Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Doğan Group operates across a vast geographical area and forms strategic partnerships with international groups in order to ensure the efficiency of operations. Thanks to our value-focused approach to investments, Doğan Group is a responsible investment holding that aims to extend its positive impact around the world. We strive for a better future by developing long-term solutions in our regions of operation and transforming our investments with this vision in mind. Doğan Group companies play a pioneering role across a wide variety of sectors in which they operate, including energy, industry, fuel retail, financial services, internet & entertainment, automotive, tourism, and real estate. Aiming for global success in production and trade, we deliver our products and services across a vast geographical area. We also support employment in Turkey by directly providing jobs to 8,180 people as of 2022.

Sustainability is, and will remain, our key value and we believe that we must develop comprehensive solutions to global and local challenges together. We understand that ensuring a healthy future means protecting the environment, and our value-focused perspective drives us to make a positive impact. In our efforts to meet these challenges, we invest in areas that will add value in the future. Our Sustainability Policy is at the core of our corporate governance system and we share it with every individual and organization that joins us on our journey, from employees to suppliers, customers and business partners. To highlight the impact, we are generating for a low-carbon economy and are committed to making clean energy accessible to all, we design innovative systems and service platforms to promote sustainable energy production in our energy business.

Our Group company, Galata Wind, as one of Türkiye's leading renewable energy producers, continues its investments towards achieving its goal of reaching an installed capacity of 550 MW by 2025. While the work on the Taşpınar Hybrid Solar Power Plant continues, investments to increase the capacity of the Wind Power Plant, also located in Taşpınar, began in 2022. In addition, Galata Wind continued to expand its portfolio this year by purchasing the Alapınar WPP (Wind Power Plant) project in Muğla. In line with its growth strategy, Galata Wind will make a major contribution to Türkiye's transition to renewable energy by obtaining 45 million

USD in financial support from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

The completed project will add an additional 9 MW to our existing capacity. Beyond that, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has allocated USD 45 million to support Galata Wind's capacity increase in renewable energy, which along with its other planned investments, will help the company realize its projections to save 80,000 tons of CO_2 emissions per year by generating approximately 150,000 MWh more renewable electricity annually. In addition, Sustainalytics, the world's leading ESG rating organization, rated Galata Wind A.Ş. as "Low Risk" with a score of 19.9 in its ESG risk report.

In our Automotive Trade & Marketing sector, we are transforming our product portfolio for a low-carbon economy by introducing fully electric vehicles (SUVs, Scooters) and charging solutions to the market.
In our Industry & Trade sector, Sesa Ambalaj continues to grow by its new and sustainable packaging products while exporting 40% of its production thanks to its commitment to research, development, and innovation. Sesa took significant steps, especially in R&D and achieved significant results during the year. Sesa also devised and implemented a detailed maintenance plan to reduce its electricity and natural gas consumption.

In our financial services sector, Doğan Investment Bank, 100% owned by Doğan Group, started its operations as of 2021. The Bank adopted the sustainability vision of the group within the scope of the Doğan Impact Plan and prioritized compliance with international sustainability standards in its loan policies. It aims to contribute to the green transformation of Turkish companies and to mediate the provision of resources from national and international markets due to the obligations brought by the EU Green Deal.

Apart from these direct & business model-related contributions from our sectors to clean technologies, we are actively engaged with carbon efficiency due to our commitments covered in our long-term vision: “Doğan Impact Plan”. “Doğan Impact Plan” focuses on the areas of “investing in our planet”, “investing in an inclusive society” and “investing in the future”, with each impact area serving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. We integrated this plan into the business processes of all our companies. One of the major commitments of “Investing in our planet” pillar is to be carbon neutral in our operations (Scope-1+2) covering all our sectors.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Turkey

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

TRY

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain

Downstream

Other divisions

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	TRADOHOL91Q8

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	Climate-related issues are governed by the highest level of ownership at Doğan Holding by the Board Chair. The Sustainability Committee, operating under the Board of Directors, is the authority responsible for sustainability and climate-related issues. Our Board Chair monitors the progress of our Sustainability Committee closely. With the leadership of our Board Chair, the Board of Directors considers climate-related issues when reviewing and guiding our business strategy, major plans of action, risk management policies, annual budgets, and budget plans as well as, setting our performance objectives, monitoring implementation and performance, and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions, and divestitures. This indicates the importance of climate-related issues & our affiliated management approach in the sectors we operate
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Our CEO is among the other members of the board who has direct responsibility for sustainability & climate-related issues at Doğan Holding. Our CEO drives the efforts of the group companies by leading the group-level Executive Committee & our board-level Sustainability Committee, where he carries any progress related to our climate change management efforts directly to the Board.
Director on board	An independent director on the board is responsible for sustainability and climate-related issues at Doğan Holding. This particular member of the board provides consultation and drives the vision of the board related to climate-related issues from a global perspective.
Board-level committee	The work, performance, and practices of Doğan Holding within the scope of sustainability priorities are managed at the highest level by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the overarching Doğan Holding Sustainability Policy. As part of our efforts to effectively manage and promote our sustainability approach and practices throughout the Doğan Group, the Doğan Holding Sustainability Committee commenced its activities in 2022. The Sustainability Committee operates under the oversight of the Board of Directors with the aim of defining the Holding's sustainability strategy in the environmental, social, and corporate

	governance domains, ensuring coordination among Group companies, and implementing, monitoring, and auditing sustainability policies, targets, and practices in these areas.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	Climate-related issues are raised on the agenda of the board with scheduled meetings. They are integrated into governance mechanisms such as reviewing and guiding strategy, major plans of action, risk management policies, business plans and sustainability policies. We monitor the implementation & performance of our corporate climate-related objectives. Also, oversight of major capital expenditures, acquisitions & divestitures considering climate change are raised to the agenda of the board with scheduled meetings.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	We've two board members who have competence on sustainability-related issues. They are not specifically competent on climate-related issues and we plan to address this need within the next two years.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The work, performance, and practices of Doğan Holding within the scope of sustainability priorities are managed at the highest level by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the overarching Doğan Holding Sustainability Policy. As part of our efforts to effectively manage and promote our sustainability approach and practices throughout the Doğan Group, the Doğan Holding Sustainability Committee commenced its activities in 2022. The Sustainability Committee operates under the oversight of the Board of Directors with the aim of defining the Holding's sustainability strategy in the environmental, social, and corporate governance domains, ensuring coordination among Group companies, and implementing, monitoring, and auditing sustainability policies, targets, and practices in these areas.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment

