioned to take advantage of opportunities arising from a transition to a low-carbon economy. Likewise, our low-carbon energy generation portfolio contributes to the decarbonization of the grid, having a positive impact on the environment. The assessment of our opportunities and impacts, therefore, go hand in hand. The interconnection between our risks and opportunities are assessed as part of the risk assessment process, as some risk drivers can also present opportunities, depending on the exact scenario and RHG Enertürk's positioning. Within our risk inventory, multiple climate-related issues are listed as both risk and opportunity drivers.
[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

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations
☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities
☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Priority locations were selected based on the relative financial impacts of their potential exposure to climate-related risks. These locations primarily constitute our hydropower plants, as they represent both a significant portion of our annual revenues, and a significant portion of our exposure to physical climate risks due to the high levels of water stress projected for almost all regions of Türkiye under various climate scenarios.

(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

RHG Power Plants.docx
[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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Impact of effect

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The risk materiality threshold for RHG Enertürk is a short-term (i.e. 0-3 years) decrease in total revenue of 1,000,000TRY. Any risk expected to result in a decrease of annual revenues over 1,000,000TRY in the short-term is subject to Board of Directors oversight, with costs incurred to mitigate these risks going through BoD approval.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Impact of effect

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The opportunity materiality threshold for RHG Enertürk is a short-term (i.e. 0-3 years) increase in total revenue of 1,000,000TRY. Any opportunity expected to result in a increase of annual revenues over 1,000,000TRY in the short-term is subject to Board of Directors oversight, with investments made to realize these opportunities going through BoD approval.
[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?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

[Fixed 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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our organization has identified environmental risks related to water only within our direct operations. However, an evaluation is currently in progress to better understand the extent of these risks and their potential impact.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our organization does not currently have a standardized procedure for evaluating environmental risks related to plastics. Given that our operations have limited use of plastics, we have not identified any substantive risks at this time.
[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:

☑ 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

The Turkish ETS is expected to enter into force in 2025, starting with a pilot phase. The ETS will initially cover Type C facilities as defined under the existing MRV Regulation, with the coverage being expanded in following years. While RHG Enertürk is a renewables-only power producers, hence not operating any facilities subject to the Turkish ETS, we might be indirectly impacted by the ETS through its impacts on actors in our downstream value chain. These impacts are explained in further detail below.

(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

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(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

RHG Enertürk is a renewables-only power producer, therefore, our electricity generation does not directly result in any greenhouse gas emissions and we do not expect to be exposed to carbon pricing risk directly. Non-renewable power producers supplying electricity to the Turkish grid are expected to be subject to carbon price obligations, however, and we have identified indirect risks within our value chain that may result from this. We have identified two primary channels through which carbon pricing mechanisms can impact our financial performance: Changes in electricity supply patterns due to a change in the energy mix, and changes in demand dynamics due to pass-through of carbon prices. Changes in supply patterns can result from an increased share of renewables in the energy mix resulting from non-renewables being subject to carbon prices. Renewables tend to have more volatile diurnal and seasonal generation patterns. This might be compounded in the medium- to long-term by changes in weather patterns due to the physical effect of climate change. As the share of renewables in the energy mix increases, and as renewable generation increases in volatility, outputs might be harder to forecast at both the generator and the grid level. This might result in increased imbalance costs to RHG Enertürk. Changes in demand dynamics may occur if non-renewable power producers pass through a significant portion of their carbon pricing compliance costs to end users. The increased cost of electricity, as well as changes in diurnal cost curves, as mentioned above, may result in changing demand dynamics. This might result in increased difficulties in forecasting revenues, as well as an overall decrease in revenues if demand decreases significantly.

(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

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

RHG Enertürk has not invested in additional production facilities in the reporting year. Therefore, the cost of response in the reporting year was nil.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

RHG Enertürk maintains a diversified portfolio of renewable power plants. We are diversified both geographically and in terms of production technology; operating wind and hydroelectric power plants in various provinces of Türkiye. Our diversified portfolio creates a natural hedge against volatile energy prices, as we are able to maintain output irrespective of weather conditions in any given facility, as well as being able to respond to and take advantage of changes in seasonal and diurnal price patterns.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(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 **:**Nation-wide

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

RHG Enertürk operates 7 hydroelectric power plants with a total installed capacity of 158.3MW, representing 76% of total installed capacity. Generation of electricity through hydroelectric power plants are dependent on the availability of water, and thus may be impacted by changes in the availability of water. Water stress is expected to increase in almost all regions of Türkiye, to different degrees depending on the specific climate change scenario considered.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(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

(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

Significant nation-wide decreases in water availability in the medium- to long-term in Türkiye might result in decreased production from our hydroelectric power plants. Decreased production output may result in reduced through the sale of electricity.

(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

Diversification

☑ Market expansion

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

RHG Enertürk has not invested in additional production facilities in the reporting year. Therefore, the cost of response in the reporting year was nil.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

RHG Enertürk maintains a diversified portfolio of renewable power plants. We are diversified both geographically and in terms of production technology; operating wind and hydroelectric power plants in various provinces of Türkiye. Our diversified portfolio provides a hedge against changes in physical climate phenomenon, including water stress. As well, all HPP's operated by RHG Enertürk are located in the Blacksea region of Türkiye, which is projected to be impacted by water stress to a lesser degree, and under most scenarios is expected to recieve increased precipitation. In addition to our operations as a renewables-only power producer, we provide Engineering, Procurement & Construction Management (EPCM) services and, as of 2022, have expanded into the Electric Vehicle Charging sector. As of the first half of 2024, we operate a total of 127 AC and DC EV charging stations, with a target of 382 total AC and DC stations by the end of 2024. Through our EPCM services, EV Charging investments and storage investments, we have a diversified portfolio of investments that provide a hedge towards physical climate risks, including increasing mean temperatures.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(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

One of the primary levers in the transition to a low-carbon economy is the electrification of end use. Companies in a wide range of sectors, primarily industrials, are switching from traditional energy sources such as natural gas to electricity, and increasingly supplying this electricity through the use of renewable energy. As well, both companies and residential consumers are investing in distributed energy resources, such as rooftop solar, in order to meet their electricity needs. This may cause changes in load patterns, a decrease in the grid-wide electricity demand, and increased demand for equipment, causing supply shortages.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] 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

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

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(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

RHG Enertürk may be impacted by the increased electrification of end use through two primary channels: Changing demand dynamics, and supply chain disruptions. The increased electrification of end use may change diurnal load patterns and the total load. The total load might either experience a shift upwards or downwards, depending on the relative changes in electricity demanded through the grid and the share of electricity demand met through distributed energy resources/self-generation. In the case of a total reduction in demand, electricity prices may depreciate, causing potential reductions in revenue. These changes may also cause volatility in electricity markets, leading to difficulties in production planning, demand forecasting and therefore increased imbalance costs. Supply chain disruptions may result from an increased demand for generation equipment and related raw material, such as photovoltaic panels and critical minerals respectively. If this increased demand is not met by a proportionate increase in supply, supply chain bottlenecks and disruptions may follow, increasing delays in investments and/or increased capital costs.

(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

Agricultural practices

☑ Other agricultural practice, please specify

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

69589175.54

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost evaluation comes from the processes that make up the installation and operation of electric vehicle charging stations. These processes include infrastructure installation, device purchase, CRM, software, consulting and research, maintenance and operational expenses, license, location rental fees, advertisement promotion

and marketing, personnel expenses, and management costs 2023 vehicle charging investment cost (2,359,651) was multiplied by the December 2023 Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey dollar exchange rate (1 29.49 TRY).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In addition to our operations as a renewables-only power producer, we provide Engineering, Procurement & Construction Management (EPCM) services and, as of 2022, have expanded into the Electric Vehicle Charging sector. As of the first half of 2024, we operate a total of 127 AC and DC EV charging stations, with a target of 382 total AC and DC stations by the end of 2024. We are additionally planning investments into grid storage. Through our EPCM services, EV Charging investments and storage investments, we have a diversified portfolio of investments capitalizing on the opportunities presented by the electrification of end use while mitigating associated risks.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(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

An increase in mean ambient temperatures may impact RHG Enertürk through two main channels: increased transmission and distribution losses, and changing load patterns. These channels might pose a risk for RHG Enertürk in the following ways, respectively: Ambient temperatures decrease the carrying capacity of transmission and distribution lines and increase losses in the grid. As well, changing ambient temperatures might result in changing diurnal and seasonal load patterns. These factors may have an impact on RHG Enertürk's operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] 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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(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

An increase in mean ambient temperatures may impact RHG Enertürk through two main channels: increased transmission and distribution losses, and changing load patterns. Ambient temperatures additionally decrease the carrying capacity of transmission and distribution lines and increase losses in the grid. This, combined with changing demand as explained below, may result in operational disruptions on the part of the grid operator. Finally, changing ambient temperatures might result in changing diurnal and seasonal load patterns. The direction of the change depends on the exact scenario used; however, these changes may result in difficulties in forecasting and thus increased imbalance costs. As well, increased demand in warmer months and during heat waves or otherwise particularly warm days may cause load surges and further operational disruptions.

