TÜRK HAVACILIK VE UZAY SANAYİİ A.Ş.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

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09/15/2025, 05:32 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:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Turkish Aerospace (TA) was incepted under the Ministry of Industry and Technology on June 28, 1973 to reduce Turkey's foreign dependence in defense industry. Being among the top hundred global players in aviation and space industry, Turkish Aerospace is organized under six strategic business centers depending on the projects, including: Aviation Structurals Group, Aircraft Group, Helicopter Group, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Systems Group, Space Systems Group, National Combat Aircraft (NCA) Group Engineering Group TA is a subsidiary of the Turkish Armed Forces Foundation and an affiliate of the Presidency of The Republıc of Turkish Defence Industry Agency (SSB). As of 2024, TUSAŞ employs 15,524 personnel, including 6,832 engineers, underscoring its commitment to research and development. TUSAŞ's product portfolio encompasses a range of indigenous platforms such as the KAAN 5th Generation Fighter Aircraft, HÜRJET: Advanced Jet Trainer Aircraft, HÜRKUŞ: Advanced Trainer Aircraft, T129 ATAK: Multi Role Combat Helicopter, T625 GÖKBEY: Multi Role Utility Helicopter, ANKA and AKSUNGUR UAVs, and the GÖKTÜRK and TÜRKSAT satellite projects. Committed to reducing Turkey's dependence on foreign technologies, TUSAŞ continues to advance national capabilities through extensive research and development, thereby strengthening the country's strategic autonomy in the aerospace and defence sectors.

[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

2701000000

(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: ☑ Not applicable – we do not publicly disclose financial statements

[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:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Mersis Number: 0872001373600001
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Turkey

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(1.21) For which transport modes will you be providing data?

Select all that apply

☑ Aviation

(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

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

TUSAŞ has initiated the process of mapping its value chain, with a particular focus on strategic suppliers. The company is actively engaging with these suppliers to assess their environmental performance and data collection capabilities. Specifically, TUSAŞ is requesting primary data on energy consumption from suppliers with high business volumes. Additionally, the company verifies the ISO 14001 certifications of its ancillary industry suppliers. TUSAŞ gathers information from its suppliers whether they disclosing to CDP. This ongoing effort aims to gain a comprehensive understanding of the environmental impacts embedded within TUSAŞ's value chain, enabling the company to identify risks, opportunities, and areas for improvement in collaboration with its suppliers.
[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

This period focuses on immediate operational improvements and ensuring compliance with current environmental regulations and standards. Activities include optimizing energy consumption, enhancing water efficiency, and implementing emission-reduction initiatives. Strategic and financial planning in this timeframe prioritizes quick wins and operational alignment with environmental goals, supported by short-cycle budgeting.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

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

The medium-term horizon is focused on implementing broader sustainability strategies. TUSAŞ allocates resources for the development and deployment of sustainable technologies, infrastructure upgrades, and process improvements. This period also includes scaling successful pilot projects and adapting to evolving environmental regulations and stakeholder expectations. Strategic planning emphasizes risk anticipation and increasing organizational resilience.

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

Long-term planning is centred around innovation and the full integration of sustainability into TUSAŞ's business model. Priorities include transitioning to renewable energy, developing low-carbon products and services, and positioning the company for future market shifts. Financial planning in this horizon entails major capital investments aligned with long-term environmental and business objectives, supporting the company's resilience to climate-related risks and securing leadership in sustainability.
[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
☑ 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
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Continuous Improvement Module

International methodologies and standards
☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Heat waves
☑ Toxic spills
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

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

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Local communities

☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In Turkish Aerospace, climate-related risk management is integrated into a company-wide process aligned with ISO 31000, ISO 9001, and AS 9100 standards. This process ensures that strategic goals and business continuity are maintained in compliance with regulations. It covers over eight risk classes, including enterprise, program, procurement, information security, safety, occupational health and safety, environmental, and energy risks, all of which are managed under specific modules within the Turkish Aerospace Risk Management System. Risks and opportunities are identified through strategic targets, regulations, management directives, process analyses, performance indicators, audit reports, interviews, global developments, and literature research. Each risk is assessed for probability and severity, resulting in a criticality level of low, medium, high, or very high, with financial, performance, technical, and calendar impacts considered. Risk discussions determine criticality levels, response methods, responsible persons, control plans, and follow-ups. Risks are managed through acceptance, mitigation, actualization, or transference. Significant risks are rated as very high if the annual impact exceeds 1% of the target value or affects multiple strategic targets, requiring more than a week to resolve. The Early Detection of Risk Committee, established in 2015, identifies and manages threats and opportunities, with significant risks reported to the committee at least twice a year. Risk Maturity Levels are measured and reported to evaluate effectiveness. The quality of the risks, risk treatment options, risk criticality levels, risk mitigation plans, and the number of risks are considered when measuring the Risk Maturity Level. In order to increase awareness and follow-up of risks, active risks are reported to the relevant managers every three months. Climate-related risks follow the TCFD recommendations. In 2021, the Environmental Management and Climate Change Department, along with the Energy and Infrastructure Integration Department, Strategic Processes and Risk Management Department, and Sustainability Committee, assessed these risks. In 2024, 411 environmental and energy risks were identified, with 175 accepted and 173 controlled. Risk Maturity Levels for these categories are monitored as KPIs. The 2024 Strategic Risk Map includes energy crises and carbon emission targets. Short-, medium-, and long-term strategies, including emission mitigation actions, are presented to the Early Detection of Risk Committee. Physical risks, such as the impacts of extreme weather, are assessed by the EMCCU with input from maintenance managers. Water efficiency projects, including Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) applications and automation systems like SCADA Digital Controllers, are done for 2023–2024.
[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

At Turkish Aerospace TUSAŞ integrating environmental dependencies impacts risks and opportunities is central to our environmental management strategy. This comprehensive approach allows for informed decision making and strategic planning. TUSAŞ utilizes an integrated risk management framework aligned with ISO 31000 ISO 14001 and other relevant ISO standards This framework facilitates a holistic assessment of environmental factors Advanced tools and databases such as the WRI Aqueduct provide insights into the interconnections between climate risks and water availability. We use scenario analysis and stress testing incorporating IPCC Climate Change Projections to evaluate how changes in temperature and precipitation impact water availability and consequently our operations and supply chain This helps identify synergies such as water conservation reducing energy use and emissions and trade-offs like mitigation strategies increasing costs. Our water recycling projects address water scarcity and reduce energy use lowering greenhouse gas emissions Collaborating with suppliers on sustainability initiatives improves their environmental performance reducing upstream risks and enhancing supply chain resilience. include variability in data quality and availability balancing immediate operational needs with long term sustainability goals and adapting to regulatory changes and market dynamics We continue refining methodologies and improving data integration to address these challenges. Collaboration with suppliers, local communities, regulators and industry partners is crucial. Regular consultations and joint initiatives provide diverse perspectives and data enhancing our understanding of environmental interconnections and aligning our strategies with broader sustainability goals. The Early Detection of Risk Committee and the Sustainability Committee composed of cross functional experts regularly review environmental data discuss risks and opportunities and ensure interconnections are integrated into risk management and strategic planning. By systematically assessing environmental dependencies impacts risks and opportunities TUSAŞ supports resilient and sustainable environmental stewardship aligning with long term strategic goals and global sustainability targets
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(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

TUSAŞ identifies priority locations by focusing on areas of limited water availability flooding and poor quality of water as well as locations with substantive dependencies impacts risks and opportunities relating to water. To achieve this, we utilize the WRI Aqueduct tools which provide comprehensive and detailed data on water related risks. The WRI Aqueducts Water Risk Atlas helps us map and evaluate the water stress levels flood risks and water quality issues across our operational regions. By integrating these insights with our internal data on water usage and dependencies we identify critical locations that require targeted interventions. This process ensures that we prioritize areas with the highest potential impact on our operations and the surrounding ecosystems enabling us to implement effective water management strategies and mitigate risks proactively.

(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

Tusaş WRI Analyzes.xlsx
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

TUSAŞ deems an effect substantive when the enterprise risk matrix rates impact as "Very High," which includes an annual financial impact >1% of target revenue/program budget, alongside major operational/compliance disruption and schedule slippage (>1 month). Risk criticality is calculated as the combination of impact × likelihood, using defined likelihood scales (Very High → frequent within 1 year with concrete indicators). Assessments are made across short/medium/long horizons and reported through the Enterprise Risk Management System.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

TUSAŞ deems an effect substantive when the enterprise risk matrix rates impact as "Very High," which includes an annual financial impact >1% of target revenue/program budget, alongside major operational/compliance disruption and schedule slippage (>1 month). Risk criticality is calculated as the combination of impact × likelihood, using defined likelihood scales (Very High → frequent within 1 year with concrete indicators). Assessments are made across short/medium/long horizons and reported through the Enterprise Risk Management System. The same threshold and scoring logic apply to opportunities: effects are substantive when expected to produce an annual financial improvement >1% and achieve "Very High" impact in the matrix; prioritization and governance follow the integrated risk & opportunity process within the Enterprise Risk Management System across defined time horizons.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:
☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Chemical surface applications at TUSAŞ generate wastewater containing acids, caustics, and heavy metals, including hexavalent chromium (Cr6), which is toxic and carcinogenic, posing significant risks to aquatic life and microorganisms in biological treatment systems. To mitigate these impacts, TUSAŞ implements a robust pre-treatment process involving pH adjustment and polymer usage to precipitate inorganic pollutants, effectively removing toxic substances like Cr6 before wastewater reaches the biological treatment plant. Microorganisms in the plant then break down residual organic pollutants, further reducing contamination levels. Our SCADA system continuously monitors treated water, ensuring it complies with the Water Pollution Control Regulation. To enhance water purification and minimize pollutant discharge, TUSAŞ uses advanced treatment technologies such as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and membrane filtration. In addition, TUSAŞ follows REACH regulations to limit hazardous substances, regularly collaborating with supply units to replace restricted chemicals. Spill response plans, including emergency spill containment measures, are in place, and Transport of Dangerous Goods (TMGD) activities are conducted to ensure safe handling and transportation of hazardous materials. Periodic risk assessments and emergency plans are regularly reviewed to respond promptly to accidental spills or leaks, protecting water ecosystems and human health.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

One of the key pollutants associated with our operations is hexavalent chromium (Cr6), originating primarily from surface treatment and coating processes. Cr6 is highly soluble in water and is recognized as a potent carcinogen and environmental toxin. In aquatic ecosystems, even low concentrations can cause severe physiological and behavioural effects on aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. For human health, Cr6 poses serious risks including skin irritation, allergic reactions, and long-term carcinogenic effects when ingested through contaminated water. TUSAŞ mitigates these risks by applying advanced treatment technologies, such as pH adjustment and chemical reduction to convert Cr6 to the less toxic Cr3, using sodium metabisulphite in low pH conditions, followed by precipitating the chromium with polymer addition at higher pH.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The chemical pretreatment procedures at TUSAŞ manage potential risks by converting toxic Cr6 to the less harmful Cr3 using sodium metabisulphite in low pH conditions, followed by precipitating the chromium with polymer addition at higher pH. This process reduces the toxicity of wastewater before it enters the biological treatment plant, thereby protecting both the treatment process and downstream ecosystems from heavy metal contamination. Success is measured by monitoring Cr6 and Total Cr concentrations in the effluent, with measurements taken twice per month by accredited laboratories. In 2024, results consistently showed levels far below regulatory limits (Cr6: 0.05 mg/L, Total Cr: 0,5 mg/L), with Cr6 levels often below detection limits, demonstrating effective risk management and compliance with strict environmental standards.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(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

Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) faces a significant strategic and financial risk if it does not meet the increasing sustainability demands of its global customers, particularly key players like Airbus and Boeing, who are committed to ambitious environmental targets, including achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. As a TIER-1 supplier of Airbus and Boeing, and also being Türkiye's leading aerospace company, Turkish Aerospace has to work for these ambitious targets. Otherwise, we could experience difficulties in sustaining our position in global supply chain. Our customers have started to track the environmental topics of their suppliers. They are following the progress of the company and they are sending questionnaires to see sustainability maturity level of Turkish Aerospace. Therefore, Turkish Aerospace needs to meet the expectations of the customers to sustain its position in supply chain and increase the market value.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(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 likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

If Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) fails to meet the increasing sustainability demands of its customers, particularly from key partners like Airbus and Boeing, the company could face significant financial repercussions. In the short term, this risk may result in a potential loss of of revenue, as customers who prioritize sustainability in their supply chains may reduce or eliminate their business with TUSAŞ due to its inability to meet stringent environmental criteria. In the medium term, the risk could escalate as more customers adopt and enforce sustainability standards, potentially impacting TUSAŞ's market share and revenue streams further. If the demand for sustainable products rises to the percantege of total revenue stem from exports by 2030 and TUSAŞ fails to adapt, the company could face a financial loss, severely affecting cash flows and overall financial performance.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

483908567.04

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

2791895040

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact for the medium term (6 years) has been meticulously calculated, factoring in the increasing prioritization of sustainability within the aerospace sector, particularly by key clients such as Airbus and Boeing. These industry leaders have committed to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, which has significantly influenced their procurement strategies, now heavily favoring suppliers who meet stringent sustainability standards. In 2024, TUSAŞ's total revenue was $2.7 billion, with 6% (approximately $162 million) attributable to customers who prioritize sustainable products and services. The 35% of total revenue comes from exports. 1.Minimum Financial Impact: If TUSAŞ does not expand its sustainability initiatives, and the percentage of customers demanding sustainable products remains the same, the company might experience stagnation in revenue from this segment. This scenario represents a significant missed opportunity for growth in a market increasingly driven by sustainability criteria, resulting in neither financial loss nor gain. 2.Maximum Financial Impact: In a more critical scenario, if TUSAŞ fails to meet the projected 35% demand for sustainable products by 2030, the company could face a substantial revenue loss of up to $2.8 billion. This potential loss reflects the revenue that could be forfeited if customers migrate to more sustainable competitors due to TUSAŞ's inability to align with industry trends. Such a significant revenue decline would severely impact the company's cash flows, constraining its capacity to invest in future technologies and innovations, and potentially jeopardizing its long-term financial stability and market position.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Align organization's public policy engagement with its environmental strategy

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

14326086

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Solar Energy Based Electricity Generation Power Plant $5,000,000.00 Connection to the HAB Wastewater Treatment Plant $5,000,000.00 Investment in Hybrid Additive Manufacturing Technology $3,671,626.00 Nitrogen Reclamation Facility $350,000.00 Industrial Wastewater Recycling Project $300,000.00 Consultant for Sustainability Report and LCA Studies $4,460.00 Consultant for Carbon Disclosure Project Studies $22,408.54 Consultant for ISO 14064 and ISO 14046 Calculation and Verification $6,781.40 CDP Reporting Payment $3,031.27 Ecovadis $2,000.00

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To address these challenges and capitalize on opportunities, TUSAŞ has committed $14.3 million in sustainability investments, including solar energy infrastructure ($5M), wastewater treatment connectivity ($5M), hybrid additive manufacturing technology ($3.7M), nitrogen reclamation facilities ($350K), industrial wastewater recycling ($300K), and sustainability consulting and reporting services. These strategic investments demonstrate TUSAŞ's proactive approach to meeting evolving market demands while positioning the company for sustainable growth in the aerospace industry. This financial impact analysis underscores the imperative for

TUSAŞ to continue expanding its sustainability initiatives. Aligning operations and product offerings with global sustainability standards is crucial for mitigating risks, capitalizing on emerging opportunities, and ensuring sustained growth and competitiveness in the aerospace sector.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

(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 :Sakarya

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Turkish Aerospace faces significant climate risks, particularly acute water stress from droughts, creating operational and strategic challenges. Using WRI Aqueduct and local meteorological data, Ankara—home to our main facilities—has been identified as a medium-high drought risk zone. This risk, categorized as acute physical, is very likely within 3–15 years and poses a medium-high impact. Water scarcity threatens critical operations such as hydraulic testing, surface treatment, precision cleaning, and cooling systems, while extreme heat and restrictions also affect workforce productivity. As a Tier-1 supplier to Airbus and Boeing, production delays could disrupt global supply chains and contractual commitments. Short-term risks include higher costs for emergency water supply; medium-term risks require investment in efficiency and infrastructure; long-term risks may force relocation or fundamental process changes. To mitigate, we implement efficiency programs, advanced recycling, rainwater harvesting, and alternative water sourcing, ensuring resilience against increasingly severe drought conditions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

For Turkish Aerospace, the anticipated effects of drought and severe weather-related water risks on the company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows span across multiple time horizons. In the short term, increased operational costs due to alternative water supplies, higher water prices, and investments in water-saving technologies could decrease profitability and reduce cash flows, while employee health issues related to water scarcity could disrupt production targets

and lead to potential revenue loss. Escalating drought conditions could further strain operational efficiency, increase water management expenditures, and affect the company's ability to attract and retain skilled labor, resulting in decreased revenues, reduced profit margins, and strained cash flows. The need for substantial capital investments in alternative water infrastructure or relocation of facilities could further strain financial resources, posing a significant threat to Turkish Aerospace's long-term financial sustainability and growth prospects.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

11024489.8

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

55122448.98

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

"The financial impact calculations for a potential operational disruption at Turkish Aerospace's Sakarya facility are based on the facility's annual revenue and the number of operational days. With a total annual revenue of 2.7 billion and 245 working days per year, the daily revenue is calculated by dividing 2,701,000,000 by 245, resulting in a daily revenue of 11,024,489.80. This daily revenue figure represents the minimum financial impact that would occur if operations were disrupted for just one day. For a scenario involving a five-day disruption, the financial impact is calculated by multiplying the daily revenue loss of 11,024,489.80 by five, resulting in a total potential loss of 55,12,448.98. This calculation takes into account the direct revenue losses associated with a complete shutdown of operations due to drought, but does not yet include other potential costs such as emergency response measures, supply chain disruptions, or penalties for delayed deliveries. Thus, these figures provide a conservative estimate of the financial risk posed by drought-related disruptions at the Sakarya location, underlining the importance of preemptive risk management and alternative water sourcing strategies to minimize the impact on business continuity and overall financial performance"

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

356154.71

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

"The cost of the response, is calculated based on the comprehensive risk management process overseen through the company's insurance system. This cost includes the annual update of insurance premiums, which are adjusted according to the scale and frequency of identified incidents. Additionally, the cost accounts for the continuous improvement of emergency response plans, ensuring they are robust enough to mitigate potential physical risks associated with severe weather events such as droughts. The insurance coverage primarily focuses on addressing the physical risk drivers, ensuring that the company is financially protected against the potential impacts of these events."