Row 1	Yes	We are actively engaged in combating with climate change due to our commitments covered in our long-term vision: “Doğan Impact Plan”. “Doğan Impact Plan” focuses on the areas of “investing in our planet”, “investing in an inclusive society” and “investing in the future”, with each impact area serving UN’s Sustainable Development Goals. We integrated this plan into the business processes of all our companies. One of the major commitments of “Investing in our planet” pillar is to be carbon neutral in our operations (Scope-1+2) covering all our sectors by 2030 (with the baseline year of 2019). Following the execution & implementation of Doğan Impact Plan this year, we've started to form the KPIs of our climate target. These KPIs takes part in our corporate performance system and incentivize the progress of our employees starting from C-level and cascading to lesser positions.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in absolute emissions
Energy efficiency improvement
Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Following the execution & implementation of Doğan Impact Plan this year, KPIs of our climate target are being defined. These KPIs take part in our corporate performance system and incentivize the progress of our CEO related to our emission reduction target.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives provided to employees for meeting relevant climate-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) within Doğan Holding's Doğan Impact Plan can play a significant role in driving the implementation of the company's climate commitments and facilitating its climate transition plan. These incentives serve as motivators and rewards for employees who actively contribute to achieving climate-related goals, fostering a culture of engagement, responsibility, and innovation within the organization.

By linking incentives to climate-related KPIs, Doğan Holding encourages employees to actively participate in the company's climate initiatives and embrace sustainable practices. These incentives can take various forms, such as financial bonuses, recognition programs, or career development opportunities, providing tangible benefits that recognize employees' efforts in advancing the company's climate objectives.

The provision of incentives not only incentivizes individual employees but also creates a collective sense of ownership and shared responsibility towards climate action within Doğan Holding. It encourages collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the adoption of best practices among employees across different departments and levels of the organization.

Moreover, incentives contribute to building a positive organizational culture around sustainability and climate resilience. They reinforce the value of climate-conscious behaviors and encourage employees to integrate sustainability considerations into their daily work routines. As employees strive to meet climate-related KPIs, they may adopt energy-saving practices, promote waste reduction, engage in responsible resource management, or actively participate in sustainability initiatives, all of which contribute to the company's climate transition plan.

Furthermore, the provision of incentives can act as a catalyst for innovation and creativity in finding climate-friendly solutions within Doğan Holding. It encourages employees to think critically, propose new ideas, and drive continuous improvement in environmental performance. The incentives can stimulate the development and implementation of innovative projects, technologies, and processes that align with the company's climate commitments, promoting a culture of forward-thinking and adaptive responses to climate challenges.

Entitled to incentive
Director on board

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)
Reduction in absolute emissions
Energy efficiency improvement

Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Following the execution & implementation of Doğan Impact Plan this year, KPIs of our climate target are being defined. These KPIs take part in our corporate performance system and incentivize the progress of our CEO related to our emission reduction target.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives provided to employees for meeting relevant climate-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) within Doğan Holding's Doğan Impact Plan can play a significant role in driving the implementation of the company's climate commitments and facilitating its climate transition plan. These incentives serve as motivators and rewards for employees who actively contribute to achieving climate-related goals, fostering a culture of engagement, responsibility, and innovation within the organization.

By linking incentives to climate-related KPIs, Doğan Holding encourages employees to actively participate in the company's climate initiatives and embrace sustainable practices. These incentives can take various forms, such as financial bonuses, recognition programs, or career development opportunities, providing tangible benefits that recognize employees' efforts in advancing the company's climate objectives.

The provision of incentives not only incentivizes individual employees but also creates a collective sense of ownership and shared responsibility towards climate action within Doğan Holding. It encourages collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the adoption of best practices among employees across different departments and levels of the organization.

Moreover, incentives contribute to building a positive organizational culture around sustainability and climate resilience. They reinforce the value of climate-conscious behaviors and encourage employees to integrate sustainability considerations into their daily work routines. As employees strive to meet climate-related KPIs, they may adopt energy-saving practices, promote waste reduction, engage in responsible resource management, or actively participate in sustainability initiatives, all of which contribute to the company's climate transition plan.

Furthermore, the provision of incentives can act as a catalyst for innovation and creativity in finding climate-friendly solutions within Doğan Holding. It encourages employees to think critically, propose new ideas, and drive continuous improvement in environmental performance. The incentives can stimulate the development and implementation of innovative projects, technologies, and processes that align with the company's climate commitments, promoting a culture of forward-thinking and adaptive responses to climate challenges.

Entitled to incentive

Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Reduction in absolute emissions
Energy efficiency improvement
Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Following the execution & implementation of Doğan Impact Plan this year, KPIs of our climate target are being defined. These KPIs take part in our corporate performance system and incentivize the progress of our CEO related to our emission reduction target.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives provided to employees for meeting relevant climate-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) within Doğan Holding's Doğan Impact Plan can play a significant role in driving the implementation of the company's climate commitments and facilitating its climate transition plan. These incentives serve as motivators and rewards for employees who actively contribute to achieving climate-related goals, fostering a culture of engagement, responsibility, and innovation within the organization.

By linking incentives to climate-related KPIs, Doğan Holding encourages employees to actively participate in the company's climate initiatives and embrace sustainable practices. These incentives can take various forms, such as financial bonuses, recognition programs, or career development opportunities, providing tangible benefits that recognize employees' efforts in advancing the company's climate objectives.

The provision of incentives not only incentivizes individual employees but also creates a collective sense of ownership and shared responsibility towards climate action within Doğan Holding. It encourages collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the adoption of best practices among employees across different departments and levels of the organization.

Moreover, incentives contribute to building a positive organizational culture around sustainability and climate resilience. They reinforce the value of climate-conscious behaviors and encourage employees to integrate sustainability considerations into their daily work routines. As employees strive to meet climate-related KPIs, they may adopt energy-saving practices, promote waste reduction, engage in responsible resource management, or actively participate in sustainability initiatives, all of which contribute to the company's climate transition plan.