(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

Diversification

☑ Market expansion

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

RHG Enertürk has not invested in additional production facilities in the reporting year. Therefore, the cost of response in the reporting year was nil.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

RHG Enertürk maintains a diversified portfolio of renewable power plants. We are diversified both geographically and in terms of production technology; operating wind and hydroelectric power plants in various provinces of Türkiye. Our diversified portfolio creates a natural hedge against volatile energy prices, as we are able to maintain output irrespective of weather conditions in any given facility, as well as being able to respond to and take advantage of changes in seasonal and diurnal price patterns. In addition to our operations as a renewables-only power producer, we provide Engineering, Procurement & Construction Management (EPCM) services and, as of 2022, have expanded into the Electric Vehicle Charging sector. As of the first half of 2024, we operate a total of 127 AC and DC EV charging stations, with a target of 382 total AC and DC stations by the end of 2024. Through our EPCM services, EV Charging investments and storage investments, we have a diversified portfolio of investments that provide a hedge towards physical climate risks, including increasing mean temperatures.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

(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

Climate change is projected to alter surface wind patterns. Both average and extreme surface wind speeds are expected to change in the medium- to long-term, with directionality depending on exact geographies. These changes may potentially impact the production output of wind power plants. RHG Enertürk operates a wind power plant with an installed capacity of 50MW, and thus may be impacted by climate change induced changes in wind patterns.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(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:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(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

RHG Enertürk operates the Çanta Wind Power Plant with an installed capacity of 50MW, representing 24% of our total generation portfolio. Changing wind patterns may potentially result in negative impacts to the productivity of the Çanta WPP. Specifically, projections for mean and tail values for changes in surface wind speeds in the medium- to long-term in Türkiye show negative values, i.e. decreases in surface wind speeds. This might decrease the annual generation output of our turbines at the Çanta WPP, resulting in decreased sales and thus decreased revenues.

(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

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

RHG Enertürk has not invested in additional production facilities in the reporting year. Therefore, the cost of response in the reporting year was nil.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

RHG Enertürk maintains a diversified portfolio of renewable power plants. We are diversified both geographically and in terms of production technology; operating wind and hydroelectric power plants in various provinces of Türkiye. Our diversified portfolio provides a hedge against changes in physical climate phenomenon,

including changing wind patterns. In addition to our operations as a renewables-only power producer, we provide Engineering, Procurement & Construction Management (EPCM) services and, as of 2022, have expanded into the Electric Vehicle Charging sector. As of the first half of 2024, we operate a total of 127 AC and DC EV charging stations, with a target of 382 total AC and DC stations by the end of 2024. Through our EPCM services, EV Charging investments and storage investments, we have a diversified portfolio of investments that provide a hedge towards physical climate risks, including increasing mean temperatures.
[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:
☑ Revenue

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

47428643.19

(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)

3236588763.61

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Imbalance cost refers to the costs caused by imbalances in the economic system. The imbalance cost, the amount of revenue generated from the sale of electricity generated by HEPP, SPP and WPP and their ratios to the turnover of our Company in 2023 are declared above.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(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)

627852163

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

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

No water related transition risk has been identified. HEPP revenue and its ratio to turnover has been declared.
[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 **:**West Blacksea Basin

(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%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

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

Başak HEPP is located in the Western Black Sea Basin. It has 6.85 MWe electrical power.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Coruh

(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

2

(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%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

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

There are 2 HEPPs in the Çoruh Basin. Erenköy HEPP has an electrical power of 21.46 MWe and Yayla HEPP has an electrical power of 4.67 MWe.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Kel Kit

(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

2

(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%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

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

Within the Kelkit Basin, Tuna HEPP has an electrical power of 37.19 MWe and Yaprak HEPP has an electrical power of 24.28 MWe.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify **:**Yeşilırmak Basin

(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

2

(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%

(3.2.8) % organization’s annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

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

Within the Yeşilırmak Basin, Sümer HEPP has an electrical power of 21.6 MWe and Umut HEPP has an electrical power of 42.25 MWe.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Van Golu

(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%

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

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

Muradiye HEPP is the only one in the Van Golu Basin and has an electrical power of 41.45 MWe.
[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

Our organization complies with all water-related regulations, and we have not been subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or penalties related to water management during the reporting year
[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?

As a 100% renewable energy generation company, the Turkish ETS is considered as an opportunity rather than a risk for us. We foresee that the emissions cap value to be determined in the ETS system will remain below realized emissions, creating market demand for allowances. Considering the possibility that mandatory emission markets and voluntary emission markets will be integrated with each other, we anticipate that prices of certificates in the voluntary carbon market, such as

energy attribute certificates, will appreciate with the introduction of a mandatory carbon market. In addition, in order to reduce our current environmental impact, we have a target of reducing our Carbon Footprint by 2030 and net zero by 2053.

(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	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Energy source

☑ Participation in carbon market

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increasing demand for carbon credits under the Turkish Emissions Trading System is expected to provide an additional source of revenue for our renewable energy company. The income from carbon credits facilitates financing and helps us cover their costs. Income from credits makes renewable energy investments more attractive, increases the sustainability of projects and encourages technological innovation in the sector. This contributes to the growth of the renewable energy sector. Our company's renewable energy power plants have YEK-G, IREC, VCS and Gold Standard certificates.

(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

☑ Short-term

☑ 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

(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

Short Term (0-3 Years): In this period, no significant increase in the carbon credit market is expected due to the voluntary implementation phase of the ETS and its limited scope. However, some opportunities may arise where we can feel the impact of the ETS. Our company can evaluate the existing demand for carbon credits and capitalize on this increase in demand by making strategic investments. In the short term, carbon credit revenues may be limited due to the current practices of the system. Medium Term (3-10 Years): In the medium term, the scope of the ETS is likely to expand and cover more sectors. This could lead to a significant increase in demand for carbon credits. Carbon credits from our renewable energy projects can be offered to a wider customer base and increase our revenues. In addition, increased investment interest in renewable energy projects and strengthening competition in the sector may lead to carbon credit sales becoming an important source of revenue during this period. Long Term (10-30 Years): In the long term,the ETS becoming mandatory and comprehensive may result in significant growth and diversification in the carbon credit market. With the increase in carbon credit demand, the credit revenues from our renewable energy projects could rise significantly. Moreover, stricter regulations and higher carbon prices in line with emission reduction targets could make the renewable energy sector more profitable. In this period, the revenues generated from carbon credit sales could play a critical role in our company's financial sustainability and growth.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

71148.58

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

3919660.22

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

166013.35

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

7925608.29

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We are not able to provide this figure at this time.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

RHG Enerturk Enerji and its subsidiaries have VCS, GS, I-REC and YEK-G certificates and only I-REC and YEK-G are sold. VCS and GS are kept as reserves for carbon taxes to be incurred in RHG and our affiliated companies. Our I-REC and YEK-G sales are made in B2B format.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(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 **:**West Blacksea, Kelkit, Çoruh and Yeşilırmak Basins

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

RHG Enertürk operates 7 hydroelectric power plants with a total installed capacity of 158.3MW, representing 76% of total installed capacity. Generation of electricity through hydroelectric power plants are dependent on the availability of water, and thus may be impacted by changes in the availability of water. The availability of water is partially dependent in turn on total precipitation. As per the IPCC AR6 Report, annual mean precipitation is projected to slightly or moderately increase in the Blacksea region of Türkiye, where all of RHG Enertürk's hydropower plants are located. The 50th and 95th percentile values for annual precipitation change relative to the 1981-2010 period for the Blacksea region show values within the -10-30% range, with values falling above 0% for 1.5C, 2C and 4C scenarios in the basins where the majority of RHG Enertürk's HPP's are located. This may a present a potential opportunity related to increased production capacity in our HPP's.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

An increase in electricity generation from our hydropower plants, representing 76% of RHG Enertürk's total installed capacity at 158.3MW, could result in significant increases in revenue. Taking into account the projected changes in other climate variables such as increased water stress in all regions of Türkiye except the Blacksea, decreased surface wind speeds and the closure of dispatchable energy generation plants such as coal and gas-fired power plants, increased precipitation in the basins where RHG Enertürk's HPP's are located could provide opportunities resulting from an increasingly volatile electricity market and/or increased energy prices. As well, RHG Enertürk operates conventional HPP's (dams), which presents an additional opportunity in taking advantage of diurnal supply and demand curves as these plants are capable of dispatchable energy generation.