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The response to the identified water risk at Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) involves a multifaceted approach designed to mitigate the potential impacts of drought and ensure business continuity. The company has implemented a series of measures, including enhancing its insurance coverage to address physical risks associated with water scarcity. This includes an annual review and adjustment of insurance premiums based on the latest risk assessments and incident data. In addition to financial protections, TUSAŞ has strengthened its emergency response plans, focusing on improving the resilience of its operations against water-related disruptions. These plans include strategies for alternative water sourcing, optimized water usage, and emergency water storage solutions to maintain operational capacity during drought periods. The company also engages in ongoing risk assessments using tools like the WRI Aqueduct to monitor and anticipate changes in water availability, ensuring that proactive measures are taken well in advance of any potential disruptions. Through these actions, TUSAŞ aims to safeguard its operations, minimize financial losses, and maintain its commitments to customers and stakeholders, thereby reinforcing its position as a responsible and resilient player in the global aerospace industry.
[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)

2791895040

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

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The only substantive climate risk was shared in question 3.1.1

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)

55122448.98

(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

The only substantive water risk was shared in question 3.1.1
[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

☑ Sakarya

(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:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The campus has the potential to be affected from Sakarya river basin risks.
[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

In 2024 there was no any water-related regulatory violations. Our organization is aware of its impacts on the local operating environment as well as the potential financial implications of its water management. Environmental Impact Assessment of reporting years' activities were studied under the ISO 14046:2014 principles, requirements and guidelines for conducting and reporting a water footprint assessment as a stand-alone assessment. The effectiveness of our control procedures at corporate level was studied within this process.
[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, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(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

☑ 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

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Turkish Aerospace is strategically positioned to capitalize on the growing global emphasis on renewable energy and sustainability within the aerospace industry. With the increasing demand for green energy solutions, the company has identified a significant opportunity to reduce its carbon footprint by developing a Solar Energy Based Electricity Generation Power Plant. This initiative is critical not only for environmental compliance but also for reinforcing Turkish Aerospace's commitment to sustainability, which is increasingly becoming a requirement from key customers and stakeholders. The project is designed to reduce operational costs associated with electricity consumption by harnessing renewable solar energy, thus mitigating the risks of fluctuating energy prices and potential regulatory costs associated with

carbon emissions. Furthermore, this opportunity aligns with the global industry trend towards achieving net-zero emissions, thereby ensuring Turkish Aerospace's long-term competitiveness in the global market.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-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:

☑ 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

Turkish Aerospace has identified the transition to renewable energy as a near-term strategic opportunity to reduce operational costs and enhance energy independence. The solar energy investment, expected to reach full capacity by 2026, will enable the company to meet a significant portion of its electricity demand through clean energy generation. This initiative is anticipated to strengthen financial resilience by reducing exposure to volatile energy prices and supporting the company's broader climate goals. In addition to the environmental benefits, the project is expected to deliver economic gains in the short term by decreasing reliance on conventional energy sources and contributing to more stable, predictable energy expenditures.

(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)

63721985.07

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

73167449.8

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures for the medium term were determined by carefully analyzing the projected performance of the solar power plant project. The minimum anticipated financial effect figure is based on the expected annual electricity generation of 14,000,000 kWh. The calculation assumes a consistent operational efficiency of the solar power plant and does not account for significant fluctuations in energy demand or price increases. The price increase between 2023 and 2024 was assumed to be constant for upcoming years The maximum anticipated financial effect figure represents a scenario where the electricity prices increased based on the inflation rate over the short term. The calculation assumes a consistent operational efficiency of the solar power plant and does not account for significant fluctuations in energy demand. The financial effect figures take into account that the solar plants will be fully operational in 2026. Therefore, the effect figures are calculated for 2026.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation for realizing the opportunity presented by the solar power plant project is based on a detailed breakdown of all necessary expenses associated with its development, installation, and operational readiness. The total budget for the project is estimated at 5,000,000. This figure includes the cost of approximately 17,000 solar panels, necessary to generate the projected 9 MW of power. The expense covers not only the purchase of the solar panels but also the associated costs of project design, engineering, and construction. Additional costs factored into the calculation include licensing fees, commissioning expenses, and the installation of related infrastructure. The project also includes contingencies for unexpected expenses, ensuring that the financial planning is robust and comprehensive. This total budget reflects an all-inclusive approach to cost estimation, ensuring that all potential financial outlays are accounted for. The budget also considers the long-term operational costs of maintaining the solar power plant, although these are expected to be minimal compared to the initial investment. The cost calculation is designed

to provide a clear financial roadmap, allowing TUSAŞ to effectively manage its investment and achieve the anticipated benefits from this significant sustainability initiative.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize the opportunity of developing a solar power plant at TUSAŞ is focused on reducing carbon emissions, cutting energy costs, and boosting the company's sustainability profile. The project involves installing a 9 MW rooftop solar power plant, which will produce approximately 14,000,000 kWh annually. The approach begins with thorough planning and design, ensuring the solar panels selected are high-efficiency and suitable for long-term use. Around 17,000 panels will be installed, with the project adhering to all necessary legal and regulatory requirements. Skilled labor and advanced equipment will be used for the installation, integrating the solar system with TUSAŞ's existing energy infrastructure. Rigorous project management will oversee every phase, from installation to operational monitoring, ensuring that the project stays on schedule and within budget. Regular performance tracking and maintenance will ensure the solar power plant operates at optimal efficiency, meeting expected energy production levels. This initiative positions TUSAŞ as a leader in renewable energy within the aerospace transport oem, aligning with global sustainability trends and responding to customer demands for greener operations. By investing in this project, TUSAŞ aims to enhance its market competitiveness while contributing to global climate change mitigation efforts.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(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 :Sakarya

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In 2023, Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) took significant steps to enhance its water management strategy by implementing two advanced Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems across key facilities. The adoption of ZLD technology is a critical component of TUSAŞ's broader sustainability agenda, aimed at minimizing water consumption and reducing wastewater discharge in line with global best practices. The ZLD systems were installed at the Degreasing Facility, with a treatment capacity of 65 m³/day, and at the Nital Etch and Copper Plating Facility, with a treatment capacity of 11.5 m³/day, both achieving an efficiency rate of 85%. These systems were specifically chosen to address the increasing water scarcity risks identified in the Ankara region, where TUSAŞ's operations are located. This area is subject to medium-high drought risk, as identified by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The ZLD systems enable TUSAŞ to recycle and reuse a significant volume of water, thereby ensuring a consistent and reliable water supply for critical operations while reducing dependency on external water sources. In 2024, these systems collectively saved 23,409 m³ of water, which directly translates into financial savings by lowering the company's water procurement costs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems has positively influenced Turkish Aerospace's financial position, performance, and cash flows within the reporting period. By significantly reducing water consumption, these systems have lowered operational expenses, contributing to improved cost efficiency and supporting the company's profitability. The enhanced water management capacity also provides financial flexibility, enabling the redirection of resources toward other sustainability-focused initiatives. In parallel, the adoption of ZLD technology reinforces TUSAŞ's reputation as an environmentally responsible supplier, strengthening its market position and supporting long-term financial resilience by mitigating risks related to water scarcity and regulatory compliance.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

84044.02

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact of the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems implemented by TUSAŞ is calculated based on the water savings and the associated cost reductions. In 2024, the two ZLD systems collectively enabled the recycling of 15,931 cubic meters of water annually, which directly translates into significant cost savings. The total project investment was 921,390, with an anticipated annual cost saving of 42,110. This saving is derived by multiplying the total volume of water recycled (15,931 cubic meters) by the cost per cubic meter of water, which includes both the cost of purchasing water and the cost of water&wastewater treatment. The payback period for this investment is approximately 15 years, calculated by dividing the total project cost by the annual savings (921,390 / 61,877). This calculation assumes that water costs remain stable and that the ZLD systems operate at their projected efficiency without major maintenance issues. Additionally, these systems provide a financial buffer against potential future increases in water costs or more stringent environmental regulations, further enhancing the long-term financial resilience of TUSAŞ. By integrating these advanced water management technologies, TUSAŞ not only achieves immediate operational cost reductions but also positions itself favorably in terms of sustainability, regulatory compliance, and long-term financial planning, ensuring that the investment contributes positively to both the company's bottom line and its environmental stewardship goals.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

921400.96

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation for the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems at TUSAŞ was meticulously derived by considering all direct and indirect expenses related to the implementation of these systems. The total budget of 921,390 includes the costs for acquiring the ZLD equipment, which involves specialized components necessary for water treatment and recovery. Additionally, the calculation covers installation costs, including labor, engineering services, and necessary modifications to existing infrastructure to accommodate the new systems. The budget also accounts for training programs to ensure that the operational staff are fully equipped to manage and maintain the ZLD systems effectively. Indirect costs, such as project management and contingency allowances for unforeseen expenses, were also factored into the total cost. This comprehensive approach to cost calculation ensures that all potential financial outlays are anticipated, allowing for accurate budgeting and effective project execution.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2024, TUSAŞ continued its commitment to water conservation and sustainability through the formulation and review of its short-, medium-, and long-term management strategies. Transitional risks, such as emerging regulatory requirements including water consumption reduction and zero discharge measures, were assessed and presented to the EDMR Committee. A key development in this period was the installation of a water recovery system, the "Degreasing Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system," designed to purify and reuse wastewater generated during production processes. The ZLD system, which became operational in 2023, integrates advanced technologies such as activated carbon, deionization (anion-cation units), vacuum evaporators, and reverse osmosis to maximize water recovery. This project represents one of the best available techniques in facilities producing aircraft, underscoring TUSAŞ's role as a leader in the aerospace industry in Türkiye and beyond. Given the region's water stress and drought risks, TUSAŞ has prioritized water efficiency projects, including the ZLD applications and the implementation of water automation systems like SCADA and digital controllers. These initiatives were incorporated into the facility investment plans and have been fully operational since 2023. TUSAŞ remains dedicated to advancing beyond traditional practices, ensuring that water conservation efforts contribute to a sustainable future for the next generation.
[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)

73167449.8

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The only substantive climate oppurtunity was shared in question 3.6.1

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)

84044.02

(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

The only substantive water oppurtunity was shared in question 3.6.1
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

TUSAŞ recognizes the importance of diversity and inclusion at all levels of its organization, including the Executive Board. The company demonstrates its commitment to gender diversity through its workforce representation. Notably, 20% of TUSAŞ's employees in managerial positions in are women, reflecting a conscious effort to promote gender equality in leadership roles. TUSAŞ continues to explore ways to enhance diversity and inclusion practices across the organization, fostering an environment where all employees feel valued and empowered to contribute their unique perspectives and talents.
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ), environmental oversight is carried out by multiple board-level committees, each composed of members of the Board of Directors. These committees ensure that climate- and water-related matters are systematically addressed at the highest level of governance. The Early Detection of Risk Committee (EDRC) is responsible for identifying and monitoring environmental and climate-related risks. The Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) evaluates company policies and procedures related to environment, energy, water, and waste. The Audit Committee has expanded its scope to include sustainability audits starting from 2025. These committees convene regularly and review environmental topics as part of ESG oversight agenda. Items related to climate and environmental performance are typically initiated by the executive-level Sustainability Committee, chaired by the VP of Strategy & Affiliates Management. This committee reports to the CEO, who in turn reports to the Board, ensuring upward integration of operational insights. In 2024, the Board expanded its oversight role by approving Turkish Aerospace's participation in the EcoVadis sustainability rating and the "Responsible" program launched by the Ministry of Trade. These initiatives supported the company's alignment with global environmental regulations and enhanced its strategic positioning. Outcomes of these programs are reviewed by the Board to ensure timely actions are taken. Additionally, the Board approved the 2024 Revision of the 2022–2030 Strategic Plan, which includes updated climate and water targets. The plan was developed through comprehensive internal and external analysis, including stakeholder input, PESTLE evaluation, and ecological

assessments. The Board's approval formalized these targets as part of the company's strategic direction. This governance model ensures that environmental issues are not only managed operationally but are also integrated into long-term strategic planning and monitored directly by Board-level structures.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ), environmental oversight is carried out by multiple board-level committees, each composed entirely of members of the Board of Directors. These committees ensure that climate- and water-related matters are systematically addressed at the highest level of governance. The Early Detection of Risk Committee (EDRC) s responsible for identifying water-related risks, including physical water scarcity, regulatory developments, and reputational risks. The Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) evaluates and advises on company policies concerning water, wastewater, and resource efficiency. The Audit Committee has expanded its scope to include sustainability audits starting from 2025. These committees convene regularly and review environmental topics as part of ESG oversight agenda. Items related to climate and environmental performance are typically initiated by the executive-level Sustainability Committee, chaired by the VP of Strategy & Affiliates Management. This committee reports to the CEO, who in turn reports to the Board, ensuring upward integration of operational insights. In 2024, the Board approved the company's adoption of the ISO 46001 Water Efficiency Management System, strengthening its commitment to sustainable water use. The Board also approved the updated 2022–2030 Strategic Plan, which includes dedicated water-related targets. This plan was developed through a structured process involving stakeholder engagement, internal/external analysis, and ecological risk assessment. Additionally, water-related performance and risks are reviewed alongside other environmental metrics within Board meetings. This governance approach ensures that water security is monitored, managed, and integrated into the company's long-term strategic direction.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues

[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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) holds ultimate responsibility for the company's environmental performance, including climate-related matters. Reporting quarterly to the Board, the CEO ensures that environmental considerations are systematically integrated into the company's strategic decisions, including business strategy, risk management policies, and financial planning, with specific attention to climate-related risks and opportunities. The CEO is actively involved in key environmental initiatives, including the assessment of climate dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and the establishment of corporate environmental and climate targets. The CEO also ensures that all major capital expenditures, acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures are aligned with the company's sustainability goals. Additionally, the CEO manages the annual environmental budget to support these objectives. The CEO is directly involved in monitoring the progress towards the company's environmental targets. This is carried out through the Annual Report, which includes a detailed account of the activities implemented in line with environmental targets. Operational responsibility for climate-related topics is delegated to the Vice President of Strategy & Affiliates Management (S&AMVP), who chairs the Sustainability Committee (SC). The SC is responsible for overseeing climate-related studies in carbon, water, and biodiversity and provides regular updates to the CEO. The SC works closely with the Early Detection and Management of Risk Committee (EDMR), which was established in 2015, to evaluate and address environmental risks and opportunities as part of the broader corporate risk management framework. To further institutionalize its efforts, the SC has developed a comprehensive Sustainability Roadmap for 2023–2025.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) has delegated the responsibility for overseeing water-related sustainability matters to the Vice President of Strategy & Affiliates Management (S&AMVP), who also chairs the Sustainability Committee (SC). The SC ensures that water stewardship is embedded in strategic decision-making by conducting in-depth assessments on water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. These assessments inform the

CEO and the Board, enabling alignment with corporate sustainability and water performance goals. The SC coordinates directly with the Early Detection and Management of Risk Committee (EDMR), established in 2015, to ensure integration of water risks and opportunities into the company's overall risk management framework, in accordance with Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles. Strategic and climate-related program management, including water-related issues, is also supported by the Audit Committee to ensure transparent and effective oversight. Operational, financial, and strategic water-related risks are assessed and monitored by a designated risk representative, who works closely with the EDMR to develop response strategies and ensure alignment with corporate objectives. The Environmental Management and Climate Change Unit is responsible for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of all water-related projects. The company's 2022–2030 Strategic Plan, revised and approved by the Board in 2024, includes specific water-related targets aligned with national and global frameworks. Monitoring is conducted through the Annual Report and the Sustainability Monitoring Platform to ensure measurable progress and continuous improvement.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

An effective performance management process is monitored by setting individual targets in order to maintain the performance progress of the employees by increasing their contribution to the business. In the reporting year, an interim review process was fulfilled quarterly. In accordance with the corporate and strategic goals, employees were evaluated with the participation of their first and second managers, based on success criteria that were revised in the sustainability strategy. It is confirmed that climate related targets are embedded into the executive remuneration system. The climate-related targets are included in the senior management incentives. In 2024, evaluation of the competence development of the managers was executed and organization of coaching activities for the managers, based on the development topics were determined.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

An effective performance management process is monitored by setting individual targets in order to maintain the performance progress of the employees by increasing their contribution to the business. In the reporting year, an interim review process was fulfilled quarterly. In accordance with the corporate and strategic goals, employees were evaluated with the participation of their first and second managers, based on success criteria that were revised in the sustainability strategy. It is confirmed that climate related targets are embedded into the executive remuneration system. The climate-related targets are included in the senior management incentives. In 2024, evaluation of the competence development of the managers was executed and organization of coaching activities for the managers, based on the development topics were determined.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Executive-level is incentivized to achieve measurable climate-related outcomes linked to the organization's climate commitments and/or transition plan. This will form the CEO's and other Executive Committee member's remuneration percentage. Monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues are currently centered around Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for C-level executives, with approximately 30% related to sustainability and 10% to climate change and water. While there are no direct financial incentives linked to these KPIs at present, future plans include integrating the corporate scorecard with performance and subsequently reflecting it in compensation. Additionally, the TUSAŞ Suggestion System evaluates improvements in Environment, Energy, and Sustainability, selecting a suggestion champion based on the annual net gain of the proposal, with a corresponding procedure in place. Moreover, a Special Award program exists to recognize and reward TUSAŞ employees for activities and service inventions that provide added value to the company, beyond their job descriptions. Examples include projects like Zero Waste, with awards ranging from one quarter to a full base salary bonus, or an amount at the discretion of the General Manager.