Furthermore, the provision of incentives can act as a catalyst for innovation and creativity in finding climate-friendly solutions within Doğan Holding. It encourages employees to think critically, propose new ideas, and drive continuous improvement in environmental performance. The incentives can stimulate the development and implementation of innovative projects, technologies, and processes that align with the company's climate commitments, promoting a culture of forward-thinking and adaptive responses to climate challenges.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

Investor Relations Director

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Our Investor Relations Director is responsible for taking part in BIST Sustainability Index assured via their performance card. Taking part in the aforementioned Index requires fulfillment of several climate-related tasks and upon fulfillment of this responsibility, they are incentivized with a monetary reward.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives provided to employees for meeting relevant climate-related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) within Doğan Holding's Doğan Impact Plan can play a significant role in driving the implementation of the company's climate commitments and facilitating its climate transition plan. These incentives serve as motivators and rewards for employees who actively contribute to achieving climate-related goals, fostering a culture of engagement, responsibility, and innovation within the organization.

By linking incentives to climate-related KPIs, Doğan Holding encourages employees to actively participate in the company's climate initiatives and embrace sustainable practices. These incentives can take various forms, such as financial bonuses, recognition programs, or career development opportunities, providing tangible benefits that recognize employees' efforts in advancing the company's climate objectives.

The provision of incentives not only incentivizes individual employees but also creates a collective sense of ownership and shared responsibility towards climate action within Doğan Holding. It encourages collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the adoption of best practices among employees across different departments and levels of the organization.

Moreover, incentives contribute to building a positive organizational culture around sustainability and climate resilience. They reinforce the value of climate-conscious behaviors and encourage employees to integrate sustainability considerations into their daily work routines. As employees strive to meet climate-related KPIs, they may adopt energy-saving practices, promote waste reduction, engage in responsible resource management, or actively participate in sustainability initiatives, all of which contribute to the company's climate transition plan.

Furthermore, the provision of incentives can act as a catalyst for innovation and creativity in finding climate-friendly solutions within Doğan Holding. It encourages employees to think critically, propose new ideas, and drive continuous improvement in environmental performance. The incentives can stimulate the development and implementation of innovative projects, technologies, and processes that align with the company's climate commitments, promoting a culture of forward-thinking and adaptive responses to climate challenges.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment

Short-term	0	1	Our short-term horizon is defined as 1 year which covers our OPEX and CAPEX plan in our annual financial budgets.
Medium-term	1	3	Medium-term is defined as 1-3 years which covers a time horizon parallel to the review & revision of our business strategy.
Long-term	3	10	Time horizon ranging from 3-10 years is considered as long term in our corporate system.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

The substantive financial/strategic impact is related with the risk rate level and defined according to probable/expected financial loss. In the calculation of substantive financial & strategic impact, we considered parameters related to constant amounts of financial impact.
As Doğan Group operates across various sectors, our substantive financial impact figures differ between our sectors & group companies. This is due to the fact, different sectoral risks pose varying substantive financial impacts. Considering this fact, our group level **definition of substantive financial impact** is accepted as **equal and higher as 10% of corporate capital per our affiliated group company.**
That's why we put all group companies on a weighting scale. For the risks with a high score, we also include the share of the Company's size in our total asset size.
To identify the most material risks we perform detailed risk analysis by sectors, compare global trends and conduct peer analysis in the relevant sectors. Risks are determined under categories such; financial, operational, strategic, reputational, legal, cyber and natural disaster. The Risk Committee, The Board and Executive Committee are aware of the material risks and take them into account on their short, medium, and long term strategic plans.
In our risk inventory, climate risks are categorized under natural disaster category. Climate related negative reputation risks may have a substantive impact on our stakeholders' concerns resulting with a loss in profitability and market value. In our risk rating methodology, each risk is rated considering its possibility, effect and also based on the extent of our subsidiaries and/or relevant operations.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Doğan Holding's operations cover a wide scope from developing products and services that create value for the lives of its stakeholders to the evaluation, mitigation or elimination of the impacts resulting from its investments. The comprehensive perspective resulting from its responsible investor holding approach requires developing products and services in various sectors from renewable energy projects supporting a low carbon economy to the strengthening of the local development. These initiatives contribute to the solution of the problems whose importance are also emphasized in the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Parallel to this mindset, Doğan Holding's risk management approach included in the scope of its transparent, fair and accountable corporate governance structure enables the Holding & group companies to evaluate and manage risks on our operational & strategic risks.

We're in the process of embedding climate-related risks into our overall risk management system in accordance with TCFD's climate-related risks definition. By this process current risk management practices of the Holding is being reviewed. During this review climate-related issues are also taken into account and will be fully integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes in the following reporting years.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Considering current regulatory risks in terms of climate-related issues is crucial for Doğan Holding's climate-related risk assessments due to several key reasons. Firstly, regulatory frameworks related to climate change are continuously evolving and becoming more stringent. Failure to comply with these regulations may result in financial penalties, reputational damage, and potential legal consequences. By incorporating relevant regulatory risks into their assessments, Doğan Holding can identify potential compliance gaps and proactively implement measures to ensure adherence to the changing legal landscape.

		Secondly, addressing climate-related risks in line with relevant regulations helps to maintain a competitive advantage. As governments worldwide increasingly prioritize sustainability and enact stricter environmental regulations, companies that are ahead of the curve in managing climate risks can position themselves as leaders in their industry. By integrating regulatory risks into their assessments, Doğan Holding can identify opportunities for innovation, cost savings, and resource optimization, ensuring they remain resilient and adaptable in a rapidly changing business environment. Furthermore, considering regulatory risks demonstrates Doğan Holding's commitment to environmental responsibility and sustainable business practices. It enhances stakeholder trust, including investors, customers, and communities, by showcasing proactive efforts to mitigate climate-related risks. Aligning with regulations also strengthens the company's social license to operate and supports its long-term viability in a world increasingly focused on environmental sustainability. In addition, as our operations are expanding, any design and renovation activity related to our existing and qualifying buildings (offices etc.) will have to meet minimum requirements related to the Regulation on Energy Performance in Buildings. This may cause additional costs to our operations. Apart from this, Regulatory Framework on "Monitoring GHG Emissions" may impact the international borrowing capacity of our group companies. These are planned to be considered in our prospective climate-related risk assessments.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Considering emerging regulations in terms of climate-related issues is essential for Doğan Holding's climate-related risk assessments for several key reasons. Firstly, emerging regulations often signify an impending shift in the regulatory landscape. By proactively identifying and analyzing emerging regulations, Doğan Holding can anticipate future compliance requirements and strategically plan for potential changes. This enables the company to stay ahead of regulatory developments and minimize potential disruptions to its operations. Secondly, addressing emerging regulatory risks demonstrates Doğan Holding's commitment to staying at the forefront of sustainability practices. By actively monitoring and incorporating emerging regulations into their risk assessments, the company can proactively identify areas for improvement and innovation. This allows Doğan Holding to adapt its strategies and operations to align with evolving environmental standards, positioning the company as a leader in sustainable practices and gaining a competitive advantage.