(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

RHG Enertürk has not invested in additional production facilities in the reporting year. Therefore, the cost of response in the reporting year was nil.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

RHG Enertürk operates 7 hydroelectric power plants with a total installed capacity of 158.3MW, representing 76% of total installed capacity. All 7 HPP's operated by RHG Enertürk are located in the Blacksea region of Türkiye, which is projected to be impacted by water stress to a lesser degree, and under most scenarios is expected to recieve increased precipitation. As well, RHG Enertürk has experience and expertise in accurately projecting changes in weather phenomenon that may have impacts on production at our power plants, as well as working with external experts in order to optimize production planning. Thus, we are well positioned to take advantage of proejcted changes in precipitation patterns in the regions where our HPP's are located.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(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

RHG Enertürk received its Electric Vehicle Charging Network License on 26/05/2022 and started its operations. Under the license conditions, 50 charging units were installed in 5 different provinces within the first 6 months. In the next process, sales and marketing activities were started to expand the charging network across Turkey, and new business partnerships were made. During this period, a solution partnership was established with TÜVSÜD to create safe charging points. A model study was developed with Istanbul Technical University's Geomatics Engineering for the positioning of the charging stations. A research survey on user tendencies was organized with GFK and the reports were evaluated. A model for location scoring was developed and applied through the partnership with the Maptriks company. With the YEK-G certificate, the charging stations were added to the EPDK system as green charging stations. An infrastructure installation and roaming cooperation agreement was made with TRUGO. Today, we are serving with a total of 215 charging sockets in 67 stations in 28 different provinces, including 74 DC and 141 AC charging sockets. Currently, we rank 21st among the EPDK-licensed companies based on the number of sockets. Our targets for the upcoming period are: to establish 1,200 EV charging stations by 2025, to have 100% of the company fleet be electric by 2030, to reach 300,000 digital customers through the RHG Enertürk mobile EV charging application by 2025, and to supply

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(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

Due to the high infrastructure and installation costs, profitability may remain limited in the short term. Since the number of electric vehicle users is still developing, the usage rate of charging stations may stay low (UR%). This can extend the time to generate income when UR% is low. In the mid-term, with the rapid increase in electric vehicle sales, the usage of charging stations will also increase. This can contribute to revenue growth and a decrease in cost per charge. As more charging stations are established, there may be a reduction in operational and maintenance costs, which could positively affect profit margins. In the long term, charging stations integrated with renewable energy sources may reduce costs and work more efficiently with the energy grid. The use of energy storage systems could provide cost savings. As electric vehicles become more widespread and charging infrastructure matures, revenues will stabilize. In the long term, the market may reach a saturation point, which could cause profit margins to remain stable. Expectations for the Vehicle Charging Market: The adoption of electric vehicles, energy transition, and climate targets will accelerate. Governments' goals on this subject in Turkey and worldwide will increase demand for charging stations. As competition in the sector increases, service quality and customer satisfaction will become an important competitive advantage. Factors such as fast charging and accessibility will boost the competitiveness of companies. Innovations such as advanced battery technologies, wireless charging, and vehicle-to-grid (V2G) integration could change the dynamics in the market. Charging stations will need to adapt to these innovations. In this scope, RHG Enertürk Enerji's goals are: to expand its charging station network by investing in high-traffic areas such as main highways, city centers, shopping malls, hotels, and rest areas. For example, investments like North Marmara Highway Charging Stations, Oksijen Facilities Charging Stations, Kanyon Shopping Mall, and Bolu Highway. To organize advertising and promotional campaigns to raise awareness among electric vehicle owners. To increase user confidence as charging stations become more widespread. RHG Enertürk aims to expand charging stations in strategic cities and roads across Turkey. Additionally, it aims to shorten charging times by increasing the number of fast charging (DC) units

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

236775210

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

272281170

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

2350382490

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

2702935440

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The revenues mentioned in the short, medium, and long term have been calculated using the UR% figures estimated for each year. The increase in UR% will be one of the key factors, as the number of electric vehicle users grows and the demand for charging stations rises quickly. Our financial impacts are multiplied by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey dollar exchange rate for December 2023 (1 29.49 TRY). Additionally, the penetration of electric vehicles in Turkey will increase significantly, which will greatly boost the usage rates of charging stations. The spread of fast charging (DC) stations will allow for shorter charging times, making the stations more efficiently utilized. As the adoption of electric vehicles speeds up and charging infrastructure matures, revenues may show steady and predictable growth. This increases the likelihood of the company reaching its targets

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

331231680

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost evaluation comes from the processes involved in the installation and operation of electric vehicle charging stations. These processes include infrastructure setup, device purchase, CRM, software, consulting and research, maintenance and operational expenses, licenses, location rental fees, advertising, promotion and marketing, personnel expenses, and management costs. Our cost to realize opportunity are multiplied by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey dollar exchange rate for December 2023 (1 29.49 TRY).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

RHG Enertürk Enerji's strategy in the electric vehicle charging sector is to be present in all 81 provinces of Turkey and to provide uninterrupted, high-quality service. As part of this strategy, fast charging units integrated with renewable energy sources are set up to offer accessible and sustainable solutions for electric vehicle owners. In the short term, the charging network will be expanded by investing in strategic locations, while in the medium and long term, service quality will be enhanced with technological advancements, aiming for market leadership according to revenue targets.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(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

Energy storage is a critical element to increase the efficiency and sustainability of the renewable energy sector. Energy storage technologies make it easier to manage uncertainties in energy production and provide a more stable and reliable energy supply chain. In Turkey, interest in energy storage technologies is growing and investments in this field are gaining momentum. Government incentives and innovative projects are particularly focused on battery storage systems and hydrogen storage solutions. Energy storage investments are expected to increase energy security and improve grid operations by facilitating renewable energy integration. Moreover, these investments will contribute significantly to Turkey's achievement of its energy transition targets and its transition to a low-carbon economy. In short, investments in storage technologies will play a critical role in shaping the energy future of both our company and our country. Our company continues to work on storage investments and is waiting for the appropriate investment ground to emerge.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

As a renewable energy company, our expectations regarding the financial impacts of investing in storage technologies are as follows: Initial Costs and Return on Investment: Investments in storage technologies generally require high upfront costs. However, the savings and additional revenues provided by these investments in the long term can enhance the return on investment. The efficiency and capacity of storage systems reduce energy costs and provide a high return on investment (ROI) in the long run. Reduction in Energy Costs: Storage systems optimize energy costs by storing energy during periods of high demand and production surpluses. Using stored energy during periods of high energy prices offers a cost advantage and improves financial performance. Revenue from Grid Support: Storage systems

offer opportunities to generate additional income by providing grid balancing services. By offering energy supply balancing and demand management services to grid operators, the revenues generated from these services increase the financial benefits of the investment. Increased Energy Efficiency: Storage technologies enable more efficient use of energy generated from renewable sources. This increases energy efficiency, reduces operational costs, and maximizes the revenue generated from energy production. Risk Management and Stability: Storage systems play a crucial role in managing uncertainties and interruptions in energy supply. This reduces financial risks caused by the volatility of energy prices and strengthens the company's financial stability. Incentives and Support Programs: In many countries, there are various incentives and support programs for energy storage investments. These incentives can reduce investment costs and positively affect the financial return of projects. Sectoral Competitive Advantage: Investments in storage technologies provide a competitive advantage in the sector. By increasing the reliability of renewable energy projects, we can reach a broader customer base and secure long-term contracts, thus increasing revenues.

(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

We have not yet realized any investments into energy storage as of the reporting year, hence the cost of realization of this opportunity has been entered as zero.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

RHG Enertürk Storage Strategy Explanation Stratejic Objectives and Planning: Our storage strategy will focus on increasing the reliability of energy production, optimizing costs, and maintaining the balance between energy supply and demand. In line with these objectives, we aim to improve the efficiency of our energy system. Technology Selection and Investment: We will evaluate battery systems, hydrogen storage, pumped storage, and other innovative solutions among storage technologies. By analyzing each technology based on criteria such as cost, efficiency, life cycle, and grid integration, we will select the most suitable solutions for our projects. Financial Analysis and Risk Management: We will conduct a financial analysis of the storage projects we will invest in, calculating investment costs and expected returns. Additionally, we will develop flexible financial models and insurance solutions to manage risks such as energy prices and demand fluctuations. Integration and Operational Efficiency: By integrating storage systems with our existing renewable energy projects, we will balance fluctuations in energy production. By optimizing our operational processes, we will minimize the impact of energy storage on the grid and ensure maximum efficiency. Market and Grid Services: We will consider our storage systems as opportunities to generate additional income by offering grid services in the energy market. By providing services such as demand response, energy supply balancing, and frequency regulation, we will create additional revenue streams. Sustainability and Environmental Impact: It is important that our storage strategy is designed to enhance environmental sustainability. We will invest in environmentally friendly technologies to minimize environmental impacts and act in line with our carbon emission reduction targets. Innovation and Research: We will continuously engage in research and innovation activities regarding new and emerging storage technologies. By doing so, we aim to keep up with the latest technology trends and integrate the best practices in the industry into our projects.

Regulations and Incentives: We will optimize our projects within the framework of current legal regulations and incentives related to energy storage. By taking advantage of incentives, we will reduce investment costs and increase the financial sustainability of our projects.
[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:
☑ Revenue

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

502942

(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

Revenue from vehicle charging services and carbon credit sales has been included in the calculation. The obtained revenue has been calculated as a percentage of total turnover.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

627852163

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

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Revenue generated from HEPPs was calculated. Calculated as revenue generated/total turnover.
[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

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

At RHG Enertürk, the General Manager has ultimate accountability over environmental and sustainability-related issues. As oversight of these issues is the responsibility of the GM, it is not within the Board's mandate to oversee environmental issues.