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

TUSAŞ's CEO plays a pivotal role in driving the company's climate transition, with a clear link established between their remuneration and the achievement of key environmental targets and water commitments. Specifically, the CEO's annual compensation is directly tied to the company's progress in reducing its carbon footprint. This incentivizes the CEO to champion and prioritize initiatives that align with TUSAŞ's sustainability goals, fostering a strong leadership commitment to environmental stewardship. The 2024 Revision of Turkish Aerospace's 2022-2030 Strategic Plan, approved by the Board of Directors, outlines a comprehensive roadmap for the company's climate transition. Under "Aim 5.2 Sustainable Development Focused on Environment and Energy Efficiency," TUSAŞ has established ambitious targets for reducing carbon emissions, improving energy performance, expanding renewable energy use, minimizing waste generation and water consumption These targets are directly linked to the CEO's performance metrics, creating a powerful incentive for the CEO to ensure their successful implementation. By aligning the CEO's compensation with the company's environmental objectives, TUSAŞ establishes a clear accountability mechanism that drives progress towards a more sustainable future. This strategic approach not only motivates the CEO to prioritize environmental initiatives but also fosters a culture of sustainability throughout the organization, as other Executive Committee members are also incentivized to contribute to the achievement of these critical goals.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Executive-level is incentivized to achieve measurable climate-related outcomes linked to the organization's climate commitments and/or transition plan. This will form the CEO's and other Executive Committee member's remuneration percentage. Monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues are currently centered around Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for C-level executives, with approximately 30% related to sustainability and 10% to climate change and water. While there are no direct financial incentives linked to these KPIs at present, future plans include integrating the corporate scorecard with performance and subsequently reflecting it in compensation. Additionally, the TUSAŞ Suggestion System evaluates improvements in Environment, Energy, and Sustainability, selecting a suggestion champion based on the annual net gain of the proposal, with a corresponding procedure in place. Moreover, a Special Award program exists to recognize and reward TUSAŞ employees for activities and service inventions that provide added value to the company, beyond their job descriptions. Examples include projects like Zero Waste, with awards ranging from one quarter to a full base salary bonus, or an amount at the discretion of the General Manager.

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

TUSAŞ's CEO plays a pivotal role in driving the company's climate transition, with a clear link established between their remuneration and the achievement of key environmental targets and water commitments. This incentivizes the CEO to champion and prioritize initiatives that align with TUSAŞ's sustainability goals, fostering a strong leadership commitment to environmental stewardship. The 2024 Revision of Turkish Aerospace's 2022-2030 Strategic Plan, approved by the Board of Directors, outlines a comprehensive roadmap for the company's climate transition. Under "Aim 5.2 Sustainable Development Focused on Environment and Energy Efficiency," TUSAŞ has established ambitious targets for reducing water consumption and decreasing water discharge to the receiving milieu, and water consumption. These targets are directly linked to the CEO's performance metrics, creating a powerful incentive for the CEO to ensure their successful implementation. By aligning the CEO's compensation with the company's environmental objectives, TUSAŞ establishes a clear accountability mechanism that drives progress towards a more sustainable future. This strategic approach not only motivates the CEO to prioritize environmental initiatives but also fosters a culture of sustainability throughout the organization, as other Executive Committee members are also incentivized to contribute to the achievement of these critical goals.
[Add 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

(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

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

TUSAŞ's environmental policies, as detailed in the Çevre ve İklim Değişikliği Politikası (Environment and Climate Change Policy) and Su Politikası (Water Policy), guide all operations in Turkey and abroad. These policies establish a framework for achieving environmental and climate goals, ensuring compliance and continuous improvement. TUSAŞ is committed to minimizing environmental impacts through a robust Environmental Management System that prevents pollution, supported by dedicated resources and infrastructure. The company actively engages employees and stakeholders in sustainability initiatives, offering training and collaborating on sustainable product development. TUSAŞ also contributes to R&D efforts in environmental management and climate change adaptation. Key initiatives include zero-waste management, renewable energy use, and emission reduction. Waste prevention and the use of recyclable materials are prioritized, with environmental considerations integrated into all operations. Process owners identify and address environmental risks, driving continuous improvement. TUSAŞ monitors global developments to assess climate risks and updates its policies to stay aligned with best practices.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

TA_Environmental and Climate Change Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

TUSAŞ's comprehensive water policy, accessible on its website, demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable water management across all operations, domestically and internationally. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 6, 12, and 13, the policy focuses on efficient water use, educating employees and suppliers, and adopting innovative technologies like rainwater harvesting, greywater recycling, and zero liquid discharge systems. The policy emphasizes preserving freshwater ecosystems and addressing the interconnections between water and climate change. TUSAŞ works with stakeholders in its operating basins to enhance water resources and biodiversity, ensuring compliance with all legal, regulatory, and customer requirements. This water policy is integrated into TUSAŞ's operational framework, guiding daily practices and strategic decisions. Transparency is maintained through detailed reports on water targets and progress, available on the company website and in its annual Sustainability Report. TUSAŞ's membership in the American Water Works Association supports continuous improvement and leadership in sustainable water management.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

TA_Water Policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Defence and Aerospace Industry Exporters Association, & American Water Works Association

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

Turkish Aerospace's CEO, as the board chairman of the Defence and Aerospace Industry Exporters' Association, has played a pivotal role in establishing the Sustainability Action Plan Sectoral Advisory Committee. This committee, of which Turkish Aerospace is an active member, aims to position the defense and aerospace sector at the forefront of global efforts to combat climate change, recognizing its economic, political, and social significance. The committee's work will contribute to the development of a comprehensive Sustainability Action Plan, enabling the industry to proactively address climate-related challenges and seize emerging opportunities for a more sustainable future. Turkish Aerospace also demonstrates its commitment to water stewardship through its membership in the American Water Works Association, an international non-profit organization dedicated to improving water quality and supply. Through this membership, Turkish Aerospace actively participates in training sessions, webinars, and evaluation surveys, ensuring that the company remains informed and engaged with the latest advancements and best practices in water management
[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

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

TA_Environmental and Climate Change Policy.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

TUSAŞ ensures the alignment of its external engagement activities with its environmental commitments and strategic plan through a comprehensive approach overseen by the CEO. The company meticulously examines and implements climate-related policies and guidelines, adhering to IPCC guidelines and the Paris Agreement timeframes. To evaluate the impact of engagement activities, TUSAŞ regularly assesses corporate capital, investment horizons, and the useful life of major assets. The company stays abreast of European and international climate policy developments, fostering interactive communication between relevant departments to maintain alignment. The Sustainability Committee, Strategy, Technology Directorate, Compliance, Energy groups, and Environmental Management & Climate Change Unit collaboratively review and recommend innovative policies and technologies that bolster environmental and social sustainability. A multidisciplinary senior-level team oversees actions aligned with the company's climate change strategies, with periodic meetings dedicated to monitoring progress toward carbon neutrality. TUSAŞ proactively participates in relevant workshops to integrate its strategy with the National Strategy, encompassing Paris Agreement requirements and ETS regulations. In anticipation of the carbon pricing mechanism, the company has initiated measures to reduce GHG emissions and cultivate resilience to potential long-term impacts. Additionally, employee awareness initiatives are conducted to foster a corporate culture that prioritizes sustainability. The Sustainability Committee plays a pivotal role in facilitating, monitoring, and communicating both internal and external consistency. Should any inconsistencies arise, the committee, under the guidance of the CEO, will promptly evaluate the situation and implement corrective actions to realign engagement activities with the company's environmental commitments and transition plan. This iterative process ensures that TUSAŞ remains steadfast in its pursuit of a sustainable future. [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

Mandatory GHG reporting

(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

☑ Corporate environmental reporting

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

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

0

(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

TUSAŞ recognizes the significance of mandatory greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting as a critical component of its environmental commitment and transition plan. The company acknowledges that transparent and accurate reporting of GHG emissions is essential for tracking progress, identifying improvement opportunities, and ensuring accountability. TUSAŞ is actively working towards aligning its reporting practices with international standards, such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, to ensure the accuracy and comparability of its emissions data. The company is committed to meeting all mandatory GHG reporting requirements in the jurisdictions where it operates, including Türkiye and any international locations. TUSAŞ's engagement with policymakers on the development of the Türkiye Ulusal İklim Değişikliği Eylem Planı (Turkey's National Climate Change Action Plan) demonstrates its proactive approach to understanding and complying with emerging regulations. The company also recognizes the potential financial implications of carbon pricing mechanisms and is actively working to reduce its GHG emissions to mitigate these risks. TUSAŞ's dedication to transparent GHG reporting is evident in its annual Sustainability Report, which discloses the company's emissions data and outlines its strategies for reducing its carbon footprint. The company's Sustainability Committee plays a crucial role in overseeing the collection and verification of emissions data, ensuring its accuracy and completeness. By publicly disclosing its GHG emissions and actively engaging with policymakers on climate change regulations, TUSAŞ demonstrates its commitment to transparency and accountability in its environmental performance

(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

Water Pollution Control Regulation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Water pollution

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

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

0

(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

TUSAŞ recognizes the significance of the Water Pollution Control Regulation in its commitment to responsible water management and environmental stewardship. The regulation, which establishes stringent standards for wastewater discharge and quality, directly impacts TUSAŞ's operations and necessitates adherence to specific protocols for wastewater treatment and disposal. The company proactively engages with regulatory bodies to ensure full compliance with these standards, employing advanced wastewater treatment technologies and monitoring systems to minimize its environmental impact. By adhering to the Water Pollution Control Regulation, TUSAŞ not only fulfills its legal obligations but also contributes to the preservation of water resources and the protection of aquatic ecosystems in the regions where it operates. This commitment aligns with the company's broader sustainability goals and its dedication to minimizing its environmental footprint.

(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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[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.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Defense industry manufacturers association (SASAD)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2024, Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) continued its indirect engagement on environmental policy and regulation through active participation in the Defence Industry Manufacturers Association (SASAD). SASAD is committed to aligning its members with the principles and targets of the Paris Agreement, advocating for policies that support the clean energy transition and emissions reduction within the defence sector. TUSAŞ's position aligns closely with SASAD's advocacy efforts. Throughout 2024, SASAD organized workshops and training sessions on carbon emission inventory preparation in accordance with the Paris Agreement and IPCC requirements. TUSAŞ representatives actively participated in these sessions, contributing to the development of industry-wide best practices. Furthermore, SASAD served as a representative for its members, including TUSAŞ, in discussions with relevant Ministry officials. These discussions focused on the progressive outcomes of the National Climate Council and the transposition of EU environmental regulations into Turkish law. TUSAŞ, through SASAD, also contributed to dialogues on accessing green finance through the EBRD and the harmonization process with the EU Green Deal under the guidance of the Ministry of Industry. In 2023, TUSAŞ expanded its engagement by directly participating in workshops organized by the National Climate Council, contributing to the formulation of the upcoming National Strategy. The company remains committed to monitoring compliance with emerging environmental legislation, including the anticipated carbon emissions trading system (ETS). This proactive approach ensures that TUSAŞ remains informed and prepared for future regulatory developments, while also contributing to the industry-wide effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition towards a more sustainable future.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 33 – 35 Content of environmental policies Page 18 – 20 Governance Page 5 – 8 Strategy Pages 95 - 96 Value Chain Engagement Page 100 Emission Figures Page 34 Emission Targets Page 100 Water Accounting Figures

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

TA_2024_SR.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) 2050 scenario presents both significant opportunities and challenges for Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ). This scenario assumes rapid advancements in technologies and practices that reduce waste, decrease water consumption, and lower carbon emissions. If realized, these advancements could significantly reduce TUSAŞ's environmental footprint. The successful implementation of this scenario also relies on supportive policies, international collaboration, and growing consumer demand for sustainable aviation, all of which are subject to various uncertainties. The pace of technological development, the evolving policy landscape, economic fluctuations, and geopolitical factors could all impact TUSAŞ's ability to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Additionally, the company faces constraints such as the development of infrastructure for alternative fuels, the high cost of new technologies, and the challenge of transitioning its existing products to more sustainable models. Despite these uncertainties and constraints, the IEA NZE scenario provides a valuable framework for TUSAŞ to assess its options and develop a strategic roadmap towards a more sustainable future. Furthermore, TUSAŞ plans to increase the use of renewable energy, aligning with the company's action plan to achieve significant reductions in carbon emissions, water usage, and waste production

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

TUSAŞ's decision to align its climate transition strategy with the IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) 2050 scenario is rooted in a comprehensive rationale that balances environmental sustainability with strategic business interests. The NZE 2050 scenario, which represents the most ambitious pathway to mitigating climate change, aligns with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. By adopting this scenario, TUSAŞ underscores its commitment to global climate efforts, enhancing its reputation as a responsible corporate citizen and appealing to the increasing demand for sustainable products and services. The NZE 2050 scenario also provides TUSAŞ with a robust framework for assessing resilience to climate-related changes. By evaluating the potential impacts of various climate scenarios, TUSAŞ can identify vulnerabilities within its operations, supply chains, and markets, allowing for the development of strategies to mitigate these risks. This proactive approach ensures that the company is well-prepared for future challenges and opportunities in a rapidly evolving climate landscape. Moreover, the scenario emphasizes waste reduction, water consumption reduction, carbon emissions reduction, and increased use of renewable energy sources—all of which align with TUSAŞ's strategic focus on technological innovation and sustainability. By investing in these areas, TUSAŞ strengthens its position as a leader in sustainable aviation, gaining a competitive edge and supporting long-term growth. Finally, aligning with the NZE 2050 scenario reflects TUSAŞ's commitment to international collaboration and adherence to global climate goals. The scenario's foundation in strong policy support and international cooperation is crucial for fostering a level playing field and advancing the transition to a low-carbon economy. Through active engagement with policymakers and international organizations, TUSAŞ contributes to the development of effective climate policies, ensuring that its transition plan remains aligned with global best practices.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

☑ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct water risk scenario presents a comprehensive assessment of TUSAŞ's potential exposure to water-related risks. This scenario, grounded in rigorous data analysis and modelling, offers valuable insights into the company's water vulnerabilities, enabling proactive risk mitigation and adaptation strategies. One of the key assumptions of the WRI Aqueduct scenario is that historical water stress trends will persist or even intensify in the future. This implies that TUSAŞ's operational areas, including manufacturing facilities and supply chains, may face increasing water scarcity challenges, potentially impacting production processes, resource availability, and overall operational efficiency. The scenario also highlights several uncertainties, such as the precise magnitude and timing of future water stress events, the effectiveness of current water management practices, and the potential for regulatory changes that could affect water access and use. These uncertainties underscore the importance of continuous monitoring and adaptive management strategies to ensure TUSAŞ's resilience in the face of evolving water risks. Furthermore, the WRI Aqueduct scenario identifies potential constraints for TUSAŞ, including limited access to reliable water sources, competition for water

resources from other sectors, and the potential for increased costs associated with water scarcity. These constraints necessitate proactive measures to improve water efficiency, explore alternative water sources, and strengthen water risk management practices across the company's operations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

TUSAŞ's decision to utilize the WRI Aqueduct water risk scenario is rooted in the company's proactive approach to risk management and its commitment to sustainable water stewardship. The Aqueduct scenario, with its comprehensive assessment of baseline water stress and future projections under various climate and socio-economic pathways, provides TUSAŞ with a robust framework for understanding and mitigating potential water-related risks. This scientifically rigorous tool enables the company to identify vulnerable areas in its operations and supply chains, anticipate future water scarcity challenges, and develop effective adaptation strategies. By incorporating Aqueduct's data and insights into its decision-making processes, TUSAŞ demonstrates its dedication to responsible water management and its commitment to safeguarding the environment and communities in which it operates.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario, characterized by a trajectory of unabated greenhouse gas emissions and limited climate action, presents a challenging landscape for TUSAŞ. This high-emissions pathway, which projects significant global warming and far-reaching climate impacts, introduces considerable uncertainties regarding the severity and distribution of environmental changes. Potential consequences range from more frequent and intense extreme weather events and rising sea levels to substantial biodiversity loss. The social and political responses to such escalating climate impacts are difficult to predict, potentially ranging from increased public pressure for climate action and stricter regulations to social unrest and political instability, all of which could significantly affect TUSAŞ's operating environment. While the scenario assumes limited policy support for clean technologies, unexpected breakthroughs in renewable energy, energy storage, or carbon capture could emerge, potentially altering the trajectory but also creating challenges for TUSAŞ to adapt and remain competitive. These uncertainties pose substantial constraints for TUSAŞ, including increased resource scarcity, operational disruptions due to extreme weather events, market volatility, and regulatory uncertainty. Despite the challenging outlook, analyzing the RCP 8.5 scenario is crucial for TUSAŞ's risk management and resilience planning, enabling the company to identify vulnerabilities, develop robust adaptation strategies, and potentially uncover opportunities for growth and innovation in a high-emissions future.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