		Moreover, considering emerging regulations helps Doğan Holding manage potential reputational risks. Stakeholders, including investors, customers, and the public, increasingly value companies that proactively address climate-related challenges. By incorporating emerging regulations into its risk assessments, Doğan Holding can demonstrate its forward-thinking approach and commitment to mitigating climate risks, enhancing its reputation and fostering stakeholder trust. Lastly, being aware of emerging regulations allows Doğan Holding to identify potential opportunities for business growth and innovation. New regulations may create markets for renewable energy, energy efficiency solutions, and other sustainable technologies. By staying informed and aligning its risk assessments with emerging regulations, the company can position itself to capitalize on these opportunities, fostering sustainable growth and contributing to a low-carbon economy. In addition, a possible carbon tax and emission trading system is considered to bring along risks and opportunities on different scales all along our value chain. Other possible risks related to emerging regulations are also under evaluation and will be included in our risk taxonomy.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Considering the impact of technology advancements in climate-related risk assessments is vital for Doğan Holding for several key reasons. Firstly, technology plays a significant role in mitigating climate risks and promoting sustainability. Innovations in renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon capture, and other areas offer opportunities for Doğan Holding to reduce its environmental footprint and enhance operational efficiency. By incorporating the potential benefits and risks associated with emerging technologies into their risk assessments, the company can identify opportunities for adopting and implementing sustainable technologies effectively. Secondly, technology can help Doğan Holding stay ahead of regulatory requirements and industry standards. As governments and international bodies increasingly prioritize climate action, technology often plays a pivotal role in meeting emission reduction targets and sustainability goals. By monitoring and assessing emerging technologies relevant to its operations, Doğan Holding can proactively align its strategies with future regulatory expectations, reducing the risk of non-compliance and ensuring long-term sustainability. Furthermore, technology can enhance transparency and data-driven decision-making in climate-related risk assessments. Advancements in

		data analytics, remote sensing, and monitoring technologies provide valuable insights into environmental impacts and performance metrics. By leveraging these technologies, Doğan Holding can collect accurate and real-time data, track progress towards sustainability targets, and identify potential risks and opportunities more effectively. In addition, technology-related risks are relevant and always included when our operations are considered. Since we're operating in various locations with our group companies throughout Turkey and abroad, rise of mean temperatures will cause additional costs for the upgrade of our current air conditioning systems with more energy-efficient ones. Apart from that, the need for upgrading our current manufacturing structure with lower emission components parallel to our 2030 net-zero target will require technological investments which will result in CAPEX increase.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Considering legal risks in climate-related risk assessments is critical for Doğan Holding for several key reasons. Firstly, legal frameworks related to climate change are evolving rapidly, and compliance with these regulations is essential to avoid legal repercussions. By integrating legal risks into their risk assessments, Doğan Holding can identify potential areas of non-compliance, assess associated risks, and take proactive measures to ensure adherence to environmental laws and regulations. This helps the company mitigate potential financial penalties, legal liabilities, and reputational damage. Secondly, legal risks are interconnected with financial risks. Non-compliance with climate-related regulations can lead to financial consequences, such as fines, legal settlements, and increased operational costs. By considering legal risks in their risk assessments, Doğan Holding can evaluate potential financial impacts, assess the adequacy of financial provisions, and allocate resources appropriately to address compliance requirements. This supports the company's financial resilience and stability in the face of changing legal landscapes. Furthermore, integrating legal risks helps Doğan Holding maintain a positive reputation and stakeholder trust. In an era of increased transparency and public scrutiny, companies are expected to demonstrate responsible environmental practices. By proactively addressing legal risks, Doğan Holding can showcase its commitment to environmental responsibility, sustainability, and legal compliance. This enhances the company's reputation, strengthens relationships with stakeholders, and supports its social license to operate. Moreover, considering legal risks in climate-related risk assessments

		allows Doğan Holding to stay ahead of emerging legal trends and anticipate future regulatory requirements. By monitoring legal developments, engaging with relevant industry associations and legal experts, and actively evaluating the legal landscape, the company can proactively adapt its strategies and operations to comply with future regulations. This positions Doğan Holding as a responsible industry leader and reduces the likelihood of legal challenges or regulatory enforcement actions.
Market	Relevant, always included	Considering market risks in climate-related risk assessments is crucial for Doğan Holding for several key reasons. Firstly, market dynamics are increasingly influenced by sustainability considerations, with a growing demand for environmentally responsible products and services. By incorporating market risks into their risk assessments, Doğan Holding can identify potential shifts in consumer preferences, emerging market trends, and changing competitive landscapes. This enables the company to proactively adapt its business strategies, product offerings, and operational practices to align with evolving market demands, ensuring its competitiveness and long-term viability. Secondly, market risks associated with climate change can impact supply chains, resource availability, and cost structures. Physical risks such as extreme weather events, resource scarcity, or disruptions in supply chains due to climate-related impacts can pose significant challenges to business operations. By evaluating market risks, Doğan Holding can identify vulnerabilities, diversify suppliers, enhance resilience, and implement contingency plans to minimize potential disruptions and maintain business continuity. Furthermore, market risks related to climate change can have financial implications. Changes in market conditions, such as shifting investor preferences, evolving regulatory frameworks, or carbon pricing mechanisms, can affect investment decisions, access to capital, and the overall financial performance of the company. By considering market risks in their risk assessments, Doğan Holding can assess the financial impacts, adjust investment strategies, and explore opportunities for sustainable financing and green investment options. Moreover, incorporating market risks allows Doğan Holding to seize business opportunities arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy. The growing demand for clean energy, sustainable infrastructure, and eco-friendly technologies presents avenues for innovation, new revenue streams, and strategic partnerships. By proactively evaluating market risks and trends, the company can position itself to capitalize on these opportunities and gain a competitive advantage in emerging green markets.