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

At RHG Enertürk, the General Manager has ultimate accountability over environmental and sustainability-related issues. As oversight of these issues is the responsibility of the GM, it is not within the Board's mandate to oversee environmental issues.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

At RHG Enertürk, the General Manager has ultimate accountability over environmental and sustainability-related issues. As oversight of these issues is the responsibility of the GM, it is not within the Board's mandate to oversee environmental issues.
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level competency on this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed

[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:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :General Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Sustainability Committee is responsible for monitoring the sustainability performance of our organization, evaluating, selecting new projects and investments, and ensuring progress towards our sustainability goals. Our Committee led by our General Manager has a multidisciplinary structure representing various departments. The evaluation and approval of our Sustainability Committee are essential for all measures taken to attain our sustainability objectives. At the conclusion of each quarter, potential projects undergo a two-step process. Firstly, they are selected as potential candidates by our senior management, and subsequently, they are submitted for evaluation by the Sustainability Committee. Projects undergo comprehensive evaluation that encompasses not only environmental, social, and economic factors but also aligns with our Sustainability Strategy and adheres to legal regulations. At final level, all projects must obtain final approval from our esteemed our Board. Our Sustainability Committee assumes the responsibility of monitoring the progress made towards our sustainability goals. It conducts regular evaluations of our investment portfolio, specifically assessing its alignment with environmental and social criteria. Empowered with the authority to veto projects that fail to meet its established ESG criteria, the Committee ensures rigorous monitoring and compliance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**General Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Sustainability Committee is responsible for monitoring the sustainability performance of our organization, evaluating, selecting new projects and investments, and ensuring progress towards our sustainability goals. Our Committee led by our General Manager has a multidisciplinary structure representing various departments. The evaluation and approval of our Sustainability Committee are essential for all measures taken to attain our sustainability objectives. At the conclusion of each quarter, potential projects undergo a two-step process. Firstly, they are selected as potential candidates by our senior management, and subsequently, they are submitted for evaluation by the Sustainability Committee. Projects undergo comprehensive evaluation that encompasses not only environmental, social, and economic factors but also aligns with our Sustainability Strategy and adheres to legal regulations. At final level, all projects must obtain final approval from our esteemed our Board. Our Sustainability Committee assumes the responsibility of monitoring the progress made towards our sustainability goals. It conducts regular evaluations of our investment portfolio, specifically assessing its alignment with environmental and social criteria. Empowered with the authority to veto projects that fail to meet its established ESG criteria, the Committee ensures rigorous monitoring and compliance.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :General Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Sustainability Committee is responsible for monitoring the sustainability performance of our organization, evaluating, selecting new projects and investments, and ensuring progress towards our sustainability goals. Our Committee led by our General Manager has a multidisciplinary structure representing various departments. The evaluation and approval of our Sustainability Committee are essential for all measures taken to attain our sustainability objectives. At the conclusion of each quarter, potential projects undergo a two-step process. Firstly, they are selected as potential candidates by our senior management, and subsequently, they are submitted for evaluation by the Sustainability Committee. Projects undergo comprehensive evaluation that encompasses not only environmental, social, and economic factors but also aligns with our Sustainability Strategy and adheres to legal regulations. At final level, all projects must obtain final approval from our esteemed our Board. Our Sustainability Committee assumes the responsibility of monitoring the progress made towards our sustainability goals. It conducts regular evaluations of our investment portfolio, specifically assessing its alignment with environmental and social criteria. Empowered with the authority to veto projects that fail to meet its established ESG criteria, the Committee ensures rigorous monitoring and compliance.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*The support of environmental issues with financial incentives is not anticipated.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	*The support of environmental issues with financial incentives is not anticipated.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ 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

(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

We consider improving our performance for our environmental management by regularly measuring our environmental impact together with our suppliers and subcontractors, in all our activities, investments and operations, and ensuring full compliance with local laws and other relevant obligations as the basis of our Environmental Policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(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

RHG Enertürk Environmental Policy.docx

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We consider improving our performance for our environmental management by regularly measuring our environmental impact together with our suppliers and subcontractors, in all our activities, investments and operations, and ensuring full compliance with local laws and other relevant obligations as the basis of our Environmental Policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(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

RHG Enertürk Supply Chain Policy.docx
[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

☑ UN Global Compact

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

As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), our company has committed to implement universal principles in key areas such as human rights, labor standards, environmental protection and anti-corruption. This commitment requires leadership in the business world by adopting sustainable and responsible business practices. We transparently present to our stakeholders how we are implementing these principles through our annual Communication on Progress (COP). By developing collaborations with the UNGC network, we generate innovative solutions in the field of sustainability and disseminate best practices. In this process, we aim to raise awareness of both our internal and external stakeholders on sustainability. Our company aims to create a positive change in the business world by contributing to global sustainability efforts through its commitment to UNGC.
[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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goals

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

RHG Enertürk Sustainability Policy and Environmental Policy.docx

(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

As we operate renewable energy plants only, our engagements serve to benefit our environmental commitments and are consistent with our environmental goals and targets; any engagement that conflicts our environmental commitments would not be beneficial for our business.
[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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

Realization of Environmental Commitments and Transition Plans The ETS supports our environmental commitments by setting specific emission targets and limits. These targets incentivize emissions reductions at national and sectoral levels. By creating a market for carbon emissions, it helps us manage the costs of reducing emissions and provides economic incentives in the process. By imposing financial sanctions on businesses that exceed emission limits, the ETS encourages the achievement of environmental targets. Impacts of Participation ETS regulations create several changes and impacts on our business practices. First of all, it imposes a responsibility to monitor and report your emissions, which provides transparency in our operational processes. It also leads us to make strategic changes, such as investing in low carbon technologies or improving energy efficiency. While the ETS can impact our costs, it can also provide a competitive advantage in the long run. Measuring Success Success is measured by various criteria. Whether we have achieved our emission reduction targets is monitored through regularly reported emission data. In addition, the financial obligations imposed by the ETS and the financial gains from carbon trading are also assessed. Legal compliance is measured by whether we comply with regulations and ETS requirements. Innovative projects and investments to reduce our carbon footprint are another indicator of success. The results of investments in new technologies determine the extent to which we achieve our sustainability goals.

(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

Row 2

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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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

Energy and renewables

☑ Renewable energy generation

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

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(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

Row 3

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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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 protection and management procedures

☑ Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify **:**Environmental protection requirements

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

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(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

Row 4

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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Emissions trading schemes

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

Realization of Environmental Commitments and Transition Plans The ETS supports our environmental commitments by setting specific emission targets and limits. These targets incentivize emissions reductions at national and sectoral levels. By creating a market for carbon emissions, it helps us manage the costs of reducing emissions and provides economic incentives in the process. By imposing financial sanctions on businesses that exceed emission limits, the ETS encourages the achievement of environmental targets. Impacts of Participation ETS regulations create several changes and impacts on our business practices. First of all, it imposes a responsibility to monitor and report your emissions, which provides transparency in our operational processes. It also leads us to make strategic changes, such as investing in low carbon technologies or improving energy efficiency. While the ETS can impact our costs, it can also provide a competitive advantage in the long run. Measuring Success Success is measured by various criteria. Whether we have achieved our emission reduction targets is monitored through regularly reported emission data. In addition, the financial obligations imposed by the ETS and the financial gains from carbon trading are also assessed. Legal compliance is measured by whether we comply with regulations and ETS requirements. Innovative projects and investments to reduce our carbon footprint are another indicator of success. The results of investments in new technologies determine the extent to which we achieve our sustainability goals.

(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

Row 5

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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

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(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

Row 6

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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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

Social issues

☑ Public health

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

Realization of Environmental Commitments and Transition Plans The ETS supports our environmental commitments by setting specific emission targets and limits. These targets incentivize emissions reductions at national and sectoral levels. By creating a market for carbon emissions, it helps us manage the costs of reducing emissions and provides economic incentives in the process. By imposing financial sanctions on businesses that exceed emission limits, the ETS encourages the achievement of environmental targets. Impacts of Participation ETS regulations create several changes and impacts on our business practices. First of all, it imposes a responsibility to monitor and report your emissions, which provides transparency in our operational processes. It also leads us to make strategic changes, such as investing in low carbon technologies or improving energy efficiency. While the ETS can impact our costs, it can also provide a competitive advantage in the long run. Measuring Success Success is measured by various criteria. Whether we have achieved our emission reduction targets is monitored through regularly reported emission data. In addition, the financial obligations imposed by the ETS and the financial gains from carbon trading are also assessed. Legal compliance is measured by whether we comply with regulations and ETS requirements. Innovative projects and investments to reduce our carbon footprint are another indicator of success. The results of investments in new technologies determine the extent to which we achieve our sustainability goals.