TUSAŞ recognizes the importance of considering a wide range of climate scenarios to assess its resilience and preparedness for potential climate change impacts. The RCP 8.5 scenario, characterized by high ghg emissions and limited mitigation efforts, serves as a critical "worst-case" scenario for evaluating the company's vulnerability to climate-related risks and its ability to adapt to a changing environment. The rationale for choosing the RCP 8.5 scenario is rooted in the need for robust risk management and strategic planning. While this scenario does not align with the goals of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit global warming to well below 2C, it provides a valuable framework for stress-testing TUSAŞ's operations and identifying potential vulnerabilities under extreme climate conditions. By understanding the potential impacts of this high-emissions pathway, TUSAŞ can proactively develop strategies to mitigate risks, enhance resilience, and ensure the long-term sustainability of its business operations. Specifically, the RCP 8.5 scenario allows TUSAŞ to assess the potential impacts of climate change on its supply chains, infrastructure, operations, and markets. This includes evaluating the risks associated with extreme weather events, resource scarcity, and regulatory changes. By understanding these risks, TUSAŞ can develop contingency plans, invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, and diversify its operations to minimize disruptions and ensure business continuity. Furthermore, analyzing the RCP 8.5 scenario enables TUSAŞ to identify potential opportunities for innovation and growth in a changing climate. For example, the company can develop new technologies and services that address the challenges of a high-emissions world, such as more efficient aircraft designs, sustainable aviation fuels, and climate-resilient infrastructure solutions. By proactively addressing the challenges of the RCP 8.5 scenario, TUSAŞ can position itself as a leader in sustainable aviation and contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change. In conclusion, while the RCP 8.5 scenario represents a pessimistic outlook, it serves as a crucial tool for TUSAŞ to assess its resilience, identify vulnerabilities, and develop robust strategies to adapt and thrive in a changing climate. By embracing this scenario as a learning opportunity, TUSAŞ can proactively address the challenges of climate change and ensure its long-term success in a sustainable future.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario, a climate change mitigation pathway characterized by stringent emissions reductions and ambitious global efforts to limit warming to well below 2C, presents a unique set of assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints for Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ). This scenario assumes a significant global commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, peaking around 2020 and reaching net-zero by 2100, supported by robust policy interventions and technological advancements in carbon capture and storage (CCS), waste reduction, water consumption reduction, and carbon emissions reduction. However, uncertainties remain regarding the feasibility and scalability of these technologies, the effectiveness of policy implementation, the economic impacts on the aviation industry, and the social acceptance of necessary lifestyle changes. These uncertainties present constraints for TUSAŞ, including challenges in infrastructure development for alternative

fuels, potential increased costs associated with the transition, and the need to adapt to evolving regulatory requirements. Additionally, TUSAŞ plans to increase the use of renewable energy, which aligns with the company's action plan to achieve significant reductions in carbon emissions, water usage, and waste production.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

TUSAŞ's alignment with the RCP 2.6 scenario reflects the company's commitment to environmental sustainability and responsible corporate citizenship. As the only pathway consistent with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to well below 2C, RCP 2.6 represents the most ambitious and scientifically sound approach to mitigating climate change. By embracing this scenario, TUSAŞ demonstrates its dedication to reducing its environmental footprint and contributing to global efforts to combat climate change. Furthermore, the RCP 2.6 scenario provides a valuable framework for identifying and mitigating potential risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, allowing TUSAŞ to proactively adapt its operations and strategies to ensure long-term resilience and competitiveness. While acknowledging the uncertainties and challenges inherent in this ambitious pathway, TUSAŞ views it as an opportunity to drive innovation, develop sustainable technologies, and contribute to a more sustainable future for the aviation industry and the planet

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario, a climate change mitigation pathway characterized by stringent emissions reductions and ambitious global efforts to limit warming to well below 2C, presents a unique set of assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints for Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ). This scenario assumes a significant global commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, peaking around 2020 and reaching net-zero by 2100, supported by robust policy interventions and technological advancements in carbon capture and storage (CCS), waste reduction, water consumption reduction, and carbon emissions reduction. However, uncertainties remain regarding the feasibility and scalability of these technologies, the effectiveness of policy implementation, the economic impacts on the aviation industry, and the social acceptance of necessary lifestyle changes. These uncertainties present constraints for TUSAŞ, including challenges in infrastructure development for alternative fuels, potential increased costs associated with the transition, and the need to adapt to evolving regulatory requirements. Additionally, TUSAŞ plans to increase the use of renewable energy, which aligns with the company's action plan to achieve significant reductions in carbon emissions, water usage, and waste production.

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[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The analysis of climate scenarios, particularly RCP 2.6, RCP 8.5, and the IEA NZE 2050, has illuminated a spectrum of potential risks and opportunities for TUSAŞ. The RCP 2.6 scenario, aligned with the Paris Agreement, presents a pathway toward net-zero emissions but requires significant investment in low-carbon technologies and adaptation to evolving regulations. • Conversely, the RCP 8.5 scenario highlights the severe risks of unchecked climate change, including resource scarcity, operational disruptions, and market volatility. • The IEA NZE 2050 scenario offers a more optimistic outlook, emphasizing the potential for

technological breakthroughs and policy support to drive a successful energy transition. These scenarios underscore the importance of robust risk and opportunity identification, assessment, and management for TUSAŞ. For instance, under the RCP 8.5 scenario, the company could face water scarcity risks due to increased drought and extreme weather events. To mitigate this risk, TUSAŞ could invest in water-efficient technologies, diversify its water sources, and develop contingency plans for operational disruptions. Similarly, the company could leverage the opportunities presented by the RCP 2.6 and NZE 2050 scenarios by investing in research and development for sustainable aviation fuels and electric propulsion technologies, positioning itself as a leader in the emerging market for green aviation. The varying levels of climate action and technological advancement across the scenarios also highlight the need for TUSAŞ to remain agile and adaptable in its risk management strategies. The company must continuously monitor the evolving climate landscape, assess the potential impacts on its operations, and adjust its strategies accordingly. This may involve reassessing its investment priorities, strengthening its supply chain resilience, and engaging in collaborative initiatives to drive the development and adoption of sustainable solutions. Description of how the results of scenario analysis have informed at least one decision in relation to target setting and transition planning: The insights gleaned from the scenario analysis have directly informed TUSAŞ's strategic decision-making and target setting. For example, the company has integrated a climate-related intensity target into its 2022-2030 Strategic Plan, aiming to reduce the ratio of direct and indirect emissions to revenue by 55% by 2030 compared to 2021 levels. This ambitious target aligns with the emissions reduction trajectory outlined in the RCP 2.6 scenario and demonstrates TUSAŞ's commitment to contributing to a 1.5C aligned world. Furthermore, the scenario analysis has prompted TUSAŞ to accelerate its efforts to achieve net-zero GHG emissions across its value chain by 2050, a goal that aligns with the IEA NZE 2050 scenario. The company has established a Sustainability Committee to oversee and drive this transition, and it has implemented a Sustainability Monitoring Platform to track progress towards its climate targets. These actions demonstrate TUSAŞ's proactive approach to managing water-related risks and its commitment to sustainable resource management.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Description of how the results of scenario analysis have informed at least one decision in relation to target setting and transition planning: TUSAŞ's water-related scenario analysis, particularly leveraging the WRI Aqueduct tools, has emphasized the growing threat of water scarcity in its operational region, which is categorized as medium-high risk. These insights have directly informed the company's strategic transition planning and target-setting processes regarding water use. As a result of these findings, TUSAŞ has set a specific water-related target: to reduce the amount of water consumed per capita by 15% by 2030 compared to 2021. This target reflects the company's commitment to responsible water management and aligns with both national sustainability goals and global best practices. The scenario analysis also triggered the implementation of major water efficiency projects. A notable initiative is the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system, which treats wastewater from copper plating and nital etch processes. This system not only recycles process water, significantly reducing net water consumption, but also eliminates cyanide-containing waste. It employs energy-efficient technologies such as heat pump vacuum evaporators and uses the environmentally friendly refrigerant. Additionally, TUSAŞ is exploring the use of alternative water sources, including harvested rainwater and treated graywater, as part of a broader circular water strategy. These actions collectively contribute to reducing the company's operational water footprint and enhancing long-term resilience in water-stressed regions.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

TUSAŞ acknowledges the importance of addressing the environmental impact of fossil fuel expansion and is actively working to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels through its sustainability strategy. However, as a major player in the aerospace and defense industry operating in a developing country heavily reliant on fossil fuels, completely ceasing all spending and revenue generation from fossil fuel-related activities in the short term would be impractical and could disrupt the company's ability to meet its operational needs, customer demands, and national energy security concerns. While TUSAŞ remains committed to transitioning towards a low-carbon economy, this process requires a phased and responsible approach that considers the technological limitations and economic realities of the industry. The company's investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the development of sustainable aviation technologies demonstrate its dedication to minimizing its environmental impact and contributing to the global effort to combat climate change, while balancing the complex interplay of operational necessities, technological advancements, economic considerations, and stakeholder needs.

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

Select from:

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

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

TUSAŞ's climate transition plan hinges on a few key factors, including advancements in low-carbon technologies, a supportive policy environment, stakeholder collaboration, financial resources, and growing market demand for sustainable aviation products and services. The company is actively engaged in research and development of sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs), electric propulsion, and hydrogen fuel cells, aligning with global trends towards lower-carbon technologies. Additionally, TUSAŞ relies on supportive policies, both domestically and internationally, to incentivize the development and adoption of these technologies. The company emphasizes collaboration with stakeholders across the value chain, including suppliers, customers, and government agencies, to ensure a coordinated and effective transition. Moreover, TUSAŞ recognizes the importance of securing adequate financial resources, whether through internal allocation or external investment, to implement its ambitious targets. Finally, the success of the plan is contingent on a growing market demand for sustainable aviation products and services, driven by increasing consumer awareness and stricter environmental regulations. TUSAŞ is actively addressing these dependencies through ongoing engagement with stakeholders, technological innovation, and strategic financial planning to mitigate potential risks and ensure a successful transition to a low-carbon future.

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

In 2024, TUSAŞ continued its progress towards achieving the goals outlined in its 2022-2030 Strategic Plan. The company's commitment to environmental sustainability was evident in several key areas: Emission Targets: When the performance outcomes are analyzed, it is observed that the emission-to-revenue ratio in Category 1 and Category 2 has shown 30,8% reduction in 2024 compared to 2021. This positive development indicates progress towards the achievement of our carbon emission target Energy Efficiency: The company plans to increase the use of renewable energy and continues to implement energy-saving measures, with

further improvements anticipated in this area. TUSAŞ is currently in the tender process for the construction of solar panels to support its transition to renewable energy sources. In 2024, energy performance was measured as %1,53 (TOE/Revenue'000), and an improvement of %14 was achieved compared to 2023. Waste Management: TUSAŞ's efforts to minimize waste generation and promote recycling continued in 2024. The company implemented waste reduction measures and recycling programs across its operations, contributing to a more sustainable approach to resource management. In 2024, the amount of waste per capita decreased by 2% compared to the previous year and decreased by 0.3% compared to 2021. This includes initiatives aligned with the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system to treat waste from processes such as copper plating and nital etch, significantly reducing toxic waste and the water footprint. Water Management: In 2023, TUSAŞ achieved the Water Footprint Environmental Management Certification, demonstrating its commitment to responsible water use and conservation. The company also completed a project report for the implementation of an advanced wastewater treatment plant, further advancing its efforts to minimize its environmental impact on water resources. Water resources are managed holistically in line with sustainability principles. Treated wastewater from the Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant is reused for garden irrigation, reducing additional water consumption. TUSAŞ's ongoing commitment to research and development, coupled with its active engagement in industry initiatives and collaborations, indicates continued progress towards its long-term climate goals. This includes reducing waste, water consumption, and carbon emissions, as well as implementing renewable energy plans. These efforts reflect TUSAŞ's proactive approach to sustainability and its dedication to meeting and exceeding its environmental targets.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

TUSAŞ's climate transition plan recognizes the interconnections between environmental issues and integrates considerations for water alongside its climate action goals. The company's commitment to water stewardship is evident in its strategic plan, which includes specific targets for water consumption reduction and the implementation of water efficiency projects. The 2024 Sustainability Report highlights the company's efforts to optimize water use through initiatives such as rainwater harvesting, wastewater treatment, and the use of water-efficient technologies. Additionally, by integrating water considerations into its climate transition plan, TUSAŞ demonstrates a holistic approach to environmental stewardship, recognizing the interconnectedness of these critical issues and the need for comprehensive action to address them.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

TUSAŞ's product strategy was driven by a commitment to environmental sustainability and innovation. The company prioritized the development and production of products with reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, focusing on fuel efficiency and the incorporation of lightweight, durable, and recyclable materials such as

thermoplastic composites. This strategic direction aligns with global trends towards more sustainable aviation solutions and responds to the increasing demand for environmentally conscious products in the aerospace sector. When formulating our product strategy, our goals for reducing GHG emissions and the regulatory requirements in different markets are central to our strategic decisions. These elements provide crucial guidance for achieving our sustainability and environmental responsibility objectives. As a company operating in various markets, regulatory requirements significantly shape our product strategy, ensuring our products comply with environmental and emission regulations in all regions where we operate. Particularly in regions like the European Union, where emission standards are becoming increasingly stringent, continuous updates and improvements to our products are necessary, which may incur additional costs. However, in some markets, tax reductions, subsidies, or other incentives for low-emission products allow us to optimize our product strategy to leverage these benefits. TUSAŞ's dedication to technological innovation is evident in its ongoing research and development (R&D) projects and its state-of-the-art composite manufacturing facility.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

TUSAŞ recognizes the importance of a sustainable supply chain and actively collaborates with its suppliers to promote environmentally responsible practices. The company's Environmental Sustainability Evaluation Questionnaire for Supplier and Supporting Industry Firms, implemented in 2022, serves as a framework for assessing and enhancing the environmental performance of suppliers. By fostering collaboration and knowledge-sharing within its supply chain, TUSAŞ aims to create a more sustainable and resilient ecosystem.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

TUSAŞ's commitment to reducing emissions in the use phase of its products is reflected in its significant investments in research and development (R&D). The company continues to explore emerging technologies, fuel alternatives, innovative materials, and design pathways that can enhance the environmental performance of its products. These efforts are aligned with the global trend towards developing more sustainable aviation technologies and demonstrate TUSAŞ's dedication to innovation and environmental stewardship.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

TUSAŞ prioritizes reducing emissions from its operational activities. The company's use of a co-generation plant, highlighted in its Sustainability Report, significantly reduces reliance on grid electricity and associated emissions. This approach demonstrates TUSAŞ's commitment to energy efficiency and resource optimization. The company's ongoing efforts to identify and implement further improvements in its operational practices are guided by its ISO 14064:2018 GHG Management Systems certification, ensuring a systematic and comprehensive approach to reducing its environmental footprint

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

TUSAŞ acknowledges the importance of water in its manufacturing processes and aims to minimize its water footprint. The company is actively exploring and implementing innovative solutions to reduce water consumption in its operations. For instance, TUSAŞ is researching the feasibility of using alternative water sources, such as rainwater harvesting and treated greywater, in its new building projects. The company is also evaluating wastewater recovery applications to further reduce its reliance on freshwater resources.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

TUSAŞ recognizes that its water stewardship efforts extend beyond its direct operations and into its supply chain. The company is committed to collaborating with its suppliers to promote responsible water use and reduce water-related risks throughout the value chain. This includes educating suppliers about water stewardship, encouraging them to adopt water-saving technologies, and assessing their water management practices through audits and questionnaires.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

TUSAŞ is investing in research and development to identify and implement innovative solutions for water efficiency. The company's Sustainability Report highlights its ongoing efforts to develop and implement zero liquid discharge (ZLD) systems, which aim to recover and reuse wastewater generated from its machinery, benches, and equipment. These investments in water-saving technologies demonstrate TUSAŞ's commitment to minimizing its water footprint and mitigating water-related risks.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

TUSAŞ has implemented various water efficiency measures in its operations, including the use of dry-type industrial systems and equipment that do not require water consumption. The company also treats its wastewater to meet regulatory standards before discharging it, ensuring that its operations do not negatively impact local water resources. Additionally, TUSAŞ is exploring the use of digital control systems to optimize chemical dosing in cooling towers, further reducing water consumption and improving efficiency.
[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

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Access to capital

☑ Capital allocation

(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

Environmental risks and opportunities are systematically integrated into Turkish Aerospace's financial planning, influencing multiple elements including revenues, costs, capital allocation, and access to capital. Revenues are shaped by the increasing market demand for low-carbon and resource-efficient aerospace solutions. The transition to renewable energy and advanced materials is considered essential to maintain competitiveness and respond to customer expectations, particularly from international partners requiring alignment with net-zero pathways. Direct and indirect costs are planned with attention to climate-related impacts. Energy efficiency programs, R&D for lightweight composite materials, and decarbonization initiatives reduce exposure to fluctuating energy prices and potential carbon-related liabilities. Insurance premiums, employee-related expenses, and product development budgets are also influenced by climate-related considerations, particularly in relation to physical risks and regulatory compliance. Capital expenditures and capital allocation are significantly directed towards sustainability-oriented projects. Investments include a Solar Energy Based Electricity Generation Power Plant, Hybrid Additive Manufacturing Technology, a Nitrogen Reclamation Facility, and consultancy services for Sustainability Reporting and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies. These projects not only mitigate risks associated with energy supply and material usage but also create long-term opportunities for efficiency and innovation. Access to capital is increasingly linked to climate performance, as investors and lenders evaluate the company's environmental strategy and alignment with global sustainability standards. By embedding climate resilience into financial planning, Turkish Aerospace strengthens its position in accessing sustainable finance instruments and meeting stakeholder expectations. The financial planning process is updated annually, aligning long-term decarbonization and innovation strategies with short-term budgeting. This ensures resilience against transition and physical climate risks while enabling the company to capture emerging opportunities across the aerospace and defence sector.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Access to capital