Reputation	Relevant, always included	Considering reputation risks in climate-related risk assessments is crucial for Doğan Holding for several key reasons. Firstly, reputation is a valuable intangible asset that can significantly impact the company's relationships with stakeholders, including customers, investors, employees, and the general public. Climate-related issues have gained considerable attention, and companies are increasingly scrutinized for their environmental practices. By incorporating reputation risks into its risk assessments, Doğan Holding can proactively identify potential actions or incidents that may harm its reputation and take preventive measures to mitigate those risks. Secondly, reputational damage can have far-reaching consequences, affecting customer trust, brand value, and market perception. Negative publicity related to environmental violations, unsustainable practices, or inadequate response to climate change can lead to decreased customer loyalty and potential loss of business. By considering reputation risks, Doğan Holding can implement robust sustainability strategies, communicate transparently with stakeholders, and demonstrate its commitment to responsible environmental practices. This helps protect and enhance the company's reputation, fostering trust and maintaining positive relationships with customers, investors, and the wider community. Furthermore, reputation risks are closely tied to regulatory compliance and social expectations. Non-compliance with environmental regulations or failure to meet stakeholder expectations for sustainability can result in reputational damage. By incorporating reputation risks into its risk assessments, Doğan Holding can ensure compliance with environmental standards, align its practices with evolving societal expectations, and proactively address potential reputational challenges. This demonstrates the company's commitment to sustainability and positions it as a responsible corporate citizen.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Considering acute physical risks in climate-related risk assessments is crucial for Doğan Holding for several key reasons. Firstly, acute physical risks are immediate and tangible consequences of climate change, such as extreme weather events, natural disasters, and other climate-related emergencies. By incorporating acute physical risks into their risk assessments, Doğan Holding can identify vulnerabilities in their infrastructure, operations, and supply chains, and develop strategies to mitigate potential impacts. Secondly, acute physical risks can lead to disruptions in business operations, supply chains, and critical infrastructure. Severe weather events like hurricanes, floods, or wildfires can cause power outages,

		damage property, and interrupt transportation systems. By assessing acute physical risks, Doğan Holding can identify critical dependencies, implement contingency plans, and enhance resilience to minimize potential disruptions and maintain business continuity. Furthermore, acute physical risks can have significant financial implications. Costs associated with damage repair, business interruption, and insurance premiums may increase in the face of more frequent or intense climate-related events. By considering acute physical risks in their risk assessments, Doğan Holding can evaluate the financial impacts, assess insurance coverage adequacy, and allocate resources for risk mitigation measures to reduce potential losses. Moreover, incorporating acute physical risks allows Doğan Holding to prioritize employee safety, well-being, and emergency response preparedness. Climate-related emergencies can pose risks to the health and safety of employees, particularly those working in vulnerable locations or sectors. By assessing acute physical risks, the company can develop robust emergency response plans, implement safety protocols, and provide necessary training to protect employees and ensure their well-being during climate-related events.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Considering chronic physical risks in climate-related risk assessments is crucial for Doğan Holding for several key reasons. Firstly, chronic physical risks refer to the long-term and gradual impacts of climate change, such as sea-level rise, changing precipitation patterns, and increased temperature. By incorporating chronic physical risks into their risk assessments, Doğan Holding can assess potential impacts on their infrastructure, operations, and supply chains over the long term. Secondly, chronic physical risks can lead to increased operational costs and decreased efficiency. For example, changing precipitation patterns can affect water availability, impacting agricultural production or water-intensive industrial processes. Rising temperatures can strain cooling systems, impacting energy consumption and costs. By considering chronic physical risks, Doğan Holding can identify potential resource constraints, adapt their operations, and implement sustainable practices to enhance efficiency and mitigate cost impacts. Furthermore, chronic physical risks can affect supply chains and resource availability. Climate change-induced shifts in ecosystems, agricultural productivity, or the availability of raw materials can impact sourcing strategies and disrupt supply chains. By assessing chronic physical risks, Doğan Holding can identify vulnerable areas and dependencies in their supply chains, diversify sourcing options, and

		establish resilient partnerships to ensure a secure and reliable supply of resources. Moreover, chronic physical risks can have reputational implications. Customers, investors, and the public increasingly expect companies to address climate change and its impacts. Failure to adapt to chronic physical risks can lead to reputational damage and loss of stakeholder trust. By considering chronic physical risks in its risk assessments, Doğan Holding can develop sustainable strategies, demonstrate resilience, and communicate its commitment to addressing climate-related challenges, thereby protecting and enhancing its reputation.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation

Shifts in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

In a transition to a low carbon economy, failing to meet the expectations of consumers (e.g., our B2B customers) may lead to decrease in our revenues. In the upcoming reporting years, we are planning to calculate case related financial impact figures of increased customer concern and assess it to indicate the cost of management.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are in the process of calculating case related financial impact figures of increased customer concern and assess it to indicate the cost of management.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

EU Green Deal aims to prevent climate change and to leave sufficient resources for future generations. It is also an enormous transition project that envisages the ambitious transformation of the EU economy on the axis of this climate change goal. The ultimate target of the Green Deal is to ensure that EU becomes a "carbon neutral" (zero emission) continent by 2050. Considering all the policies and enablers of the Green Deal including circular economy to just adjustment mechanism, sustainable finance

action plan to Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, one can easily predict that Turkish economy and trade with EU will be affected in a great deal of ways. One of the most important one is Carbon Border Adjustment in which companies that export raw materials, intermediate products or final products to the EU may be subject to some form of carbon tax for the products they export pursuant to a carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) to be introduced by the Commission by 2023. Some of our group companies may be exposed to carbon tax in the upcoming alterations of CBAM due to their export to EU.
We're in the process of assessing the financial impact of this particular carbon pricing related risk which is relevant for some of our companies.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We're in the process of assessing the financial impact of this particular carbon pricing related risk which is relevant for some of our companies.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

All weather-related risks associated with climate change

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Humanity is facing physical risks of climate change ranging from acute risks like hurricanes, floods, wildfires as well as chronic risks such as extreme heat, drought, pandemics etc. These risks may lead to financial losses in case of physical damage to our assets, increased operational expenses and etc.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We're in the process of assessing the financial impact of this particular climate-related risks.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description

There is statistical evidence that global demand for renewable energy use increases year on year since 1970s. The trend shows that there is a 9.6% increase in renewable energy in 2022 as demand for all other fuels declined (IEA). The primary driver was an almost 8% growth in electricity generation from renewable sources. Long-term contracts, priority access to the grid, and continuous installation of new plants underpinned renewables growth despite lower electricity demand, supply chain challenges, and construction delays in many parts of the world. Renewable electricity generation in 2022 expanded by 8% in 2022, reaching almost 320 GW.