(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

Row 7

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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Verification and audits

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

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(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

Row 8

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

The Turkish Emissions Trading System

(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

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Corporate environmental targets

(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 no exceptions

(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

(4.11.1.10) 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

Realization of Environmental Commitments and Transition Plans The ETS supports our environmental commitments by setting specific emission targets and limits. These targets incentivize emissions reductions at national and sectoral levels. By creating a market for carbon emissions, it helps us manage the costs of reducing emissions and provides economic incentives in the process. By imposing financial sanctions on businesses that exceed emission limits, the ETS encourages the achievement of environmental targets. Impacts of Participation ETS regulations create several changes and impacts on our business practices. First of all, it imposes a responsibility to monitor and report your emissions, which provides transparency in our operational processes. It also leads us to make strategic changes, such as investing in low carbon technologies or improving energy efficiency. While the ETS can impact our costs, it can also provide a competitive advantage in the long run. Measuring Success Success is measured by various criteria. Whether we have achieved our emission reduction targets is monitored through regularly reported emission data. In addition, the financial obligations imposed by the ETS and the financial gains from carbon trading are also assessed. Legal compliance is measured by whether we comply with regulations and ETS requirements. Innovative projects and investments to reduce our carbon footprint are another indicator of success. The results of investments in new technologies determine the extent to which we achieve our sustainability goals.

(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]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

	Type of indirect engagement	Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with	Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual	*Select from:* ☑ Consistent	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

[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 voluntary sustainability reports

(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:
☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies / Page 16, Environmental Performance Governance / Page 27, Corporate Governance Risks & Opportunities / Page 30, Corporate Risk Management Strategy / Page 36, Sustainability Strategy and Management Biodiversity indicators / Page 20, Biodiversity Emissions figures / Page 16, Greenhouse Gas Management Emission targets / Page 16, Greenhouse Gas Management Water accounting figures / Page 16, Water Management

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The report provides detailed information on environmental policies, governance, risks, and opportunities, including biodiversity indicators, emissions figures, emission targets, and water accounting figures. The report is in line with relevant sustainability frameworks and reflects the company's ongoing commitment to environmental responsibility. Previous year data has been attached for reference, and the report is undergoing updates for the current year
[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:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Our organization has not yet used scenario analysis due to the lack of a standardized procedure for implementing such analyses. However, we recognize the importance of scenario analysis for identifying environmental outcomes related to climate change and water.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Our organization has not yet used scenario analysis due to the lack of a standardized procedure for implementing such analyses. However, we recognize the importance of scenario analysis for identifying environmental outcomes related to climate change and water.
[Fixed row]

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

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: ☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We do not have a Transition Plan yet, but we plan to work on a transition plan in line with our 2053 Net Zero target.*

[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
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
[Fixed row]

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

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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

There are various environmental risks in RHG Enertürk Enerji's value chain. These risks can create environmental impacts and challenges at every stage of the company's operations. In the procurement of equipment and materials, raw material extraction processes can directly harm ecosystems, leading to habitat loss and water pollution. Additionally, high energy consumption and emissions during equipment manufacturing can increase environmental impacts. In the supply chain, fuel consumption and increased emissions during logistics and transportation can contribute to environmental pollution. Furthermore, the environmental performance of suppliers can affect sustainability throughout the chain; suppliers that do not comply with sustainability standards can pose environmental risks. Mining activities can lead to soil and water contamination, with chemical usage and waste management further exacerbating these risks. Moreover, mining operations can cause the degradation of natural habitats and a reduction in biodiversity. In the iron, steel, and aluminum sectors, high carbon emissions and energy consumption increase environmental impacts. While iron and steel production generates significant carbon emissions, aluminum production requires high levels of energy consumption. In logistics and fuel equipment manufacturing, emissions from fuel use can lead to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, waste generated at the end of the equipment's life cycle can impose an environmental burden. In the transmission and distribution phases, energy losses can reduce environmental efficiency and necessitate further energy production. The installation of transmission and distribution infrastructure can impact natural habitats and alter land use. Regarding end-users and third parties, increased energy demand may require more energy production, which could further intensify environmental impacts. The widespread use of electric vehicles, along with the materials and energy sources used during the installation of charging stations, may also have environmental consequences. Overall, climate change can affect the efficiency of hydroelectric and wind energy projects. Water stress and changes in weather conditions can influence energy production processes. Additionally, natural disasters may damage energy infrastructure and cause environmental harm. These environmental risks comprehensively highlight the potential challenges that the company may face at every stage of its value chain and the effects of those challenges. Managing these risks is crucial to achieving sustainability goals.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

The environmental opportunities in RHG Enertürk Enerji's value chain offer significant advantages in achieving sustainability goals and reducing environmental impacts. In the equipment and materials phase, the use of sustainable and recyclable materials can help conserve natural resources and reduce negative impacts on ecosystems. Additionally, the use of energy-efficient equipment can minimize environmental impact by reducing energy consumption and emissions during production processes. In the supply chain, the environmental impacts of logistics processes can be reduced through the use of green logistics practices and low-emission transportation methods. Collaborating with suppliers who adopt sustainable practices can reduce overall environmental impact and enhance the sustainability of the supply chain. In mining activities, the use of environmentally friendly mining techniques and technologies allows for more sustainable management of natural resources. Moreover, effective management and recycling of waste generated during mining can help reduce environmental impacts. In the iron, steel, and aluminum sectors, the use of energy-efficient technologies can reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption. The use of recycled materials in aluminum production can also minimize environmental impacts by reducing the need for raw materials. In logistics and fuel equipment manufacturing, the use of low-emission and energy-efficient equipment can reduce environmental impacts and support the transition to green energy solutions. Additionally, the use of renewable energy sources can reduce the environmental impact of production processes. In the transmission and distribution phases, the use of smart grid systems can reduce energy losses and increase efficiency. Integrating renewable energy sources into these systems can minimize environmental impacts by reducing the use of fossil fuels. From the perspective of end-users and third parties, offering energy-efficient products can reduce energy consumption for end-users and minimize environmental impacts. Moreover, the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles can reduce the use of fossil fuels and promote the use of clean energy. Overall, the adoption of innovative technologies and solutions to combat climate change can play a key role in reducing environmental impacts and achieving sustainability goals.
[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

Opportunities: Increased demand: The global rise in demand for renewable energy presents long-term growth potential for the company's electricity sales revenues. Incentives and subsidies: Various countries and regional administrations offer incentives and tax reductions for renewable energy projects, which can increase revenues. Green energy certificates: Renewable energy producers can benefit from additional revenue streams such as carbon credits and green certificates. Risks: Price fluctuations: Regional differences in renewable energy prices and competition in electricity markets can lead to revenue volatility. Regulatory changes: Changing regulations in the energy market may negatively impact revenues.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(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

Opportunities: Low operational costs: Renewable sources such as solar and wind energy generally have lower operational costs compared to fossil fuels. Risks: Maintenance and technology renewal: The regular maintenance and technological updates required for renewable energy plants are costly, especially for wind turbines and solar panels, which may incur long-term maintenance costs.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(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

Opportunities: Low carbon footprint: The company's low carbon footprint allows it to avoid potential costs such as carbon taxes or penalties. Risks: Logistics and infrastructure costs: Renewable energy plants are often located in remote areas, increasing the costs of electricity transmission lines and infrastructure.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(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

Opportunities: Long-term investments: Renewable energy projects typically generate long-term revenues and can be cost-effective over the project's lifecycle. Risks: High initial costs: Significant capital investments are required for the construction of renewable energy projects, especially large-scale solar and wind farms, which require substantial capital expenditure during the installation phase. Keeping up with technological advancements: The rapid development of new technologies can lead to the quick obsolescence of existing investments.

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(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

Opportunities: Strategic acquisitions: Acquisitions in energy storage or distribution networks can increase the company's strategic growth opportunities. Risks: Valuation risks: Acquired assets carry the risk of devaluation due to market changes or technological developments.

Row 6

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Access to capital

(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

Opportunities: Green financing: Renewable energy projects have advantages in accessing financing sources such as green bonds and sustainable investment funds. Risks: Interest rate fluctuations: Changes in interest rates in capital markets may increase costs, especially for debt-financed projects.

Row 7

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

(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

Opportunities: Sustainable value appreciation: As interest in renewable energy grows, the market value of existing assets may increase in the long term. Risks: Technological obsolescence: Renewable energy equipment and facilities face the risk of early obsolescence due to rapidly advancing technology.
[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
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ No

(5.5.2) Comment

At this time, our organization has not invested in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services. However, we recognize the growing importance of low-carbon technologies and plan to explore potential opportunities for R&D investment in the near future as part of our broader sustainability strategy. [Fixed row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

42402918

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

13.74

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2013

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The calculations were made by dividing CAPEX allocated to a given generation technology by total CAPEX in the reporting year. Planned CAPEX can not be provided due to confidentiality.

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

247882719

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

80.31

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2020

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The calculations were made by dividing CAPEX allocated to a given generation technology by total CAPEX in the reporting year. Planned CAPEX can not be provided due to confidentiality.