☑ Capital allocation

☑ 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

☑ Water

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

Water-related risks and opportunities are embedded into Turkish Aerospace's financial planning through a comprehensive water strategy framework that addresses supply reliability, efficiency, compliance, and stakeholder expectations. Revenues are indirectly influenced by water management, as reliable access to water resources and efficient usage help ensure continuity of operations and maintain customer confidence. Disruptions caused by droughts or water scarcity could negatively affect production capacity; therefore, proactive efficiency measures are integrated to safeguard revenue streams. Direct and indirect costs are managed through investments in water efficiency and recycling systems, which reduce reliance on external supply and mitigate potential increases in water tariffs or regulatory costs. Operational budgets also account for ongoing monitoring, treatment, and infrastructure maintenance, ensuring that water risks do not escalate into unexpected expenses. Capital expenditures and capital allocation are directed towards sustainable water projects. These include the Industrial Wastewater Recycling Project, consultancy services for sustainability reporting and LCA studies, as well as investments in Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems, rainwater harvesting, and SCADA-based water measurement and automation, all of which contribute to resilient and cost-effective operations. In addition, Turkish Aerospace is in the process of establishing the ISO 46001 Water Efficiency Management System, further strengthening its structured approach to sustainable water use. Access to capital is

supported by transparent disclosure and responsible water stewardship, including ISO 14046 certification, which enhances credibility with investors and stakeholders. Strong performance in water efficiency and risk management positions the company favourably for sustainable financing opportunities. Financial planning is updated annually to incorporate water withdrawal and discharge reduction targets, site-specific infrastructure requirements, and long-term operational resilience. This integrated approach ensures that water-related risks and opportunities are consistently aligned with the company's technology roadmap and business objectives. [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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal Taxonomy

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

10300000

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

4.26

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

4.68

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

7.54

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

Turkish Aerospace evaluates the alignment of its capital expenditures with the organization’s climate transition strategy through an internal framework developed by the Sustainability Committee – Finance Dimension. This methodology is grounded in the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) and ensures consistency with the company’s long-term decarbonization and resource efficiency roadmap. Each major capital investment is reviewed at the planning stage against a set of internal eligibility criteria that assess its contribution to greenhouse gas mitigation, renewable energy integration, resource efficiency, circular economy practices, and climate resilience. Evidence such as design specifications, environmental assessments, and implementation plans is examined to confirm the climate and environmental benefits of the project. Investments that meet these criteria are classified as climate-aligned and are prioritized in capital allocation decisions. Examples include renewable energy facilities, zero-liquid discharge and recycling systems, and sustainable manufacturing technologies. Projects that serve purely administrative or compliance purposes without delivering tangible mitigation or efficiency gains are excluded from alignment. This process ensures that the company’s capital expenditure portfolio supports the achievement of its transition plan and remains consistent with stakeholder expectations and regulatory frameworks.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal Taxonomy

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

4021626

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

6.34

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

6.98

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

11.24

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

For operational expenditures, Turkish Aerospace applies the same climate alignment framework but adapts the screening process to recurring cost categories. Operating expenses are analysed to identify those that directly enable emission reductions, energy efficiency improvements, sustainable water management, or the operation and maintenance of transition-related assets. Expenses considered aligned include renewable electricity procurement, maintenance of low-carbon infrastructure, water efficiency initiatives, employee training on sustainability practices, and digital systems that improve resource efficiency. To ensure credibility, classification is supported by documentation such as contracts, technical work orders, and monitoring records. A small portion of operational expenses, such as platform memberships, disclosure preparation services, or third-party verification fees, is treated as non-aligned since these do not directly contribute to emission reduction or environmental improvements. Nevertheless, the vast majority of OPEX is consistent with the organization’s climate transition roadmap, reflecting the

integration of sustainability considerations into day-to-day operations. By embedding these principles into both CAPEX and OPEX assessments, Turkish Aerospace ensures that its financial planning is fully aligned with its climate strategy, while maintaining compliance with TSRS and national regulatory requirements.
[Add 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:
☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

The objective of Turkish Aerospace (TA) is to carry Türkiye to an internationally competitive level in aircraft technology. TA has started preparations and investments for future technological products. The company spent half of its total turnover for R&D investments in 2024. TA closely monitors the EU Green Deal and necessary technologies in order to achieve the EU Green Deal goals and objectives in the aviation sector. In 2021, TA prepared and published a report on the EU Green Deal and Related Aviation Technologies for the SASAD ARGETEK commission. Continuing to work with the EU Green Deal Working Group in 2024, TA continues its efforts to avoid possible additional taxes and penalties in the future in order to reduce its carbon footprint as the trigger of the studies. TA has determined the necessary technologies and included them in the Technology Roadmap document, which is a decision support system that guides R&D projects in order to achieve strategic goals. TA continues to carry out R&D projects in accordance with the technologies determined by the EU Green Consensus to realize the low carbon emission requirements according to the Technology Roadmap. For instance, updated list in 2024 includes topics such as Biocomposites, Digital Twins, and Additive Manufacturing. Therefore, TA continued its activities in one R&D project reported in the previous report and launched several new projects.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.8) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for transport-related activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

☑ Aviation

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Airframe

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.8.5) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

75588.58

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Circularity and Remanufacturing-Enabling Digital Twins Our investment in digital twin technologies supports our climate transition plan by enabling circularity and remanufacturing practices across aerospace components. By extending product lifecycles, reducing waste, and minimizing demand for virgin raw materials, this project directly contributes to lowering emissions and aligns with our commitment to resource efficiency and circular economy principles.

Row 2

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

☑ Aviation

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Airframe

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.21

(5.5.8.5) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

332202271.7

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

3.81

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

A350 Aileron Design and Production – 900 & 1000 This project contributes to our climate commitments by focusing on lightweight composite structures and optimized aerodynamic design, which reduce fuel consumption during aircraft operation. By delivering more efficient components for the Airbus A350 program, we support the decarbonization of the aviation industry, addressing emissions and aligning with global net-zero aviation targets.

Row 3

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

☑ Aviation

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Airframe

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.8.5) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

59475877.57

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0.73

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Operative UAV The development of Operative UAVs integrates energy efficiency, endurance optimization, and the potential for low-emission propulsion systems. This aligns with our climate transition plan by advancing next-generation unmanned platforms that reduce mission-based energy intensity, diversify low-carbon product offerings, and support our long-term net-zero product development strategy.
[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)

-9

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

492

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

-5

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

40

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2023, Water related OPEX was 3.47 million USD. In the reporting year this value was 3.3 million USD. For 2025, water related OPEX is expected to reach 4.6 million USD. In 2023, Water related CAPEX was 28,958 USD. In the reporting year this value was 26,270 USD. For 2025, water related CAPEX is expected to reach 155,597 USD.
[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 ☑ Water

[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:
☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Drive energy efficiency

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Scenario analysis

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

The implicit internal carbon price was calculated by aggregating the total investment costs of implemented energy efficiency projects and dividing this figure by the associated CO_2 savings. Energy savings were determined by comparing consumption levels before and after project implementation, and the avoided emissions were calculated using the grid electricity emission factor. Based on these assumptions, the total investment of USD 135,326.49 and the emission reduction of 2,388.67 tCO_2 led to the derivation of an implicit price per ton of CO_2 abated. This methodology ensures consistency, transparency, and comparability across projects.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

56.65

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

56.65

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Product and R&D

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

5

(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

The pricing approach at TUSAŞ is monitored and evaluated through regular internal audits and continuous tracking of key performance indicators (KPIs) related to carbon reduction, energy savings, and cost savings. Energy consumption data is collected from projects like the LED system replacement to calculate actual savings and CO2 reductions, while financial performance is analyzed to assess economic impact. Quarterly reviews are conducted to ensure that the internal carbon price is effectively integrated into capital expenditure (CapEx) and product and research & development (R&D) projects. This comprehensive monitoring and evaluation process ensures that the carbon pricing strategy aligns with TUSAŞ's sustainability objectives and drives continuous improvement in environmental performance. [Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water efficiency

☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Scenario analysis

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

The implicit internal water price was calculated by aggregating the total investment costs of implemented water efficiency projects and dividing this figure by the associated water (m3) savings. Based on these, the total investment of USD 921,715.00 and the water savings of 24,409.00 m3 led to the derivation of an implicit price per m3 of water saved. This methodology ensures consistency, transparency, and comparability across projects.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

39.37

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

39.37

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Product and R&D

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The pricing approach at TUSAŞ is monitored and evaluated through a structured process involving regular internal audits, continuous tracking of key performance indicators (KPIs), and periodic reviews. Internal audits ensure compliance with the water pricing strategy by reviewing the implementation of the internal water price in capital expenditure (CapEx) and operational projects. KPIs related to water savings, CO2 reductions, and cost savings are continuously tracked and reported. Water usage data is collected from projects like the ZLD systems to calculate actual savings and CO2 reductions, while financial performance is analyzed to assess the economic impact. Quarterly reviews are conducted to ensure that the internal water price remains effective in incentivizing water conservation efforts. This comprehensive monitoring and evaluation process ensures that the water pricing strategy aligns with TUSAŞ's sustainability objectives and drives continuous improvement in environmental performance

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Suppliers with significant Scope 3 emissions are classified as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts. This classification is based on a detailed analysis of their operational data, environmental impact reports, and compliance with regulatory standards. Suppliers are evaluated annually, and those meeting or exceeding the defined thresholds are prioritized for engagement and support.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

23

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

As Tusaş, we conducted a basin status assessment of our strategic suppliers' water stress indicators using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. According to the assessment, 2 of our suppliers were assessed as "High" and 21 as "Extremely High". In this context, we consider the ones that has High or Very High ranking – 23 (100%) of our strategic suppliers- have substantive impact.

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

23
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

TUSAŞ prioritizes supplier engagement on climate change by focusing on those that significantly influence its value chain, particularly those with a substantial impact on its carbon footprint and energy consumption. This targeted approach aims to maximize the effectiveness of its sustainability efforts by collaborating with suppliers who have the greatest potential to contribute to the company's environmental goals. By working closely with these key suppliers, TUSAŞ can implement emission reduction initiatives, promote energy efficiency, and foster a shared commitment to sustainability throughout its supply chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

TUSAŞ prioritizes supplier engagement on water management by focusing on those that located on water stress areas. As Tusaş, we conducted a basin status assessment of our strategic suppliers' water stress indicators using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. According to the assessment, 2 of our suppliers were assessed as "High" and 21 as "Extremely High". In this context, we consider the ones that has High or Very High ranking – 23 (100%) of our strategic suppliers- have substantive impact. [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers must comply with environmental regulations and TUSAŞ's specific environmental policies, including providing data on their environmental performance and participating in sustainability initiatives. Our purchasing process mandates that suppliers implement environmental management systems, such as ISO 14001, and disclose their GHG emissions and water usage data. Non-compliant suppliers are required to develop corrective action plans, and their progress is closely monitored to ensure they meet our stringent environmental standards.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers must comply with environmental regulations and TUSAŞ's specific environmental policies, including providing data on their environmental performance and participating in sustainability initiatives. Our purchasing process mandates that suppliers implement environmental management systems, such as ISO 14001, and disclose their GHG emissions and water usage data. Non-compliant suppliers are required to develop corrective action plans, and their progress is closely monitored to ensure they meet our stringent environmental standards.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001 or equivalent EHS management system

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Subcontractors are required to comply with all applicable health, safety and environmental protection legislation and to adopt ISO 14001 (or an equivalent EHS management system). TUSAŞ may request and review evidence of legal compliance and EMS implementation at any time, including Environmental Permit/EIA decisions, EMS documentation and internal audit records, waste and zero-waste practices, water and air emissions management, GHG programs and ISO 14064 verification, chemical and hazardous materials management, environmental trainings, environmental risk assessments, sustainability works and reporting, and ISO 14046 Water Footprint verification. Any actual or suspected breach must be reported to TUSAŞ immediately and corrective/preventive actions taken without delay; where needed, TUSAŞ may protect itself by offsetting amounts from payments under the contract. Each party must follow the host's OHS rules while on site.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001 or equivalent EHS management system

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Subcontractors are required to comply with all applicable health, safety and environmental protection legislation and to adopt ISO 14001 (or an equivalent EHS management system). TUSAŞ may request and review evidence of legal compliance and EMS implementation at any time, including Environmental Permit/EIA decisions, EMS documentation and internal audit records, waste and zero-waste practices, water and air emissions management, GHG programs and ISO 14064 verification, chemical and hazardous materials management, environmental trainings, environmental risk assessments, sustainability works and reporting, and ISO 14046 Water Footprint verification. Any actual or suspected breach must be reported to TUSAŞ immediately and corrective/preventive actions taken without delay; where needed, TUSAŞ may protect itself by offsetting amounts from payments under the contract. Each party must follow the host's OHS rules while on site.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

TUSAŞ engages suppliers through a structured program that combines collaboration platforms, performance management and contractual requirements. The Auxiliary Industry Summit and regional supplier days are used to share upcoming projects, align expectations and run quality workshops, creating direct capability uplift across suppliers and strengthening joint problem-solving. Day-to-day engagement runs through the Auxiliary Industry Portal, where suppliers manage orders and stocks, report non-conformities, request technical support, and enter capacity data; this enables TUSAŞ to perform quality/planning/technical analyses and prevents material waste via tighter stock control. Suppliers receive monthly scorecards and quality performance cards, and work with TUSAŞ through a dedicated Non-conformity Management portal to complete root-cause analyses and corrective actions—accelerating learning across firms and reducing repeat defects and rework. TUSAŞ also runs a Supplier Environmental Sustainability Assessment Survey to identify development areas and follow up with targeted improvements at supplier sites. Environmental expectations are hard-wired via Framework Agreements that communicate requirements on GHGs, waste and hazardous materials to approved suppliers, and sustainability is a criterion in supplier selection; procurement evaluations further favor lower-impact inputs by considering energy consumption in offers. These supplier-focused mechanisms improve upstream transparency, cut material losses (via portal-enabled stock control), and drive continuous quality and emissions-related improvements (via scorecards, root-cause actions and energy-aware sourcing), resulting in measurable capability gains and reduced climate impacts across the supplier base.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Value Chain Engagement

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Supplier engagement on water is anchored in two levers: policy-driven expectations and hands-on supplier forums/tools. Framework Agreements explicitly require water use and measurement compliance from approved suppliers, ensuring monitoring disciplines are embedded upstream. TUSAŞ's Water Policy extends stewardship beyond its boundaries by committing to training and informing key suppliers on effective water use, creating a direct channel to build supplier capability on metering, risk management and good practices. Engagement touchpoints such as the Auxiliary Industry Summit and supplier days are then used to cascade expectations, gather feedback and align improvement plans with suppliers. Combining contractual water-measurement requirements with supplier training and regular forums leads to more consistent tracking of withdrawals/discharges and faster adoption of improved water practices across the upstream value chain—strengthening operational resilience in water-stressed contexts.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Value Chain Engagement

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

TUSAŞ engages with customers to align on climate and water-related expectations, as they are among the most material stakeholders in the aerospace value chain. Sharing publicly available Sustainability Reports, CDP disclosures, and environmental policies ensures transparency and allows customers to evaluate TUSAŞ's maturity in environmental management. Engagement also supports compliance with tender requirements, fosters long-term trust, and strengthens alignment with customers' climate transition strategies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of our engagement with customers is reflected in the strengthened trust and collaboration established through transparent information sharing. By regularly publishing Sustainability Reports, CDP disclosures, and corporate environmental policies, TUSAŞ provides customers with a clear view of its environmental performance and progress. These practices have resulted in positive outcomes in customer sustainability assessments, including EcoVadis evaluations, where feedback has guided the implementation of continuous improvement actions. Regular sustainability meetings with key customers such as Airbus further enhance this process by creating a platform to jointly review expectations, align on environmental goals, and follow up on progress regarding climate and water-related initiatives. The effectiveness of these engagements is demonstrated through improved alignment with customer requirements, strengthened long-term partnerships, and increased recognition of TUSAŞ's commitment to responsible environmental management across the aerospace value chain.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

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Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Investors and shareholders are key stakeholders whose expectations increasingly focus on transparency, risk management, and alignment with global climate and water stewardship goals. TUSAŞ engages with them by sharing publicly available Sustainability Reports, CDP disclosures, and corporate policies, which provide a comprehensive view of its environmental performance. Engagement ensures that investors have access to reliable information on climate risks, carbon management, and water efficiency, while also demonstrating the company's capacity to manage environmental challenges and contribute to long-term value creation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effectiveness of engagement with investors and shareholders is reflected in the trust built through transparent and consistent reporting. By regularly disclosing climate and water-related data in CDP programs and sustainability reports, TUSAŞ demonstrates accountability and provides investors with the assurance needed to support its long-term strategy. In addition, periodic meetings and briefings with investors create opportunities to present sustainability strategies, exchange views on expectations, and showcase progress in innovation and resource efficiency. This ongoing dialogue not only strengthens alignment with investor priorities but also reinforces TUSAŞ's position as a reliable and forward-looking company. The success of these efforts is evident in improved stakeholder confidence, stronger investor relations, and enhanced recognition of TUSAŞ's commitment to sustainability within the aerospace and defense sector.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Investors and shareholders are key stakeholders whose expectations increasingly focus on transparency, risk management, and alignment with global climate and water stewardship goals. TUSAŞ engages with them by sharing publicly available Sustainability Reports, CDP disclosures, and corporate policies, which provide a comprehensive view of its environmental performance. Engagement ensures that investors have access to reliable information on climate risks, carbon management, and water efficiency, while also demonstrating the company's capacity to manage environmental challenges and contribute to long-term value creation.