Appearing among the priority targets of all institutions and organizations around the world today, the transition to renewable energy has become an essential prerequisite for a sustainable world. The fact that approximately 83% of the energy generation capacity that commenced operations all over the world in 2022 had been renewable energy, is regarded as a quite remarkable development. This record growth also demonstrates how resilient the renewable energy sector is despite the ongoing energy crisis.

Striving to foster a clean future Galata Wind, one of the subsidiaries of Doğan Holding, invests in sustainable energy sources and generates 100% renewable energy through its Gold Standard and VCSceriied wind and solar power plants all over Turkey. The

Company also designs solar energy systems to be placed on the rooftops of residences, schools, workplaces, gas stations, and production facilities of those individuals and establishments who intend to generate their own energy

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

647,070,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

As and evidence of increasing global trend to renewable electricity Galata Wind Enerji A.Ş. ensured a revenue of 1,187.27mio TRYs in 2022(540.2 mio TRYs in 2021) fiscal year with an increase of 119.78% (647.07 mio TRYs approximately) in comparison to 2021.

Galata Wind, as a 100% renewable source, environmentally conscious electricity producer, reduces approximately 400,000 tons of carbon emissions annually. With a total installed capacity of 269 MW, Galata Wind's goal is to reduce Turkey's energy dependency by utilizing renewable energy sources effectively and become a reliable and sustainable clean electricity provider for the country. As one of Turkey's leading renewable energy producers, Galata Wind continues its investments to reach a capacity of 550 MW by the year 2025. The company aims to achieve this by increasing capacity in its existing power plants, acquiring RES (Wind Energy Plant) and GES (Solar Energy Plant) projects operating domestically, participating in YEKA (Renewable Energy Source Area) tenders initiated by the government, applying for storage-based electricity production capacities, and acquiring or developing small and medium-sized energy plants abroad, all focused solely on renewable energy investments.

In line with this strategy, the development works for the Taşpınar Hybrid Solar Power Plant are ongoing, and the capacity expansion investment for the Wind Energy Plant in Taşpınar has started in 2022. Furthermore, Galata Wind continues to strengthen its portfolio by acquiring the Alapınar RES project in Muğla. In alignment with its growth strategy, Galata Wind has taken an important step towards supporting Turkey's transition to renewable energy by obtaining 45 million US dollars financing from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Conducting regular research related to global renewable electricity outlook.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient modes of transport

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The automotive industry in Türkiye was quite vibrant in 2022 due to developments in the Turkish economy as well as the global dynamics of the sector, national factors, and changes to the tax system. Though the harsh effects of the supply chain crisis, as felt throughout 2021, partially decreased in the last quarter of 2022, it still left its mark. The Russia-Ukraine war and the resulting conditions added to the supply problems; and many factories could not produce between February and June due to China's zero Covid policy, further constraining the supply of parts and vehicles. In July, an additional 19% customs duty was added to electric vehicles imported from a group of countries including China and the US, affecting the competitiveness of vehicles coming from these countries. The impact of global trends on the Turkish market continues as it has in the past. Exponentially increasing its market share every year, the BEV (battery electric vehicle) segment achieved a similar performance this year, more than doubling its share from a year ago. Similarly, SUV sales surpassed sedan sales, the traditional leader, for the first time in Turkish automotive history. The decline in sales of diesel-powered vehicles continued, with the market dominated by gasoline and hybrid-powered vehicles. The market share decrease of diesel engines, which started in 2019, continued in 2022, decreasing to 17.4% with 103,311 units (2021: 110,523 units, 19.7% share). Gasoline engines continued to grow, although at a slower rate, with their share increasing to 69% at 408,920 units in 2022 (2021: 373,600 units, 66.5% share). Hybrid engines, which are seen as the first stage of electrification, continued to grow, reaching a share of 10.9% (64,387 units) in 2022 (2021: 49,493 units, 8.8% share). Electric cars, on the other hand, continued to grow rapidly, reaching a share of 1.3% with 7,733 units (2021: 2,846 units, 0.5% share).Due to this trend, we're expanding our lower emission vehicle portfolio (i.e., hybrid & full electric) in our automotive retail company "Doğan Trend". This will result in increased revenues due to increased demand for products and services.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We're in the process of assessing the financial impact of this particular climate-related opportunity.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Our business strategy is directly linked with our sustainability vision & strategy "Doğan Impact Plan". One of the major objectives of Doğan Impact Plan is becoming carbon neutral in operations (Scope 1+2) of our group companies as of 2030. We monitor the implementation & performance of Doğan Impact Plan's targets including the afformentioned climate target annually starting in the financial planning phase of our group companies. We review and guide our business strategy, major plans of action, risk management practices and business plans with this state in mind. In addition to this, major capital expenditures, acquisitions & divestitures are considered by our executives in compliance with our climate target directly linked to our business strategy.
Although our strategy has been influenced by the possible impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, it is not yet tested with science based climate facts (e.g., 1.5°C degree pathways, scenario analysis etc.) We're accelarating our efforts to align Doğan Impact Plan's climate target with science based criteria and develop a solid transition plan in the upcoming reporting years.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	Although our strategy has been influenced by the possible impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, it is not yet tested with science based climate facts (e.g., 1.5°C degree pathways, scenario analysis etc.) We're accelarating our efforts to use relevant climate scenarios (both quantitative and qualitative) to inform and deepen our understanding on long-term impact of climate change on our business.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Increased awareness about climate change and its effects are driving consumer behaviour in today's world. Independent from any sector, consumers' demand for low carbon products and services see an incremental increase for the past years. Under these circumstances, Doğan Holding is accelerating its efforts to transform its product and services portfolio of group companies to meet the needs of customer demands and strengthen its position as an enabling actor for a transition to a low carbon economy.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	As Doğan Holding impacts various sectors and their affiliated stakeholders, it's obvious that there are multiple, embedded climate-related risks and opportunities all along our investment and value chain. Effective identification and assessment of related risks will bring along opportunities like increased revenue due to increased market share by the enabling effect of new and innovative products and services.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We're investing in R&D activities to mitigate/adapt to climate change as of today in various sectors we operate. Transition to a low carbon economy will bring along new means of technological & financial tools. This will create opportunities to develop new and innovative products and services to the market.
Operations	Yes	As climate risks and opportunities are considered through the lens of our operations, electricity and fuel consumption related to our activities are the main components of interest. Renewable electricity production in our energy generation sector and procurement of green energy in our group companies are critical aspects of our portfolio.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments	Our financial planning process is influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities at varying levels ranging from revenues, direct costs, capital expenditures, capital allocation to acquisitions and divestments. Regarding Direct costs/ CAPEXs/ Capital allocation: We monitor the implementation & performance of Doğan Impact Plan's climate target annually starting in the financial planning phase of our group companies. Climate-related actions defined by our group companies in the financial planning phase are also assessed in terms of their possible climate mitigation impacts (CO2e) alongside with their financial metrics (e.g., direct costs, ROI). By the help of this approach actions are assessed with a 2-dimensional approach. Actions with greater impact in terms of climate mitigation are prioritized. This prioritization paves the way to channel our investments directly to low carbon business models. Direct costs, capital expenditures, capital allocation associated with our prioritized actions in terms of combating climate change till the end of 2024 is approximately 625 mio TRYs. Regarding Revenues: We're trying to increase the portion of our revenues generated from our low carbon products and services. One of the main contributors of our low carbon revenue performance is our energy utilities company Galata Wind, as a 100% renewable source, environmentally conscious electricity producer, reduces approximately 400,000 tons of carbon emissions annually. With a total installed capacity of 269 MW, Galata Wind's goal is to reduce Turkey's energy dependency by utilizing renewable energy sources effectively and become a reliable and sustainable clean electricity provider for the country. As one of Turkey's leading renewable energy producers, Galata Wind continues its investments to reach a capacity of 550 MW by the year 2025. The company aims to achieve this by increasing capacity in its existing power plants, acquiring RES (Wind Energy Plant) and GES (Solar Energy Plant) projects operating domestically, participating in YEKA (Renewable Energy Source Area) tenders initiated by the government, applying for storage-based electricity production capacities, and acquiring or developing small and medium-sized energy plants abroad, all focused solely on renewable energy investments. As a company that generates 100% renewable energy-based electricity, as and evidence of increasing global trend to renewable electricity Galata Wind Enerji A.Ş. ensured a revenue of 1,187.27mio TRYs in 2022(540.2 mio TRYs in 2021) fiscal year with an increase of 119.78% (647.07 mio TRYs approximately) in comparison to 2021.