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18382723

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

5.96

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2020

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

The calculations were made by dividing CAPEX allocated to a given generation technology by total CAPEX in the reporting year. Planned CAPEX can not be provided due to confidentiality.
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:
☑ Charging networks

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

Electrical vehicle charging stations.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

76507945

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

100

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2024
[Add 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)

-46

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

208

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

55

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

14

(5.9.5) Please explain

We anticipate our water-related OPEX to change in line with the CPI. The number reported here is based on CBRT expectations.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ 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

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

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

Price forecasting and voluntary carbon market price are based on consulting firms.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, other (downstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

We expect the internal carbon price to increase incrementally as regulatory requirements become more stringent and as we aim to align with global carbon pricing trends to reduce emissions.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Risk management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Shadow prices are used to evaluate new investments, particularly, to evaluate the impacts of ERU's/EAC's generated through projects on on revenues generated and ROI.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Our company's sustainable supply chain policy has been established. Within 2 years, we aim to carry out the necessary work to implement our policy. Our link to reach our company's sustainability supply chain policy; https://www.enerturk.com/en/corporate/sustainability/our-politics/surdurulebilirlik-politikamiz

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

As we are a company affiliated to the SDIF, we do not have a portfolio of investors and shareholders.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Our value chain includes our suppliers and customers. They are mentioned above.
[Fixed 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:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ 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

Our company aims to minimize negative environmental impacts by producing 100% renewable energy. To this end, we foster relations with our customers who aim to reduce their emissions in order to reach our common goal of decarbonizing the energy system. Together with our customer base, we work for a sustainable future and continue to take steps to reduce environmental impacts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success criterion for our interactions is the growth of our customer portfolio. It is extremely important for us to respond to our customers' increasing demand for renewable energy and electric vehicle charging stations in a timely and economical manner. Accordingly, we are meticulously implementing our investment plans in order to meet the demands we will face.
[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

"Operational Control" approach reflects our effective management and accountability in calculating our environmental performance data. This approach allows us to encompass all operations over which we have the authority to implement environmental policies and procedures. Thus, it enables us to focus on areas where we can directly manage environmental impacts such as emissions, waste, and resource use. This strategy helps us identify the areas where we can have the greatest impact on improving our environmental performance and achieve our sustainability goals in these areas. Another important reason for choosing the Operational Control approach is to enhance the transparency and consistency of our data. By including areas under operational control, we ensure the reliability and comparability of our data, enabling us to produce reports that are consistent with standards. Additionally, this approach allows us to more accurately measure the effectiveness of our environmental sustainability initiatives and identify areas for improvement, enabling us to use our resources most effectively. Through this, we aim to continuously improve our environmental performance and minimize our environmental impacts.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

"Operational Control" approach reflects our effective management and accountability in calculating our environmental performance data. This approach allows us to encompass all operations over which we have the authority to implement environmental policies and procedures. Thus, it enables us to focus on areas where we can directly manage environmental impacts such as emissions, waste, and resource use. This strategy helps us identify the areas where we can have the greatest impact

on improving our environmental performance and achieve our sustainability goals in these areas. Another important reason for choosing the Operational Control approach is to enhance the transparency and consistency of our data. By including areas under operational control, we ensure the reliability and comparability of our data, enabling us to produce reports that are consistent with standards. Additionally, this approach allows us to more accurately measure the effectiveness of our environmental sustainability initiatives and identify areas for improvement, enabling us to use our resources most effectively. Through this, we aim to continuously improve our environmental performance and minimize our environmental impacts.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

"Operational Control" approach reflects our effective management and accountability in calculating our environmental performance data. This approach allows us to encompass all operations over which we have the authority to implement environmental policies and procedures. Thus, it enables us to focus on areas where we can directly manage environmental impacts such as emissions, waste, and resource use. This strategy helps us identify the areas where we can have the greatest impact on improving our environmental performance and achieve our sustainability goals in these areas. Another important reason for choosing the Operational Control approach is to enhance the transparency and consistency of our data. By including areas under operational control, we ensure the reliability and comparability of our data, enabling us to produce reports that are consistent with standards. Additionally, this approach allows us to more accurately measure the effectiveness of our environmental sustainability initiatives and identify areas for improvement, enabling us to use our resources most effectively. Through this, we aim to continuously improve our environmental performance and minimize our environmental impacts.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

"Operational Control" approach reflects our effective management and accountability in calculating our environmental performance data. This approach allows us to encompass all operations over which we have the authority to implement environmental policies and procedures. Thus, it enables us to focus on areas where we can directly manage environmental impacts such as emissions, waste, and resource use. This strategy helps us identify the areas where we can have the greatest impact on improving our environmental performance and achieve our sustainability goals in these areas. Another important reason for choosing the Operational Control

approach is to enhance the transparency and consistency of our data. By including areas under operational control, we ensure the reliability and comparability of our data, enabling us to produce reports that are consistent with standards. Additionally, this approach allows us to more accurately measure the effectiveness of our environmental sustainability initiatives and identify areas for improvement, enabling us to use our resources most effectively. Through this, we aim to continuously improve our environmental performance and minimize our environmental impacts.
[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 have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We are reporting Scope 2 location-based figures only as our market-based and location-based Scope 2 figures are identical for the reporting year and past year for which we are reporting Scope 2 emissions.
[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:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Ton CO2e

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not evaluated

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Transportation methods used by employees, other than rental and shuttle vehicles, have been excluded due to the inability to access reliable data and the dynamic nature of these methods.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1287.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and fugitive emissions have been calculated. For diesel data, the emission factor (EF) is based on IPCC 2006, Volume 2, Chapter 2, Table 2.3 (74.1 - 0.0003 - 0.006). The net calorific value (NCV) is from IPCC 2006, Volume 2, Chapter 1, Table 1.2 (43). The density reference is from the Turkish Official Gazette dated October 27, 2011 (No. 28097), with a value of 0.83.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1351.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from electricity consumption have been calculated. The 2022 Emission Factor Information Form for Turkey's electricity production and consumption point has been used as a reference. An emission factor of 0.447 was applied.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1380.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased emissions have been calculated in U.S. dollars (). The emission factor is based on "Quantis" as a reference.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2876.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased emissions have been calculated in U.S. dollars (). The emission factor is based on "Quantis" as a reference.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Transmission and distribution, as well as WTT (Well-to-Tank) factors for fuels, have been taken into account. The emission factor is based on the Defra reference.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the transportation of purchases have been considered in U.S. dollars (), with the emission factor based on the Quantis reference.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Weight data for waste and water/wastewater volume in m³ have been used, with the emission factor based on the Defra reference.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from employee air travel and accommodations have been calculated, using Defra as the emission factor reference. Ground transportation is carried out using company-owned vehicles, so these emissions have been included in Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee transportation emissions have been calculated. Distance in kilometers and fuel consumption have been considered, with the emission factor based on the IPCC reference.
[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)

1224.66

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Data for generators related to fixed combustion are available. For diesel data, the emission factor (EF) is based on IPCC 2006, Volume 2, Chapter 2, Table 2.3 (74.1 - 0.0003 - 0.006), and the net calorific value (NCV) is from IPCC 2006, Volume 2, Chapter 1, Table 1.2 (43). Emissions for both on-road and off-road mobile

combustion have been calculated. Additionally, fugitive emissions have been calculated. The density reference is from the Turkish Official Gazette dated October 27, 2011 (No. 28097), with a value of 0.83.

Past year 1

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

1287.1

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fixed combustion, mobile combustion, and fugitive emissions have been calculated. The net calorific value and emission factor are based on IPCC references. For the Global Warming Potential (GWP), the AR5 report has been used.
[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)

1401.7

(7.7.4) Methodological details

A calculation-based methodology has been used. Emissions from electricity consumption have been calculated, with reference to the 2024 Emission Factor Information Form for Turkey's electricity production and consumption points. An emission factor of 0.439 has been applied. Our market based emissions are zero as we have certified our renewable electricity consumption through the use of YEK-G cetificates.

Past year 1

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

1351.8

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emissions from electricity consumption have been calculated. The 2022 Emission Factor Information Form for Turkey's electricity production and consumption points has been used as a reference, with an emission factor of 0.447 applied.
[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)

2578.93

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Activity data has been sourced from our own SAP records.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3322.41

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Activity data has been sourced from our own SAP records.

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)

254.54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transmission and distribution, as well as WTT (Well-to-Tank) factors related to electricity consumption and fuel use, have been taken into account. The data has been obtained from invoices.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

115.25

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These are emissions resulting from the transportation of raw materials (Pre-Production Transportation and Distribution). The DEFRA guidelines have been used.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2.95

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The quantities reported in the waste declaration form submitted through the Integrated Environmental Information System (EÇBS) have been used as the basis.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

240.39

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**The calculations were performed using the units of person/km and nightroom.