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Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Employees are central to achieving TUSAŞ's sustainability objectives, as their knowledge, awareness, and daily practices directly influence the company's environmental performance. To build capacity and ensure alignment with climate and water-related goals, TUSAŞ provides training programs covering environmental awareness, ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, carbon footprint concepts, and the ISO 14064 standard. Engagement with employees also includes their active involvement in data collection for carbon footprint calculations and verification, ensuring ownership of environmental processes across all departments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effectiveness of employee engagement is reflected in improved environmental awareness and the integration of sustainability into daily operations. All employees receive online training sessions designed to strengthen their understanding of carbon accounting, emission reduction mechanisms, and water and waste management practices. In addition, quarterly meetings of the Environmental Working Group provide a platform for presenting carbon footprint data, discussing verification results, and identifying areas for improvement. Verification reports and outcomes are shared with employees through the company portal, ensuring transparency and reinforcing accountability. These practices not only enhance employees' technical competence but also strengthen their role as active contributors to TUSAŞ's climate and water management strategy.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

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awareness, ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, carbon footprint concepts, and the ISO 14064 standard. Engagement with employees also includes their active involvement in data collection for carbon footprint calculations and verification, ensuring ownership of environmental processes across all departments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effectiveness of employee engagement is reflected in improved environmental awareness and the integration of sustainability into daily operations. All employees receive online training sessions designed to strengthen their understanding of carbon accounting, emission reduction mechanisms, and water and waste management practices. In addition, quarterly meetings of the Environmental Working Group provide a platform for presenting carbon footprint data, discussing verification results, and identifying areas for improvement. Verification reports and outcomes are shared with employees through the company portal, ensuring transparency and reinforcing accountability. These practices not only enhance employees' technical competence but also strengthen their role as active contributors to TUSAŞ's climate and water management strategy.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment
☑ Align goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

In the upcoming sustainability meeting between Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) and Airbus, both companies aim to align their sustainability goals through the High 5 approach, focusing on five key areas: Saving Energy, Reducing CO2 Emissions, Reducing Waste, Reducing VOC and Air Emissions, and Saving Water. By collaborating on these initiatives, TUSAŞ and Airbus plan to integrate their efforts into meeting customer sustainability targets and global environmental ambitions. This partnership seeks to reduce the environmental impact of aerospace manufacturing while advancing innovation in eco-friendly technologies, helping customers achieve their own sustainability commitments. This initiative emphasizes the joint responsibility of both companies to foster a greener supply chain and contribute to global environmental objectives.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

☑ Reduction of own operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The sustainability partnership between Turkish Aerospace (TUSAŞ) and Airbus, centered on the High 5 approach, aims to create a unified strategy for reducing environmental impact across aerospace operations. Each of the five pillars of the approach—Saving Energy, Reducing CO2 Emissions, Reducing Waste, Reducing VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) and Air Emissions, and Saving Water—addresses key areas where improvements can lead to substantial sustainability gains. By

working together, TUSAŞ and Airbus ensure that their sustainability strategies align with broader industry trends and customer expectations. Customers, especially airlines and government agencies, increasingly demand products that reflect their environmental goals. Through this initiative, TUSAŞ and Airbus can offer innovative solutions that not only meet but exceed customer expectations in terms of sustainability, providing a competitive advantage and contributing to long-term environmental goals in the aviation sector.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Communications

☑ Other communications, please specify :3-monthly overall sustainability meetings

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

We hold structured sustainability meetings with Airbus every three months, both online and onsite, to exchange updates and align on environmental performance expectations. These meetings cover: • TUSAŞ's corporate sustainability strategy and its implementation • Operational improvements in production areas with environmental impact (e.g., energy and water efficiency projects) • Calculation methodology and results of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and ISO 14064:2018 GHG inventory • "Sustainable Gemba Walk" applications for environmental risk observation • Future opportunity areas based on the "High 5" approach proposed by Airbus • Water consumption monitoring and optimization efforts in production facilities In 2024, at Airbus's request, we also enrolled in the EcoVadis sustainability rating platform. Our EcoVadis scorecard is shared directly with Airbus, and the improvement areas suggested by Airbus have been formally addressed within the company. Relevant internal departments were assigned responsibility, and follow-up meetings with internal stakeholders have been held to ensure progress and accountability.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Improved water stewardship

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

☑ Reduction of own operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Airbus evaluates the success of our joint environmental initiatives through: • Ongoing performance reviews and engagement assessments • Ratings and feedback provided through platforms like EcoVadis, CDP, and CDX • Review of improvement actions and progress based on jointly identified targets • Regular feedback loops through quarterly meetings and ad-hoc communications

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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

TUSAŞ has adopted the operational control approach for both climate change and water-related issues, as the company exercises direct authority over its facilities and activities. Under this approach, all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from operations under TUSAŞ's direct control are fully included in the inventory. Relevant Scope 3 categories (e.g., purchased goods and services, upstream transportation, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transportation, and use of sold products) are also included where operational influence or reliable data access exists, while non-relevant categories (e.g., franchises, leased assets, investments) are excluded. This method ensures that all emissions and resource use within TUSAŞ's operational boundaries are systematically monitored, managed, and reported. It allows the company to effectively implement environmental policies, ensure regulatory compliance, and drive continuous improvement. By applying the operational control approach, TUSAŞ can collect accurate and comprehensive data, set measurable environmental targets, and strengthen its overall sustainability performance.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

TUSAŞ has adopted the operational control approach for both climate change and water-related issues, as the company exercises direct authority over its facilities and activities. Under this approach, all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from operations under TUSAŞ's direct control are fully included in the inventory. Relevant

Scope 3 categories (e.g., purchased goods and services, upstream transportation, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transportation, and use of sold products) are also included where operational influence or reliable data access exists, while non-relevant categories (e.g., franchises, leased assets, investments) are excluded. This method ensures that all emissions and resource use within TUSAŞ's operational boundaries are systematically monitored, managed, and reported. It allows the company to effectively implement environmental policies, ensure regulatory compliance, and drive continuous improvement. By applying the operational control approach, TUSAŞ can collect accurate and comprehensive data, set measurable environmental targets, and strengthen its overall sustainability performance. [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in reporting year definition

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2024, we have redefined our base year for greenhouse gas accounting as 2024, in line with ISO 14064-1:2018 requirements. The reason for this change is to ensure consistency and comparability in future years, as we plan to expand the scope of our calculations (including more comprehensive Scope 3 categories and consolidated subsidiaries). This redefinition provides a stable and reliable reference point for tracking emission reductions and performance improvements going forward.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In 2024, we have redefined our base year for greenhouse gas accounting as 2024, in line with ISO 14064-1:2018 requirements. The reason for this change is to ensure consistency and comparability in future years, as we plan to expand the scope of our calculations (including more comprehensive Scope 3 categories and consolidated subsidiaries). This redefinition provides a stable and reliable reference point for tracking emission reductions and performance improvements going forward.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(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

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Other, please specify :Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2021 TURKISH ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION CORPORATION/ Electricity Production-Transmission Statistics for year 2018, 2019, 2020

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

At present, TUSAŞ has not purchased Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) such as I-RECs or Guarantees of Origin. Therefore, market-based emissions are same with location based value for the 2024 reporting period. The company plans to explore renewable energy procurement mechanisms in the future to reduce Scope 2 emissions and align with global best practices.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88401.52

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes stationary combustion (natural gas, coal, diesel, LPG), mobile combustion (on-road and off-road vehicles, aviation fuels), process emissions (sodium bicarbonate), and fugitive emissions (refrigerants and fire suppression systems). Reported in line with ISO 14064-1:2018 and IPCC AR6 GWP100 values.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51846.66

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Turkey’s national grid emission factor. No Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) were purchased during the reporting year; therefore, market-based Scope 2 is reported as same as location bsed emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51846.66

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Turkey’s national grid emission factor. No Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) were purchased during the reporting year; therefore, market-based Scope 2 is reported as same as location bsed emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

268661.72

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In our calculations for the subcontractors and suppliers we receive services from, we proportionally calculated the Scope 1 and Scope 2 fuel, and energy consumption amounts we received from these suppliers with the production amount they did "for us." As a result of this calculation, we proportionally calculated the percentage productions with emissions using a weighting methodology. Our calculation has been verified and will be continued in the same way every year.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2650.44

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We filtered the data defined under the code "Fixed Assets-Capital Goods" within our purchasing items in the ERP system for the year 2023. After ensuring the controls, we listed the relevant products for use in our calculations. The list was processed with product names, activity data units (Dollars or KG), and quantities. The calculation was then completed using emission factor sources such as EPA and DEFRA.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20157.11

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We obtained the activity data of the fuels we used and completed our calculation by multiplying these verified activity data by the appropriate WTT coefficients.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10957.91

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We reviewed the purchasing data received from our supply chain department. From the relevant data, we identified the transportation items between January 1,and December 31 and prepared them for calculation according to the "Distance-based method, which involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used." We listed the location, load, and distance information for these items. Since the data also included control and payment statuses, we separately calculated these as upstream and downstream emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65.85

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We regularly report our waste to the ministry. Using the waste code, name, and quantity information from our officially approved documents, we selected the appropriate emission factor for each waste type and completed our calculation.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2945.01

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We obtained the raw travel data processed in the ERP system from the relevant department. We then calculated the data using our KM calculation file created as Business Travel Distance Calculator & References and obtained our activity data. Subsequently, we completed the calculations by applying appropriate emission factors based on the vehicle and transportation type for each activity data. The document is a calculation tool that we can use each year, showing the distance between two points with minimal margin of error.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2403.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data on the routes used by employees for commuting to and from our facility, as well as the KM information of the relevant vehicles, is regularly recorded. This data, along with the activity data and number of people, has been included in our calculations.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29569.35

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We reviewed the purchasing data received from our supply chain department. From the relevant data, we identified the transportation items between reporting year, and prepared them for calculation according to the "Distance-based method, which involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used." We listed the location, load, and distance information for these items. Since the data also included control and payment statuses, we separately calculated these as upstream and downstream emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4357994.16

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As TUSAŞ, we have completed the calculations for the post-product life of the products we sell. In this section, the activity data for the relevant category was processed by taking the absolute average of fuel consumption for aircraft used after the product's life, based on test flights. We know the sales quantities and the amount of Avgas and JP8 fuel consumed by the relevant aircraft. Considering these fuel amounts, we calculated the emissions resulting from the product usage phase.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2024

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The arrival times, composition materials, and weights of the products in their "Scrap" phase are known. The relevant data has been verified and used in the calculations
[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)

88401.52

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Includes stationary combustion (natural gas, coal, diesel, LPG), mobile combustion (on-road and off-road vehicles, aviation fuels), process emissions (sodium bicarbonate), and fugitive emissions (refrigerants and fire suppression systems). Reported in line with ISO 14064-1:2018 and IPCC AR6 GWP100 values.
[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)

51846.66

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

51846.66

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Turkey's national grid emission factor. No Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) were purchased during the reporting year; therefore, market-based Scope 2 is reported as same as location bsed emissions.
[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)

268661.72

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

In our calculations for the subcontractors and suppliers we receive services from, we proportionally calculated the Scope 1 and Scope 2 fuel, and energy consumption amounts we received from these suppliers with the production amount they did "for us." As a result of this calculation, we proportionally calculated the percentage productions with emissions using a weighting methodology. Our calculation has been verified and will be continued in the same way every year.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2650.44

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We filtered the data defined under the code "Fixed Assets-Capital Goods" within our purchasing items in the ERP system for the year 2023. After ensuring the controls, we listed the relevant products for use in our calculations. The list was processed with product names, activity data units (Dollars or KG), and quantities. The calculation was then completed using emission factor sources such as EPA and DEFRA.

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)

20157.11

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We obtained the activity data of the fuels we used and completed our calculation by multiplying these verified activity data by the appropriate WTT coefficients.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

10957.91

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We reviewed the purchasing data received from our supply chain department. From the relevant data, we identified the transportation items between January 1,and December 31 and prepared them for calculation according to the "Distance-based method, which involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used." We listed the location, load, and distance information for these items. Since the data also included control and payment statuses, we separately calculated these as upstream and downstream emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

65.85

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We regularly report our waste to the ministry. Using the waste code, name, and quantity information from our officially approved documents, we selected the appropriate emission factor for each waste type and completed our calculation.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2945

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We obtained the raw travel data processed in the ERP system from the relevant department. We then calculated the data using our KM calculation file created as Business Travel Distance Calculator & References and obtained our activity data. Subsequently, we completed the calculations by applying appropriate emission factors based on the vehicle and transportation type for each activity data. The document is a calculation tool that we can use each year, showing the distance between two points with minimal margin of error.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2403.54

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data on the routes used by employees for commuting to and from our facility, as well as the KM information of the relevant vehicles, is regularly recorded. This data, along with the activity data and number of people, has been included in our calculations.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Included / Not Applicable / We do not have such an emission source.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

29569.35

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We reviewed the purchasing data received from our supply chain department. From the relevant data, we identified the transportation items between reporting year, and prepared them for calculation according to the "Distance-based method, which involves determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used." We listed the location, load, and distance information for these items. Since the data also included control and payment statuses, we separately calculated these as upstream and downstream emissions.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Included / Not Applicable / We do not have such an emission source.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4357994.16

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

As TUSAŞ, we have completed the calculations for the post-product life of the products we sell. In this section, the activity data for the relevant category was processed by taking the absolute average of fuel consumption for aircraft used after the product's life, based on test flights. We know the sales quantities and the amount of Avgas and JP8 fuel consumed by the relevant aircraft. Considering these fuel amounts, we calculated the emissions resulting from the product usage phase.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

0.71

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The arrival times, composition materials, and weights of the products in their "Scrap" phase are known. The relevant data has been verified and used in the calculations

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Included / Not Applicable / We do not have such an emission source.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Included / Not Applicable / We do not have such an emission source.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Included / Not Applicable / We do not have such an emission source.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Included / Not Applicable / We do not have such an emission source.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not Included / Not Applicable / We do not have such an emission source.
[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

CDP-verification-template_Tusaş.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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 market-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

CDP-verification-template_Tusaş.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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

CDP-verification-template_Tusaş.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(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: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream 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

CDP-verification-template_Tusaş.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(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:
☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No renewable energy consumption in the reporting year.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5650.7

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.16

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our scope 1 emission decreased with our energy efficiency and consumption practices.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9996.8

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.36

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our activities and capacity is in a increasing trend.
[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:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	0.001	*Emissions generated during the water purification process.*

[Fixed row]

(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)

82126.57

(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:

☑ HFCs

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

5872.65

(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:

☑ CH4

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

101.83

(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:

☑ N2O

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

300.47

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	*88401.52*	*51846.66*	*51846.66*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kahramankazan

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88401.52

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.081491

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

32.588543
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Stationary Combustion*	*64839.06*
Row 5	*Mobile Combustion*	*17673.65*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 11	*Fugitive Emissions*	*5870.26*
Row 12	*Process Emissions*	*18.55*

[Add row]

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

Transport OEM activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

88401.52

(7.19.3) Comment

Includes stationary combustion (natural gas, coal, diesel, LPG), mobile combustion (on-road and off-road vehicles, aviation fuels), process emissions (sodium bicarbonate), and fugitive emissions (refrigerants and fire suppression systems). Reported in line with ISO 14064-1:2018 and IPCC AR6 GWP100 values.
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Kahramankazan*	*51846.66*	*51846.66*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased Electricity*	*51846.66*	*51846.66*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Transport OEM activities

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

51846.655

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

51846.655

(7.21.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions are calculated using Turkey's national grid factor (0.442 kgCO_2/kWh). No Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) were purchased during the reporting year.
[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)

88401.52

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

51846.66

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

51846.66

(7.22.4) Please explain

All consolidated

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All consolidated
[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:
☑ No

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

At TUSAS, we are committed to enhancing transparency and providing our customers with the necessary insights into the emissions associated with the goods and services we provide. We understand the importance of offering a detailed understanding of emissions and energy intensity to our customers. We are currently exploring the development of these capabilities, particularly for customers who have specifically requested this information. Our goal is to work closely with these customers to ensure that we can provide accurate and meaningful emissions data tailored to their needs. While we are in the initial stages of this process, we are committed to advancing our capabilities in this area and will continue to update our stakeholders as we make progress. We recognize the value this adds to our customers and are actively working towards implementing these solutions in the future.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
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:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ 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 fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

395310.17

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

395310.17

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

119929.88

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

119929.88

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

0

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

0.00

Total energy consumption

(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

515240.05

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

515240.05
[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

50693.43

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

30901.13

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

19479.39

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

32999.77

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

588.66

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

311616.97

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

142607.85

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

48595.79

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

84245

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

395310.17

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

588.66

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

173508.98

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

68075.19

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

84245

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

53273.78

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

53273.78

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

107659.67

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

107659.67

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

40973.91

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

40973.91

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) were purchased during the reporting year.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

119929.88

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

53273.78

(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)

148633.58

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

321837.24
[Fixed row]

(7.35) Provide any efficiency metrics that are appropriate for your organization’s transport products and/or services.