		Regarding acquisitions and divestments: Group level investment committee considers sustainability and climate-related dimensions of new business and manage acquisitions and divestments with these approach in mind.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

20,394.65

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

28,343.38

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48,738.03

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

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

13,979.57

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

18,275.48

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

100

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

99.7948214156

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C-OG4.2d

(C-OG4.2d) Indicate which targets reported in C4.1a/b incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

This question is not relevant for our oil & gas activities since **we operate only as a fuel retailer** in downstream section of oil & gas value chain.

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

No

C4.3d

(C4.3d) Why did you not have any emissions reduction initiatives active during the reporting year?

As Doğan Holding, we acknowledge that during the reporting year, we did not have systematic emissions reduction initiatives in place despite experiencing an increase in our business output. This growth in our operations and subsequent rise in emissions can be attributed to our focus on meeting increased demands and expanding our operations to meet market needs. Our primary priority during this period was to ensure the scalability and efficiency of our processes to support our growing business, which may have overshadowed the immediate implementation of emissions reduction initiatives.

However, we recognize the importance of emissions management and are committed to addressing this aspect of our operations. Moving forward, we understand the need to develop a structured approach to monitor and track our emissions, setting specific reduction targets, and implementing initiatives to minimize our environmental impact. We aim to align our sustainability objectives with our business strategy and prioritize emissions reduction as an integral part of our long-term planning.

Our intention is to integrate emissions reduction measures into our future sustainability plans, focusing on energy-efficient practices, exploring renewable energy sources, optimizing operational processes, and implementing monitoring systems to drive continuous improvement. We acknowledge the significance of systematically addressing our emissions, and we are actively working to develop a comprehensive emissions reduction strategy that aligns with our business goals and supports our commitment to environmental sustainability.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify

Own taxonomy

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify

Solar PV & Wind Power Installations

Description of product(s) or service(s)

One of the main contributors to our climate change performance is Galata Wind, which has a total installed capacity of 269 MW as of 2022, consisting of wind and solar power plants. As a company that generates 100% renewable energy-based electricity, Galata Wind ensures a decrease of approximately 400,000 tonnes of GHG emissions (CO2e) per annum with its electricity production capacity of approximately 500,000 MWh.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

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

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

1 MWh of electricity generated.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Turkey Electricity Grid's 2021 emission factor (tonnes of CO2e per MWh of electricity generated) = 0.477

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

Use stage

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

369,675

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

369,675 tonnes of CO2e is avoided due to annual zero carbon (PV & Wind use/generation stage) electricity generated compared to conventional electricity generation (average emission of 1 MWh electricity generated in Turkey (2021 TR Grid Emission Factor)).

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

3.2

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

This question is not relevant for our oil & gas activities since **we operate only as a fuel retailer in downstream section of oil & gas value chain.**

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

No, this is not relevant to our operations

C-OG4.7b

(C-OG4.7b) Explain why you do not conduct LDAR or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions, and whether you have a plan to do so from your oil and gas production activities.

This question is not relevant for our oil & gas activities since **we operate only as a fuel retailer in downstream section of oil & gas value chain.**

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization’s efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

This question is not relevant for our oil & gas activities since **we operate only as a fuel retailer in downstream section of oil & gas value chain.**

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Çelikhalat was taken out of the boundary.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

This divestment has been completed at the end of the 2021 reporting year. Therefore there have been changes in terms of Scope 1 + 2 emissions. In the previous reporting year, Scope 1 + 2 emissions were reported to be 47, 220.3 metric tons CO2e. Now, the current number is 27,888.41, and the calculations relevant to this metric (C6.10, C7.9a etc.) were done using the new value.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because we have not evaluated whether the changes should trigger a base year recalculation	Yes, Çelikhalat is not within the scope anymore, but this does not warrant a base year recalculation because Çelikalat was within our operations in the base year which contributed to our emissions.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,394.65

Comment

Our base year Scope 1 Emissions is the consolidated value of our group companies' Scope 1 emissions for the YE2019.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28,343.38

Comment

Our base year Scope 2 Emissions is the consolidated value of our group companies' Scope 2 emissions for the YE2019. We purchase electricity from the main grid. Turkish Electricity Grid's RECs certification, - direct contracts (low-carbon, renewable etc.) - residual mix totals attributes are not available and that's why our market-based Scope 2 emissions are same as our location-based Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28,343.38

Comment

Our base year Scope 2 Emissions is the consolidated value of our group companies' Scope 2 emissions for the YE2019. We purchase electricity from the main grid. Turkish Electricity Grid's RECs certification, - direct contracts (low-carbon, renewable etc.) - residual mix totals attributes are not available and that's why our market-based Scope 2 emissions are same as our location-based Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods is not calculated for base year (2019).