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions resulting from employee business travel have been calculated. The calculations were performed using the units of person/km and nightroom.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Activity data has been sourced from our own SAP records.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We don't have upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We don't have downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We don't have processing of sold products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated
[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

12/30/2022

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

1380.4

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

2876.59

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

211.51

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

27.17

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

15.6

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

279.25

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

311.88

(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

Scope 3 emissions are 5,102.4 metric tons of CO2e.
[Fixed row]

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

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

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Picture1pdf.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Picture2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[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: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Picture3.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[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.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.18

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2022, Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 2,638.92 tCO2e, while in 2023, they decreased by approx. 0.5% to 2,625.63 tCO2e. This change is due to a reduction of approximately 60 tCO2e in Scope 1 emissions and an increase of approximately 50 tCO2e in Scope 2 emissions.
[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)

391.07

(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)

4.27

(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)

28.73

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

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

750.436

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

50.148

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.03

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

814.04

(7.15.3.5) Comment

These emissions cover fugitive emissions from cooling gases, fire extinguishing systems and SF6 used for insulation in transformers.

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

As RHG Enertürk maintains and operates a renewables-only portfolio, our operations do not result in generation-related combustion emissions.

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

As RHG Enertürk maintains and operates a renewables-only portfolio, our operations do not result in generation-related combustion emissions.

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

291.487

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

4.27

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

410.62

(7.15.3.5) Comment

These emissions cover combustion emissions resulting from generators, natural gas consumption and on-road and off-road vehicles.

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

We do not have any emissions not elsewhere classified.
[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	*1224.66*

[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

Skyland Headquarters Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118.95

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.102618

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.985152

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Erenköy Regulator and HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.99

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.94156

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.051373

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Muradiye Ayrancılar HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.37

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.063158

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

43.758255

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yayla Regulator and HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.81

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.94156

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.051373

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sümer HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.438547

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.47531

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tuna HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94.1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.373416

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

37.395218

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Umut Regulator and HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144.84

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.438547

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.725722

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yaprak HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104.67

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.886622

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

36.289282

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Başak Regulator and HPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.36

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.945437

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

26.367636

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Çanta WPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185.81

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.19834

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.06257

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sibel WPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132.15

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.543606

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.303563

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ömerli WPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162.08

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.184861

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.214577

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Büyükalan WPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.29

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.020943

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

31.733407

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Van Arısu WPP

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102.84

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.625311

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

43.213385
[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Electric utility activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

1224.66

(7.19.3) Comment

Our Scope 1 emissions from electric utility activities are equivalent to our total gross Scope 1 emissions as we operate in the electric utilites sector only.
[Fixed 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)

1224.66

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

1401.07

(7.22.4) Please explain

As RHG Enertürk Enerji, our Scope 1 emissions in the reporting year are 1,224.66 metric tons of CO2e, and our location-based Scope 2 emissions are 1,401.07 metric tons of CO2e.
[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

Betim

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Wind Generation

(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)

162.08

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

108.96

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Full operational control of the mentioned subsidiaries is under our authority.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Gün Güneş

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Solar generation

(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)

157.14

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

366.24

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Full operational control of the mentioned subsidiaries is under our authority.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Muradiye

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Hydro generation

(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)

41.37

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

19.47

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Full operational control of the mentioned subsidiaries is under our authority.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Sibel

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Wind Generation

(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)

132.15

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

219.45

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Full operational control of the mentioned subsidiaries is under our authority.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RHG

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Hydro generation

(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)

731.93

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

686.95

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Full operational control of the mentioned subsidiaries is under our authority.
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3132.15

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

3132.15

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11348

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

11348

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11348

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3132.15

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

14480.15
[Fixed 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)

3132

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11348

(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)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14480.00
[Fixed row]

(7.33) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

Select from:
☑ No

(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

9.72e-7

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

2625.73

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2700686495

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Change in input quantity

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 2 emissions increased by 3.6% in 2023. However, the change in the combined Scope 1 Scope 2 emissions is -0.50%. The intensity figure was calculated by dividing the emission value by the revenue.
[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Hydropower

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

468.53

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

1.19

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

1.19

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

480.04

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.69

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.69

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

157.14

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.92

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.93

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1105.71

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:
☑ Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.88
[Fixed 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

108

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Ton

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

16.12

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2023, the total waste we disposed of was 108 tons, which represents a 16% increase compared to 2022.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

11348

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.55

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2023, our total electricity consumption was 11,348 MWh, which represents a 4.55% decrease compared to 2022.
[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, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(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

12/30/2023

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

1287.1

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

1351.83

(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)

2638.930

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

17

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

17

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

34

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1715.304

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

1224.66

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

1401.07

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

2625.730

(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

1.43

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our goal, starting from the base year of 2022, will be valid until 2030. This target represents an absolute reduction of 35% in our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030. The target covers all of our facilities, operations, vehicles, machinery, and purchased electricity. It includes improvements in both operational efficiency and energy supply.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

A 35% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030 aims to minimize direct emissions and align with the transition process toward the net-zero target.

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

A 35% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030 aims to minimize direct emissions and align with the transition process toward the net-zero target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

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

0.0000000000

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

0.0000000000

Row 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/20/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :kilograms of net CO2 emissions per metric ton of cementitious product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

08/20/2019

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

770.0000000000

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

08/20/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15.71

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

649.0330000000

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

0.0000000000

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2053

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As RHG Enertürk, we support Turkey's efforts to achieve net zero by 2053. In line with this, we prioritize renewable energy sources in our energy production activities and develop energy efficiency projects to reduce carbon emissions. Our company is working to set targets aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and we are committed to making steady progress toward achieving these goals.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The goal of achieving net-zero emissions is to combat climate change by limiting global warming. This objective aims to reduce human-caused greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible and offset the remaining emissions to halt the accumulation of carbon in the atmosphere. Reaching the net-zero target is crucial for limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C and for creating a sustainable environment and healthy living conditions in the long term. This goal also aims to create a sustainable future from both economic and social perspectives. Steps such as using green energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and developing low-carbon technologies provide environmental and economic benefits, supporting sustainable development.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Between 2025 and 2030, Turkey plans to make large-scale investments to increase the share of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, in total energy production. Capacity-expanding projects, particularly in the fields of solar and wind energy, will be implemented. During the 2030-2040 period, the use of renewable energy sources will be further increased by developing and integrating energy storage technologies. Turkey aims to transform its energy infrastructure and minimize the share of fossil fuels.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

As RHG Enertürk, we focus on comprehensive actions aimed not only at reducing emissions within our own operations but also beyond our value chain. We encourage our suppliers to offer lower-carbon products and services and provide guidance to our customers on energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. By investing in carbon offset projects, we aim to balance emissions and offer more sustainable solutions through innovation and technology development. Additionally, through collaborations and partnerships established across the sector, we contribute to reducing emissions throughout the entire value chain. Our goal is to raise awareness among stakeholders through education and awareness programs, thereby contributing to a sustainable future.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Short-, medium-, and long-term goals are being reviewed.
[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 (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	*1*	*8.56*

[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

Transportation
☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8.56

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

22440

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

900000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, we have a total of 3 electric vehicles. The average fuel consumption of vehicles associated with the Skyland headquarters has been calculated. When compared to electric vehicles, a reduction in diesel consumption has resulted in emission reductions. The annual fuel consumption cost per vehicle has been determined. The payback period has been calculated by subtracting the revenue from vehicle sales from the initial investment cost and dividing the result by the annual savings amount.
[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:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As RHG, we plan to replace the vehicle fleet with electric vehicles and source energy consumption from renewable resources to achieve our carbon reduction goals. Within this strategy, needs analysis and financial planning are being conducted to gradually replace existing vehicles with electric ones. Charging infrastructure is being established, and training is provided to employees. Additionally, energy efficiency measures are being implemented to reduce energy consumption. A separate budget has been allocated for investments in energy efficiency projects, allowing for regular monitoring of carbon footprint data.
[Add row]

(7.58) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Our organization does not focus specifically on methane reduction. However, through broader efforts to transition to cleaner energy sources and reduce fuel consumption, we are indirectly contributing to a reduction in methane emissions. Our primarly lever for decarbonization is the transition to electric vehicles, which significantly reduces the consumption of fossil fuels, thus lowering the overall emissions from our activities. While the primary goal of these initiatives is to reduce CO2 emissions and improve energy efficiency, they also contribute to minimizing methane emissions that are typically associated with the extraction and use of natural gas and other fuels.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Hydropower

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Electricity generation with solar (SPP), hydroelectric (HPP), and wind (WPP) power plants, and electric vehicle charging.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 MWh electricity generation.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Mixed renewable electricity generation from the national grid in MWh.

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

0.479

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We support Turkey's renewable energy needs through our wind, hydroelectric, and solar power plants. Across the country, we have 13 plants with a total installed capacity of 534 MWm. The 2023 production data was used as the basis for estimating the emissions avoided by our plants. Using the Avoided Emissions Framework, the estimated avoided emissions were calculated to be 0.479 tCO2e.

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

100

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Electricity generation with solar (SPP), hydroelectric (HPP), and wind (WPP) power plants, and electric vehicle charging.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 MWh electricity generation.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Mixed renewable electricity generation from the national grid in MWh.