Row 1

(7.35.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Aviation

(7.35.2) Metric figure

181583.0901

(7.35.3) Metric numerator

Select from:
☑ tCO2e

(7.35.4) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Production: Other, please specify :Aircraft

(7.35.5) Metric numerator: Unit total

4357994.16

(7.35.6) Metric denominator: Unit total

24

(7.35.7) % change from previous year

134

(7.35.8) Please explain

This metric helps TUSAS to understand the average tCO2e resultant in the use phase of an aircraft.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00005192

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

140248.17

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2701000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our revenue increased more than our emissons
[Add row]

(7.50) Provide primary intensity metrics that are appropriate to your indirect emissions in Scope 3 Category 11: Use of sold products from transport.

Row 1

(7.50.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Aviation

(7.50.2) Emissions intensity figure

0

(7.50.3) Metric numerator (Scope 3 emissions: use of sold products) in Metric tons CO2e

4357994.16

(7.50.4) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ p.km

(7.50.5) Metric denominator: Unit total

0

(7.50.6) % change from previous year

0

(7.50.7) Vehicle unit sales in reporting year

24

(7.50.8) Vehicle lifetime in years

30

(7.50.9) Annual distance in km or miles (unit specified by column 4)

0

(7.50.10) Load factor

Expected lifetime (years) of the products as follows: Aksungur 10 Atak 30 Anka 10 Hürkuş 30 GÖKBEY 30 T70 30

(7.50.11) Please explain the changes, and relevant standards/methodologies used

This metric is not applicable to Turkish Aerospace. The metric is designed for aviation companies that manufacture passenger or freight aircraft. Turkish Aerospace does not produce such vehicles, as our production activities are focused on defense and aerospace platforms. Therefore, the denominator is reported as 0.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

654.15

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

10154967.21 kg

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

15524 FTE

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.96

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The unit weight of the waste generated per person.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Intensity target

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

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

56643.65

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

18408.73

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

75052.3800000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

33773.5710000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

200

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

32729.18

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

19195.36

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

51924.5400000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

56.03

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of Turkish Aerospace's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across all facilities and operations within the organizational boundary. No exclusions apply within Scope 1 and 2; the target comprehensively includes direct emissions, and purchased electricity consumption.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce the company's greenhouse gas emission intensity relative to revenue, covering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. By improving energy efficiency and integrating low-carbon practices across operations, the target aims to decouple business growth from emissions, ensuring that Turkish Aerospace can achieve sustainable growth while lowering the carbon footprint of its activities.

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

The plan for achieving the emission intensity reduction target focuses on reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions through increased energy efficiency and the integration of renewable energy into our operations. A central component of this plan is the investment in a solar power plant (GES), designed to meet a significant portion of our electricity demand with renewable energy and thereby decrease market-based Scope 2 emissions. In addition, energy efficiency projects such as optimization of heating systems, modernization of combustion management, and the use of digital monitoring systems support reductions in Scope 1 emissions.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

12/30/2021

(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

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reducing the Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 100% until the end of 2050

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reducing the Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 100% until the end of 2050

(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

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

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

*Emission reduction targets will be achieved in the course of our road map for the neutralization in 2050. Our strategic target is to reduce our carbon emissions and to specify our actions within the vision of becoming carbon-neutral by 2050. The improvement phases will be assessed and reported Related projects to be implemented; *Awareness activities on energy use practices * Transition from conventional vehicles to EVs *Energy Efficient Design criteria setting in new buildings *Building insulation works *Solar Power Plant installations in the open areas of the company *Maintenance, repair, and revision works on heating & cooling, ventilation, pressure air, vacuum, aspirators, steam humidifiers, process coolers, treatment devices, transformers, UPS and generators etc. * Renovation on control systems *Substitution of cooling gases and extinguishers * Operation, maintenance, and repair of facilities' technology infrastructure *LED-equipped fixtures, local lighting techniques*

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

The expectations from our suppliers are to comply with all laws and regulations and to manage their business in accordance to the requirements and targets set up for Environmental Management Systems including emission measurements, waste management and water consumption. The response rate and the performance rate are the main indicators of this success. We need to ensure business continuity in the context of climate related topics aligned with Paris Agreement Requirements throughout our company's commitments. This engagement will allow our tier 1 suppliers to ameliorate their own performance as well as cascade their own suppliers. The company will take into account energy efficiency at the procurement stage, with the integration and minimization of logistics activities, emphasis on environmentally friendly technologies in the selection of machinery / equipment.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Target success is measured through the evaluations of the yearly reported carbon footprints.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*2430*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*7000*
Implemented	*5*	*2388.67*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Compressed air

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

127.98

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

26635

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Savings realized from the improvements made in the compressed air system.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Steam Leakage

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

227.49

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

54002

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20833

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Savings realized from the improvements made in the compressed steam systeam

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :B10, B150, B420 Heating system optimization

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

663

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

64228

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Controlling the building heating system.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Commissioning of B135 hot water pump frequency inverter

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

442

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

75398

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50265

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Automatic operation of the pump motor with pressure control.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify :B135 Burner management modernization

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

928.2

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

109823

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

64228

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Renewal of boiler burner system automation.
[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

Turkish Aerospace drives investment in, energy, water, waste and VOCs for all activities generated from buildings and manufacturing processes. It supports and enables deployment of smaller and larger projects, including energy efficiency projects, with short and long-term time horizons.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(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)

Other
☑ Other, please specify :firefighting UAV

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

TUSAŞ contributes to society and the environment by developing projects that enhance disaster response capacity. In this context, aircraft, systems, and services used in forest fires, earthquakes, and other disasters exemplify a responsible approach. AKSUNGUR performs search, rescue, and damage assessment missions during disasters and is deployed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for fire-fighting. TUSAŞ also provides maintenance and repair support for the Ministry's entire fleet of fire-fighting aircraft and helicopters. Future plans include developing an amphibious aircraft and establishing a UAV fleet with high-capacity water-carrying capability for aerial fire suppression. Within the Air Ambulance Service project, 4,180 patients were transported across 15 Provincial Air Ambulance Centers in 2024, with 6,402 flight hours recorded. Under Ministry of Health protocols, 66 flight hours were performed. As of October 2024, the Air Ambulance Aircraft Project has been launched, operated with Redstar Aviation as subcontractor. By 2026, three GÖKBEY helicopters in dual-stretcher ambulance configuration will be commissioned, ensuring 24/7 service even under limited weather conditions.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

6
[Add row]

(7.75) Provide tracking metrics for the implementation of low-carbon transport technology over the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.75.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Aviation

(7.75.2) Metric

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.75.3) Technology

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Technologies for electric and hybrid aircraft, building capacity for the use of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF), producing lighter and recyclable structural parts using composite and additive manufacturing methods, and supporting power systems based

(7.75.4) Metric figure

0

(7.75.5) Metric unit

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(7.75.6) Explanation

TUSAŞ is implementing sustainability projects in line with international standards in accordance with its strategic goals for reducing its carbon footprint. In this context, our primary focus areas include developing technologies for electric and hybrid aircraft, building capacity for the use of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF), producing lighter and recyclable structural parts using composite and additive manufacturing methods, and supporting power systems based on alternative energy sources (hydrogen, solar energy, etc.). These technology topics both reduce the environmental impact of our products and support our carbon-neutral goals in next-generation aerospace technologies. In addition, technologies that TUSAŞ is monitoring and tracking as new technologies emerge are also seen as an important part of our company's long-term sustainability roadmap. In parallel, internal entrepreneurship and innovation programs such as Hangar Kampüs contribute to this roadmap with forward-looking projects. For example, the "PAYIZ" bonding jumper innovation introduces a new coating technology with superior conductivity, tensile strength, and corrosion resistance compared to conventional materials, thereby enhancing efficiency in civil and defense aviation applications. Similarly, the "Monde" hybrid UAV platform integrates solar and hydrogen power to overcome the limitations of short flight durations and high fuel costs, enabling sustainable, long-endurance reconnaissance operations. Finally, the "Gökturan" EDF VTOL UAV system eliminates infrastructure dependency by combining vertical take-off and high-speed flight capability in a single platform, offering energy-efficient versatility in reconnaissance and defense missions without the need for traditional runways. These initiatives strengthen TUSAŞ's alignment with global climate transition targets while fostering a culture of innovation that accelerates the integration of renewable energy, sustainable materials, and circular design into aerospace technologies.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct measurement and monitoring, the data collected from the company's main (master) counter meter, is visualized in a SCADA system called ViewX, by in place flow meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total volume of water withdrawn for the facility located in Ankara Kahramankazan, is measured and monitored regularly. 100% of raw water used is withdrawn from two dams located in Sakarya Basin. (DSI -State Hydraulic Works is responsible from the utilization of all country's water resources). The total volume of water

withdrawn from the dams is brought to Turkish Aerospace with a 5 km pipeline. and enter to the system via master counter meter. Data is measured and systematized to prevent losses from the Water Distribution System. To realize this stage, 265 smart meters were installed in the internal water distribution network of TA. The data collected from the meters is visualized in a SCADA system called ViewX. The measurements and monitoring of a total of 80 buildings, including the production buildings and lodging area, can be seen instantly through this integrated system, where data is kept for the evaluation of consumption trends and reduction target performance

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Source of information Ankara Water and Sewerage Administration (ASKI) is responsible from the utilization of Ankara's water resources. The data is measured and monitored as volume bysource by ASKI. The information is shared via their official link and billing system. The volume is measured by in place-flow-meters and systematized to prevent losses from the Water Distribution System by Turkish Aerospace.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volume of water withdrawn by source for the facility located in Ankara Kahramankazan, is measured and monitored regularly. 100% of water used is withdrawn from the dams located in Sakarya Basin.(DSI -State Hydraulic Works is responsible from the utilization of all country's water resources.) The raw water withdrawn from the dams is brought to Turkish Aerospace with a 5 km pipeline. The volume is measured and systematized to prevent losses from the Water Distribution System. To realize this stage, 265 smart meters were installed in the internal water distribution network of Turkish Aerospace. The data collected from the meters is visualized in a SCADA system called ViewX. The measurements and monitoring of a total of 80 buildings, including the production buildings and lodging area, can be seen instantly through this integrated system, where data is kept for the evaluation of consumption trends and reduction target performance

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

DSI reports via its official link and monitors the water quality of the dams in daily periods. Raw water is treated in water treatment plant of TA for drinking and utility purpose. The quality of treated water is controlled and monitored in TA's laboratories in daily period. The reporting takes place regularly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of water withdrawn for the facility located in Ankara, Kahramankazan is regularly measured and monitored. 100% of water used is withdrawn from the dams located in Sakarya Basin. DSI reports and monitors the water quality of the dams in daily periods. The water withdrawn from the dams is brought to Turkish Aerospace with a 5 km pipeline. Raw water is treated in water treatment plant for drinking and utility purpose. The quality of treated water is controlled in the laboratories of the facility. The daily and monthly controlled parameters are: pH, turbidity, total hardness, SS, color, free chlorine, M- Alkalinity, P-Alkalinity, Fe, Al, NH4, Cd, NO3, NO2, Cl2, Cl, SO4, Cr, Mn, Ni, Cu, O2, F, Zn, Coliform Bacteria. Treatment plant's efficiency evaluation takes place every day. The parameters are under the control of Environment Management and Climate Change Unit. Utility and drinking water quality data is recorded into a corporate database controlled by senior management.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Measurement Turkish Aerospace (TA) measures by flow-meters, monitors and reports total volume of water discharges with the discharge parameter values internally. The parameters: PO4, P, NH4, N, COD.

(9.2.4) Please explain

After being treated in the waste water treatment plants,total volume of treated water is discharged into a stream as receiving river which is under the control of water authorities. Discharge parameters are within the scope of Water Pollution Control Regulation and controls are carried out by ASKİ (Ankara Municipality Waterworks) and Provincial Directorate of Environment. Turkish Aerospace also measures and monitors total volume and the discharge parameter values internally. Samples are taken from the wastewater treatment plant's discharge point once every 2 weeks by the accredited laboratory and analysis parameters are reported according to Water Pollution Control Regulation Table:18.2. In addition, the parameters of the wastewater treatment plant are measured and monitored daily. Data is recorded into a corporate database which is under the control of senior management.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct Measurement Turkish Aerospace (TA) measures by flow-meters, monitors and reports total volume of water discharges by destination with the discharge parameter values internally. The receiving river quality measurement and monitoring process is done 2 times/month

(9.2.4) Please explain

After being treated in the waste water treatment plants, total volume of treated water is discharged into a stream as receiving river which is under the control of water authorities. Discharge parameters remain within the scope of Water Pollution Control Regulation and controls are carried out by ASKİ (Ankara Municipality Waterworks) and Provincial Directorate of Environment. Turkish Aerospace also measures and monitors total discharge volume and the discharge parameter values internally. Samples are taken from the wastewater treatment plant's discharge point once every 2 weeks by the accredited laboratory and analysis parameters are reported according to Water Pollution Control Regulation Table:18.2. In addition, the parameters of the wastewater treatment plant are monitored daily. Data is recorded into a corporate database which is under the control of senior management.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct measurement by flow-meters. Volume by treatment method is measured and monitored within the scope of Water Pollution Control Regulation (Table 18.2) Parameters:PO4, P, NH4, N, COD. We keep detailed records of the discharge treatment level and methods at all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Waste Water generated from Turkish Aerospace operations is pretreated in the industrial treatment plant where neutralization and settling process take place. It is directed to domestic waste water treatment plant where 100% of facility's discharge water is treated. Volume by treatment method is measured and monitored within the scope of Water Pollution Control Regulation (Table 18.2) and controls are carried out by ASKİ (Ankara Municipality Waterworks) and /or Provincial Directorate of Environment. Turkish Aerospace also measures and monitors total volume by treatment method. Treatment plants' efficiency evaluation takes place every day. All results are reported to senior management

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using lab. testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Waste Water generated from Turkish Aerospace operations is pre-treated in the industrial treatment plant where neutralization and settling process take place, than it is directed to domestic waste water treatment plant where 100% of facility's discharge water is treated. Discharge parameters are measured and monitored within the scope of Water Pollution Control Regulation (Table 18.2) and controls are carried out by ASKİ (Ankara Municipality Waterworks) and Provincial Directorate of Environment. Effluent Parameters: PO4, P, NH4, N, COD. Turkish Aerospace also measures and monitors daily, standard effluent parameters internally in its laboratory. Water discharge parameters are monitored by an accredited laboratory 2 times/month. Treatment plants' efficiency evaluation takes place every day

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters at the site level using lab. testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Waste Water generated from Turkish Aerospace operations is pre-treated in the industrial treatment plant where neutralization and settling process take place, than it is directed to domestic waste water treatment plant where 100% of facility's discharge water is treated. Discharge parameters are measured and monitored within the scope of Water Pollution Control Regulation (Table 18.2) and controls are carried out by ASKİ (Ankara Municipality Waterworks) and Provincial Directorate of Environment. Effluent Parameters: PO4, P, NH4, N, COD. Turkish Aerospace also measures and monitors daily, standard effluent parameters internally in its laboratory. Water discharge parameters are monitored by an accredited laboratory 2 times/month. Treatment plants' efficiency evaluation takes place every day.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

It is not a relevant metric for Turkish Aerospace. It is at ambient temperature level. Whether this water aspect is expected to be relevant in the future the company is ready to use measurement methods.

Water consumption – total volume

(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

We measure our water consumption monthly using a water balance which considers water withdrawals and water discharges. Withdrawals and discharges are measured with flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For the purpose to assess consumption trends and reduction targets, water consumption is 100% measured as total volume. In our reporting the term "water consumption" refers to "water withdrawal" which is defined as "the sum of all water drawn into the boundaries of the organization from all sources and not discharged to the same source as destination

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water recovery systems "Degreasing Zero Liquid Discharge- ZLD system" and "Nital Etch and Copper Plating Zero Liquid Discharge-ZLD System " are used to purify and reuse the wastewater generated as a result of the process.

(9.2.4) Please explain

A water recovery system “Degreasing Zero Liquid Discharge- ZLD system” has been installed to purify and reuse the wastewater generated as a result of the process. The water recovery system consists of activated carbon, deionization (anion-cation units), vacuum evaporator and reverse osmosis. The system has been activated in 2022. Another water recovery system “Nital Etch and Copper Plating Zero Liquid Discharge- ZLD system” has been installed to purify and reuse the wastewater generated as a result of the process. The water recovery system consists of vacuum evaporator and reverse osmosis. The system has been activated in 2023. The treated water of domestic treatment plant is stored and used in irrigation in case of need. 41% of domestic water treatment plant's effluent is used for irrigation purpose in 2024.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Every month we take samples from the water which is used in WASH services and sent for analysis in Public Health Laboratories of the region. The water is tested against related parameters like coli-form bacteria, conductivity, pH, odor, turbidity, ammonia.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Turkish Aerospace provides safely managed WASH services to all workers. Water consumption amount for WASH purposes is measured by flow-meters. Every month we take samples from the water which is used in WASH services and sent for analysis in Public Health Laboratories of the region. If there is a non-conformity in the analysis results, we stop using water from that resource, take emergency actions and revise the analysis to see if the actions we have implemented have improved the quality of the water. If the quality is improved and is in the range we commence using the water.
[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1561.93

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

"The total volume of water withdrawn for the facility located in Ankara Kahramankazan is measured by flow meters and continuously monitored. 100% of raw water is withdrawn from two dams located in the Sakarya Basin. (DSI - State Hydraulic Works is responsible for the utilization of all country's water resources). The total

volume of water withdrawn from the dams is transported to Turkish Aerospace through a 5 km pipeline. Data is measured and systematized to minimize potential losses in the Water Distribution System. To achieve this, 265 smart meters were installed in the internal water distribution network of Turkish Aerospace. The data collected from these meters is visualized in a SCADA system called ViewX. Through this integrated system, the measurements and monitoring of a total of 80 buildings, including production facilities and lodging areas, can be instantly tracked. Data is archived for the evaluation of consumption trends and reduction target performance. In the reporting year 2024, the total water withdrawal was 1,561,932 m³, compared to 1,410,615 m³ in 2023, representing an increase of approximately 10.7%. According to our threshold definitions, this change falls within the "about the same" category (0%-10%). The primary drivers of this increase are production growth, expansion of facility activities, and an increase in the FTE population. In the next 5 years, the FTE population is expected to reach approximately 20,000. Therefore, water demand is anticipated to continue increasing. To address this, Turkish Aerospace is planning to invest in advanced water-smart technologies, including Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems and further optimization of the internal distribution network, in order to improve efficiency and mitigate future water risks."