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

0.479

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We support Turkey's renewable energy needs through our wind, hydroelectric, and solar power plants. Across the country, we have 13 plants with a total installed capacity of 534 MWm. The 2023 production data was used as the basis for estimating the emissions avoided by our plants. Using the Avoided Emissions Framework, the estimated avoided emissions were calculated to be 0.479 tCO2e.

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

100

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Electricity generation with solar (SPP), hydroelectric (HPP), and wind (WPP) power plants, and electric vehicle charging.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 MWh electricity generation.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Mixed renewable electricity generation from the national grid in MWh.

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

0.479

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We support Turkey's renewable energy needs through our wind, hydroelectric, and solar power plants. Across the country, we have 13 plants with a total installed capacity of 534 MWm. The 2023 production data was used as the basis for estimating the emissions avoided by our plants. Using the Avoided Emissions Framework, the estimated avoided emissions were calculated to be 0.479 tCO2e.

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

100

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Electric Vehicle Charging

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Electricity generation with solar (SPP), hydroelectric (HPP), and wind (WPP) power plants, and electric vehicle charging.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1 MWh electricity generation.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Mixed renewable electricity generation from the national grid in MWh.

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

0.479

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We support Turkey's renewable energy needs through our wind, hydroelectric, and solar power plants. Across the country, we have 13 plants with a total installed capacity of 534 MWm. The 2023 production data was used as the basis for estimating the emissions avoided by our plants. Using the Avoided Emissions Framework, the estimated avoided emissions were calculated to be 0.479 tCO2e.

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

100
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled 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:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Theoretical calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

The calculation of process water volumes in CDP is conducted through a theoretical calculation based on the turbine design flow rate. For well water, the volume calculation is carried out accordingly. The process water for hydroelectric power plants is measured daily using a theoretical calculation. Well water is measured annually using a theoretical calculation. Bottled drinking water is measured annually using a theoretical calculation based on the purchased invoices. Spring water is measured annually using a theoretical calculation method.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Theoretical calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

The calculation of process water volumes in CDP is conducted through a theoretical calculation based on the turbine design flow rate. For well water, the volume calculation is carried out accordingly. The process water for hydroelectric power plants is measured daily using a theoretical calculation. Well water is measured annually using a theoretical calculation. Bottled drinking water is measured annually using a theoretical calculation based on the purchased invoices. Spring water is measured annually using a theoretical calculation method.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**6 Months

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

By water analysis method

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water intended for human consumption is sent to accredited laboratories every six months.

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

Theoretical calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since the amount of suction by vacuum trucks cannot be determined, the calculation according to ISO standards assumes that 80% of the water withdrawn is discharged.

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

Theoretical calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

For hydroelectric power plant process water, the calculation is based on the environmental flow (the water released into the river to maintain its flow), water released from septic tanks, and suction from vacuum trucks.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The wastewater is handed over to third-party organizations for disposal.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The wastewater is handed over to third-party organizations for disposal.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The wastewater is handed over to third-party organizations for disposal.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The wastewater is handed over to third-party organizations for disposal.

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

Theoretical calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volume calculation for hydroelectric power plant process water: a theoretical calculation is made based on the turbine design flow rate. For well water, the volume is calculated based on septic tank suction.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.1) For your hydropower operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Fulfilment of downstream environmental flows

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

At all of our hydropower facilities, we regularly monitor and measure the downstream environmental flows to ensure compliance with both local and international environmental standards. This monitoring helps maintain the ecological health of the river downstream, supporting biodiversity, preventing habitat disruption, and ensuring that downstream communities and ecosystems have adequate water resources.

Sediment loading

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

There is no monitoring for sediment loading in our facilities.

Other, please specify

(9.2.1.1) % of sites/facilities/operations measured and monitored

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.1.2) Please explain

Not relevant.
[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)

1163615.19

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We anticipate that our water withdrawal will be higher in the future, considering the expected growth in our operational volume.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1112808.72

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We anticipate that our water discharge will be higher in the future, considering the expected growth in our operational volume.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

50806.48

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We anticipate that our water consumption will be higher in the future, considering the expected growth in our operational volume.
[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.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Identification tool	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select all that apply* ☑ WRI Aqueduct	*There is no water stress in the areas where our hydroelectric power plants are located.*

[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:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1163611

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In the reporting year, a total of 1,163,611 megaliters of water was withdrawn, consisting of spring water and surface process water used in hydroelectric power plants.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have such a water source.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have such a water source.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have such a water source.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have such a water source.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3.9

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The amount of purchased water has been disclosed.
[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)

1112806.84

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We follow the guidance of government agencies regarding the river beds in our hydroelectric power plants. The water used in our hydroelectric power plants is returned to the water source.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not have such discharge.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not have such discharge.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1868

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

At our power plants, wastewater management is ensured through septic tanks. Through regular inspections carried out at certain intervals, we collaborate with contracted institutions agreed upon by the local government for the treatment of generated wastewater. Additionally, all our facilities are registered in the Wastewater Information System (WIS).
[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

8

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

In the value chain created for our company, all of our hydroelectric power plants (HPPs) constitute a part of our operations, and each plant has been included in this analysis.
[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)

Başak HEPP

(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

☑ Impacts

(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 **:**Kapısuyu River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.841814

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

32.755047

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

84594.89

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

84594.89

(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

0.3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

81400.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

81400.3

(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

0.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3194.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Erenköy HEPP

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.307072

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

41.623472

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

196851086

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

196850.77

(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

0.31

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

192539.48

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

192539.41

(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

0.06

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4311.61

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Muradiye HEPP

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.063158

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

43.758255

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

214284.74

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

214284.27

(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

0.47

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

205410.09

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

205409.83

(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)

8874.65

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Sümer HEPP

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.345125

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

38.538836

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

138764.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

138763.88

(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

0.43

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

125515.49

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

125515.28

(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

0.22

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

13248.81

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tuna HEPP

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.372717

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

37.400561

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

39197.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

39197.37

(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

0.3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

37585.13

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

37584.96

(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

0.17

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1612.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Umut HEPP

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.751417

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

36.893194

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

123720.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

123719.48

(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

0.92

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

115879.15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

115878.64

(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

0.51

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7841.25

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Yaprak HEPP

(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
☑ Impacts

(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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.863181

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

36.403411

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

67379.42

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

67378.57

(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

0.85

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

65048.22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

65047.84

(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

0.38

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2331.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Yayla HEPP

(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

☑ Impacts

(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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.320417

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

41.632322

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

☑ Hydropower

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

298822.68

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

298822.37

(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

0.31

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

289430.65

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

289430.58

(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

0.06

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9392.03

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our hydroelectric power plants, the water used for energy production is returned to the system. Therefore, the amount of freshwater withdrawal from surface waters is equal to the amount of discharge back into these surface waters. The water used for drinking purposes is purchased from third-party sources.
[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

ISO 14046

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Currently, we do not conduct third-party verification for water withdrawals based on standard water quality parameters.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Currently, we do not conduct third-party verification for water withdrawals based on volume by destination.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Currently, we do not conduct third-party verification for water withdrawals based on volume by final treatment level.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2700686495

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

2320.94

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

According to Turkish State Meteorological Service (MGM) reports, we foresee a likely decline due to the potential increase in water stress in the coming periods. [Fixed row]

(9.7) Do you calculate water intensity for your electricity generation activities?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

38351.4

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Total water withdrawal density is 38,351.4

Row 2

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

36901

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Total water discharge

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:
☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Total water discharge density is 36,901

Row 3

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1450.4

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

Total water withdrawal density is 1,450.4
[Add row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We do not have any product groups that we produce.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided	*Since we do not have any product groups with a water impact, we do not classify water impacts.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

We currently do not have a specific target related to water, but we plan to establish one within the next two years. In this context, we are planning to develop a project on the use of rainwater in hydroelectric power plants.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[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?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[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:* ☑ No	*Our operations are not located in or near any legally protected areas.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*None of our activities are in proximity to UNESCO World Heritage sites.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We do not operate within or near UNESCO Biosphere Reserves.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our organization does not operate near Ramsar-designated wetlands.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our activities are not located near Key Biodiversity Areas.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*No specific proximity to other areas of critical biodiversity has been identified.*

[Fixed 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: ☑ Third-party verification/assurance is currently in progress

[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

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

RHG Enertürk's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions inventory as well as our water footprint have been independently verified, subject to limited assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RHG Enertürk_14064-1 Doğrulama Beyanı.pdf

Row 2

(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 – Consolidation approach

☑ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

RHG Enertürk's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions inventory as well as our water footprint have been independently verified, subject to limited assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RHG Enertürk_14064-1 Doğrulama Beyanı.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Water-related standards

☑ Other water verification standard, please specify :ISO14046-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

RHG Enertürk's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions inventory as well as our water footprint have been independently verified, subject to limited assurance.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

RHG Enertürk_14046 Doğrulama Beyanı.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	You can access the information we disclosed in CDP and more in our 2023 Sustainability Report: https://enerturk.com/RHG_SR_2022_EN_13.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

General Manager

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify
[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