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

192.61

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

"The total volume of treated wastewater is discharged to a stream (receiving water body) under the control of the competent water authorities. Discharge quality is managed in line with the Water Pollution Control Regulation; oversight is carried out by ASKİ and the Provincial Directorate of Environment. Turkish Aerospace also measures and monitors both the discharged volume and parameter values internally; data are recorded in the corporate system and analysis results are submitted to the MoEU&CC online platform. In 2024, the total discharged volume was 189,706 m³, down from 236,037 m³ in 2023—a decrease of 46,331 m³ (~19.6%). According to our internal thresholds, this change is classified as "lower (11%- 30%)". The reduction reflects operational controls and reuse efforts. Looking ahead, without additional measures the increasing FTE (projected ~20,000 within five years) could put upward pressure on discharge volumes. To mitigate this, the company plans to expand water-smart technologies—particularly ZLD and recovery/reuse systems—to keep discharges to a minimum while maintaining regulatory compliance. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 10% about the same 11%- 30% higher or lower over %30: much higher or lower."

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1369.32

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

"The total volume of water consumed at the facility is measured by flow-meters and monitored systematically. All water withdrawn is sourced from two dams located in the Sakarya Basin (under the authority of DSI – State Hydraulic Works). Water is supplied to Turkish Aerospace via a 5 km pipeline, and its distribution across the facility is controlled through 265 smart meters integrated into the internal water distribution network. Data collected are visualized in the SCADA (ViewX) system, allowing real-time monitoring of 80 buildings, including production and lodging areas. These measurements ensure accurate tracking of consumption trends and performance against reduction targets. In 2024, the total consumption was 1,372,226 m³, compared to 1,174,578 m³ in 2023, an increase of 197,648 m³ (~16.8%). According to our internal thresholds, this change is classified as "higher (11%- 30%)". Looking forward, the FTE population is expected to increase to ~20,000 within five years, which may drive higher consumption. To mitigate this, Turkish Aerospace plans to invest in advanced water-smart technologies (e.g., ZLD systems) to enhance efficiency, recovery, and reuse, ensuring sustainable management of water resources. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 10% about the same 11%- 30% higher or lower over %30: much higher or lower."
[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1561.93

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

100.00

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The WRI Aqueduct has been used for water stress areas identification. Türkiye is a water stress country according to the volume of water available per capita /year. The water related risks are assessed for Turkish Aerospace campus located in Sakarya basin. Other country/ region wide data of General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works- DSI and ASKI Information from the official WEB page was studied. It is determined that the campus is established in water stressed areas. According to Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Physical risk quantity in Sakarya Basin; Water Stress is extremely high 80%.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

100% of raw water used is withdrawn from two dams located in Sakarya Basin. (DSI -State Hydraulic Works is responsible for the utilization of all country's water resources and ASKI - Ankara Water and Sewerage Administration has been given the responsibility of water management).

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

100% of raw water used is withdrawn from two dams located in Sakarya Basin. (DSI -State Hydraulic Works is responsible for the utilization of all country's water resources and ASKI - Ankara Water and Sewerage Administration has been given the responsibility of water management).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

100% of raw water used is withdrawn from two dams located in Sakarya Basin. (DSI -State Hydraulic Works is responsible for the utilization of all country's water resources and ASKI - Ankara Water and Sewerage Administration has been given the responsibility of water management).

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

100% of raw water used is withdrawn from two dams located in Sakarya Basin. (DSI -State Hydraulic Works is responsible for the utilization of all country's water resources and ASKI - Ankara Water and Sewerage Administration has been given the responsibility of water management).

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

100% of raw water used is withdrawn from two dams located in Sakarya Basin. (DSI -State Hydraulic Works is responsible for the utilization of all country's water resources and ASKI - Ankara Water and Sewerage Administration has been given the responsibility of water management).

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1561.93

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The total volume of water withdrawn from the dams is brought toTurkish Aerospace with a 5 km pipeline. Data is measured and systematized to prevent losses from the Water Distribution System. To realize this stage, 265 smart meters were installed in the internal water distribution network of Turkish Aerospace. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 10% about the same 11%- 30% higher or lower over %30: much higher or lower.
[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)

192.61

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Wastewater from Turkish Aerospace operations is pre-treated in an industrial plant through neutralization and settling, then fully treated in a domestic wastewater plant. The treated water is discharged into a regulated stream, with discharge parameters remaining within Water Pollution Control Regulation (Table 18.2) limits. Legal controls are performed by ASKI and the Provincial Directorate of Environment, monitoring parameters like PO4, P, NH4, N, and COD. Turkish Aerospace measures these daily in its lab, while accredited labs conduct bi-monthly tests. Daily efficiency evaluations are performed, and ZLD investments help minimize discharges through wastewater recovery and reuse.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not Relevant

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not Relevant

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Not Relevant
[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Turkish Aerospace does not have a tertiary treatment plant. Waste Water generated from Turkish Aerospace's operations is pre-treated in the industrial treatment plant where neutralization and settling process take place, then it is directed to domestic waste water treatment plant where 100% of facility's discharge water is treated.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

192.61

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Turkish Aerospace has secondary treatment in the domestic wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater generated from Turkish Aerospace's operations is pre-treated in the industrial treatment plant where neutralization and settling process take place, than it is directed to domestic waste water treatment plant where 100% of facility's

discharge water is treated. The total volume of treated water is discharged into a stream as a receiving river which is under the control of water authorities. Discharge parameters are measured and monitored within the scope of Water Pollution Control Regulation (Table 18.2- fixed by the authority base on the discharge destination) and controls are carried out by ASKİ (Ankara Municipality Waterworks) and Provincial Directorate of Environment. Standard Effluent Parameters: PO4, P, NH4, N, COD Turkish Aerospace measures and monitors daily, standard effluent parameters internally, in its laboratory. Water discharge parameters are monitored by an accredited laboratory 2 times/ month. The analysis results are submitted to the MoEU&CC's online system Treatment plants' efficiency evaluation takes place every day. The reporting year's figure is lower than the previous year's one.ZLD investments have a crucial impact for recovery and reuse of the wastewater, so the discharges are kept as minimum as possible. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 10% about the same 11%- 30% higher or lower over %30: much higher or lower.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater generated from Turkish Aerospace's operations is pre-treated first in the industrial treatment plant where neutralization and settling process take place. The monitored parameters are Acid, caustic, chrome and caustic sludge, coolant, acid sulfuric, metabisulfite, polymer. The pre-treated wastewater is directed to the domestic treatment plant when the parameters are in the intervals required for efficiency. The pretreated water is directed to domestic wastewater treatment plant where 100% of facility's discharge water is treated. The efficiency of the primary and secondary treatment plants is monitored daily. It is checked by an accredited laboratory. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 10% about the same 11%- 30% higher or lower over %30: much higher or lower.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Turkish Aerospace do not discharge to the natural environment without treatment therefore this destination is not relevant.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Turkish Aerospace do not discharge to a third party without treatment therefore this destination is not relevant.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There is no operation that requires other treatment in Turkish Aerospace's facilities
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.02

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Nitrates and phosphates arise from domestic usage of water in housing and factory areas. According to our sector table 18.2 indicated in Water Polution Control Regulation Nitrite-N and Ammonium-N are monitored by an accredited laboratory two times per month. Also, internal measurements are conducted daily for PO4, P, NH4, N. In the context of Annex X of the EU Water Framework Directive: Cd, Lead, Mercury, Nickel and Cr elements originating from chemical surface treatments are measured by an accredited lab once every 2 months. Also, internal measurements are conducted daily for these elements.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

In TUSAS operational business units are emitting these pollutants. The emissions to water are not affecting any vulnerable communities or water stressed areas. [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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

The company has reviewed all operations via publicly available tools (WRI Aqueduct) to identify the current and future conditions of the basin in which the facility operates. Water availability and water quality at basin level was assessed in the frame of water regulatory works. Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework. Engagement with the employees are: Company water performance and water management approach sharing, information sharing about the water policy. For our business it is very important to fully identify the risks at the operational level. Apart from the stated tools and methods, we also use a company specific risk management approach and also use ISO 14001 system while identifying and assessing water-related risks. To assure the quality of water that is used for drinking and utility purpose raw water is treated in water treatment plant. The quality of treated water is controlled in the laboratories of the facility. The daily and monthly controlled parameters are: pH, turbidity, total hardness, SS, color, free chlorine, M- Alkalinity, P-Alkalinity, Fe, Al, NH4, Cd, NO3, NO2, Cl2, Cl, SO4, Cr, Mn, Ni, Cu, O2, F, Zn, Coliform Bacteria. Treatment plant's efficiency evaluation takes place every day. The water quality data is recorded into a corporate database controlled by senior management. In order to manage the impact of discharges within the facility, samples taken from the wastewater treatment plant's discharge point once every 2 weeks by the accredited laboratory and analysis parameters are reported according to Water Pollution Control Regulation Table:18.2. In addition, the parameters of the wastewater treatment plant are measured and monitored daily. The standard effluent parameters measured internally at Turkish Aerospace's laboratory are PO4, P, NH4, N, COD. Wastewater Treatment Plants' efficiency evaluation takes place every day.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Turkish Aerospace's Water Policy was updated and announced to all employees, tier 1 suppliers and other stakeholders in 2022. In the context of purchasing process, it has been decided by the sustainability committee / CEO to collect data on climate change/water related issues from the suppliers having key impacton purchasing issues. In the context of the Water Policy, the company acts on awareness-raising of its suppliers and other stakeholders. In the second party audits, the compliance of the suppliers is executed. Site Assessment audits were performed only for key suppliers. The Supplier Assessment Questionnaire has been revised in 2022 and applied to suppliers for collecting data on water & energy use and waste& wastewater management system.

[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)

Kahramankazan

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
☑ Sakarya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.081491

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

32.588543

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1561.93

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1561.93

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

192.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

192.61

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

1369.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The FTE increase and the addition of new campus buildings have slightly increased the water withdrawal. The recycled water for irrigation was lower than the previous year.
[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

Turkish Aerospace's water withdrawals-total volumes have been verified by the third-party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Turkish Aerospace's water withdrawals-total volumes by source have been verified by the third party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Turkish Aerospace's water withdrawals-quality by standard water quality parameters have been verified by the third-party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Turkish Aerospace's water discharges -total volumes have been verified by the third party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Turkish Aerospace's water discharges - volume by destination have been verified by the third party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Turkish Aerospace's water discharges -total volumes by final treatment level have been verified by the third party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Turkish Aerospace's water discharges -quality by standard water quality parameters have been verified by the third party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Turkish Aerospace's water consumption have been verified by the third party audit in the scope of the certification process of ISO 14046:2014.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Kahramankazan

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Given that Airbus is a key customer utilizing goods and services produced at our facility, there is a potential impact on Airbus regarding water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Our facility relies on water for various operational processes. Therefore, any water-related risks, such as water scarcity, quality issues, or regulatory changes, could indirectly affect the supply chain and, consequently, Airbus's operations. That can be a disruption in supply process of Airbus and result a revenue decrease.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

2701000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1729270.84

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

It is anticipated that this efficiency will be improved by new investments such as Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems and digital control and monitoring of cooling water conditioning and water distribution system
[Fixed row]

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

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 10-20

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Harmful chemicals subject to Reach Regulation are used in processes for different product parts. The production of the parts is carried out in line with the specs of the customers. It is not possible to change the chemicals used unless the relevant customer makes a request for a change of the recipe. We use a chemical that we have its MDF stating its properties subject to Reach Regulation. However, we do not have a similar documentation for all manufactured parts. For this reason, it is not clear what % of our revenue consists of products containing these substances. if there are less harmful substances which could be substituted for the hazardous substances in our products, we can do the application in the context of production specs. As a case, Instead of a chemical substitution a ZLD supported system was installed in order to eliminate the waste originating from trichloro-ethylene. Alkaline solution containing de-greasing facility was established for another precaution against hazardous chemical usage.
[Add row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

“Digital Control of Cooling Water Conditioning” and“Water Automation System” as Innovation Projects for Water Efficiency

(9.14.4) Please explain

Cooling towers are industrial systems that are commonly used in Turkish Aerospace to provide cooling water for heat ex changers hot presses autoclaves and compressors Currently the conditioning of cooling water is done manually by operators Thus the current operation contains within itself some inefficiencies and it is open to human error Digital control system called 3D TRASAR which is used for light industrial cooling water applications are implemented in order to optimize chemical dosing in cooling towers and eliminate manual operations 3D TRASAR system will be applied to 46 cooling towers of Turkish Aviation 34 of them are closed type and 12 of them are open type cooling towers Near cooling towers will be combined via common collectors and by common pools and the required controller

amount will be optimized and reduced by this method. 8 controllers have been mounted in 2022 and 1 addition has been done in 2023 so there are total of 9 controllers in place. No addition in 2024.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*We plan to increase the quality of our water within the next two years.*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Increase in investment related to reducing water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all direct operations of the company, there are no exclusions.

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

New investment for Grey Water Treatment System is made for one of the newly built buildings in the TA campus. The greywater system is designed to treat water from sinks and return it to the cisterns. therfore the freshwater consumption of the cisterns will be minimized by the implementation of this system. The installation of the system has started in the reporting year and will be in operation by the end of 2025.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

New investment for Grey Water Treatment System is made for one of the newly built buildings in the TA campus. The greywater system is designed to treat water from sinks and return it to the cisterns. therfore the freshwater consumption of the cisterns will be minimized by the implementation of this system. The system cosists of series of filtration stages including al bag filter, automatic activated carbon filter, membrane ultrafiltration, and UV filter. The installation of the system has started in the reporting year and will be in operation by the end of 2025.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Increase in investment related to reducing water pollution

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

12

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

9

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

75

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all direct operations of the company, there are no exclusions.

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

There are 3D TRASAR system will be applied to 46 cooling towers of Turkish Aviation. Near cooling towers will be combined via common collectors and by common pools and the required controller amount will be optimized and reduced by this method. In 2021, 12 of them are purchased and at the end of 2021, 8 of them are installed. In 2022 with the implementation of digital controllers the amount of water lost through blow down is decreased to approximately 5,000 m³. In comparison to 2021 approximately 2,000 m³ of water was saved. So around 2,000 m³ of water is saved in 2022 and this amount of water will not be a load for the treatment system. In 2023, one more 3D TRASAR controller was implemented so total of 9 controllers has been in place. By the end of the repoting year (2024) 36% decrease in blow down is achieved in comparison to year 2021.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Digital control system called 3D TRASAR which is used for light industrial cooling water applications are implemented in order to optimize chemical dosing in cooling towers and eliminate manual operations. There are 3D TRASAR system will be applied to 46 cooling towers of Turkish Aviation. Near cooling towers will be combined via common collectors and by common pools and the required controller amount will be optimized and reduced by this method. In 2021, 12 of them are purchased and at the end of 2021, 8 of them are installed. In 2022 with the implementation of digital controllers the amount of water lost through blow down is decreased to approximately 5,000 m³. In comparison to 2021 approximately 2,000 m³ of water was saved. So around 2,000 m³ of water is saved in 2022 and this amount of water will not be a load for the treatment system. In 2023, one more 3D TRASAR controller was implemented so total of 9 controllers has been in place. By the end of the repoting year (2024) 36% decrease in blow down is achieved in comparison to year 2021.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Increase in investment related to reducing water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

67

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all direct operations of the company, there are no exclusions.

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

In 2022, water recovery system "De-greasing Zero Liquid Discharge- ZLD system" has been installed in, to purify and reuse the wastewater generated as a result of the process. In the reporting year another water recovery system "Nital Etch and Copper Plating Zero Liquid Discharge- ZLD system is installed and established. There is a plan to implement a ZLD system for the future Titanium process investment. In our water policy it is stated that water resources will be protected with sustainable practices to ensure effective use of water. By this means, in our recent investments that consume a lot of water (such as chemical surface applications processes) we invest in water recovery systems to lower the freshwater consumption. Also, we have a PR.FAC.20.057T - Water Resources Management and Effective Use Procedure that supports the company investing in water recovery systems.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In 2022, water recovery system "De-greasing Zero Liquid Discharge- ZLD system" has been installed in, to purify and reuse the waste water generated as a result of the process The water recovery system to be operated at the facility consists of activated carbon, de-ionization (anion-cation units), vacuum evaporator and reverse osmosis. In the reporting year another water recovery system "Nital Etch and Copper Plating Zero Liquid Discharge - ZLD system is installed and established. This water recovery system consists of vacuum evaporator and reverse osmosis Technologies. There is a plan to implement a ZLD system for the future Titanium process investment.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(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

Reasonable Assurance

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

CDP-verification-template_Tusaş.pdf

Row 2

(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

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☑ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Water-related standards

☑ Other water verification standard, please specify :ISO 14046:2014, ISO 17029:2019

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

Reasonable Assurance

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

Tusaş_14046 Doğrulama Raporu en-tr.pdf
[Add row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Enterprise Development Manager

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[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:

☑ No