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products is not calculated for base year (2019).

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream) is not calculated for base year (2019).

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream) is not calculated for base year (2019).

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13,979.57

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We purchase electricity from the main grid. Turkish Electricity Grid's RECs certification, - direct contracts (low-carbon, renewable, etc.) - residual mix totals attributes are not available and that's why our market-based Scope 2 emissions are same as our location-based Scope 2 emissions.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

18,275.48

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

18,275.48

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

109.5

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Scope 3: Business Travel is the consolidated calculation of our group companies' flight data (passenger.km) (domestic short-haul flights, medium-range flights (up to 4000kms), international flights).

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,102.11

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Scope 3: Employee Commuting is the consolidated calculation of our group companies' commute data (personnel shuttles, buses and taxi travels of employees).

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.0000008242

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

32,255.05

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

39,132,896,430

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

15

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Data from the past year: Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 28,833.81 metric tons CO2e, revenue was 16,921,000,000 and the intensity figure was 0.0000017040251758. There is a substantial increase in revenue, and emissions from the past year did not change significantly. Therefore, the intensity figure has decreased. Our global combined Scope 1 and 2 has increased to 32,255.05 and total revenue has increased to 39,132,896,430. Therefore, the intensity figure has decreased.

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Thousand barrels of crude oil/ condensate

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

0

% change from previous year

0

Direction of change

No change

Reason for change

This question is not relevant to our oil & gas activities since we operate only as a fuel retailer in the downstream section of the oil & gas value chain.

Comment

This question is not relevant to our oil & gas activities since we operate only as a fuel retailer in the downstream section of the oil & gas value chain.

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division

Downstream

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0

Details of methodology

This question is not relevant to our oil & gas activities since we operate only as a fuel retailer in the downstream section of the oil & gas value chain.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	13,706.96	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	22.53	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	131.5	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category

Other (please specify)

No emissions

Value chain

Downstream

Product

Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This question is not relevant to our oil & gas activities since we operate only as a fuel retailer in the downstream section of the oil & gas value chain.

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Turkey	13,861

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Fleet	7,937.4
Refrigerants	142.68
Generators	35.54
Heating/Process	4,378.69
Fire extinguishers	1,336.14
Gas transformers	30.55

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	18,275.48	18,275.48

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) 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)
Electric - cooling	5,546.53	5,546.53
Electric - other	10,300.71	10,300.71

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Doğan Dış Ticaret ve Mümessillik A.Ş.

Primary activity

Other professional services

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

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.96

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

31.31

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

31.31

Comment

Subsidiary name

Doğan Yayınları Yayıncılık ve Yapımcılık Ticaret A.Ş.

Primary activity

Print publishing

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

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
284.14

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
147.57

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
147.57

Comment

Subsidiary name
Doğan Gayrimenkul Yatırımları ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Primary activity
Real estate services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,105.42

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23.56

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23.56

Comment

Subsidiary name

Doğan Burda Dergi Yayıncılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş.

Primary activity

Print publishing

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

ISIN code - equity

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

TRADOBUR91D3

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35.05

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

48.4

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

48.4

Comment

Subsidiary name

Doğan Trend Otomotiv

Primary activity

Automobiles

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

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,056.1

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

478.3

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

478.3

Comment

Subsidiary name

Galata Wind Enerji A.Ş.

Primary activity

Energy services & equipment

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

ISIN code - equity

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

TREGWIN00014

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69.83

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

233.71

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

233.71

Comment

Subsidiary name

Aytemiz Akaryakıt Dağıtım A.Ş.

Primary activity

Oil & gas marketing & retailing

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

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,243.94

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

2,819.33

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

2,819.33

Comment

Subsidiary name

Ditaş Doğan Yedek Parça İmalat ve Teknik A.Ş.

Primary activity

Other vehicle equipment & systems

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

ISIN code - equity

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

TRADITAS91H8

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,807.93

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6,282.15

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6,282.15

Comment

Subsidiary name
Sesa Ambalaj ve Plastik Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş.

Primary activity
Plastic products

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,624.97

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7,737.57

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7,737.57

Comment

Subsidiary name

Doğan Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Primary activity

Banks

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

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86.54

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

62.19

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

62.19

Comment

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	0	
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	0	0	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	0	

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption				
Other emissions reduction activities				
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	4,305.65	Increased	15.41	Data this year: Scope 1+ 2 emissions =

				32255.05 tCO2e Data last year: Scope 1+ 2 emissions = 27949.4 tCO2e Change (%) = [32255.05 - 27949.4] / 27949.4 = 15.41
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	10,273.52	10,273.52
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		0	42,118.67	42,118.67
Total energy consumption		0	89,154.88	89,154.88

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

Comment

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

Comment

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
21,477.18

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
21,477.18

Comment

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

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
110.61

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
110.61

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
29,779.82

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
29,779.82

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Turkey

Sourcing method
Other, please specify

On-site self consumption of electricity generated from renewable sources (wind & solar) for our group company "Galata Wind"

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind and Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify

Own generation amounts of wind & solar plants

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Turkey

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42,118.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

42,118.67

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-OG9.3a

(C-OG9.3a) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	0

C-OG9.3b

(C-OG9.3b) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil	0	This question is not relevant to our oil & gas activities since we operate only as a fuel retailer in the downstream section of the oil & gas value chain.
Other feedstocks	0	This question is not relevant to our oil & gas activities since we operate only as a fuel retailer in the downstream section of the oil & gas value chain.
Total	0	This question is not relevant to our oil & gas activities since we operate only as a fuel retailer in the downstream section of the oil & gas value chain.

C-OG9.3c

(C-OG9.3c) Are you able to break down your refinery products and net production?

No

C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields	0	0	0	
Exploration of new natural gas fields	0	0	0	
Expansion of existing oil fields	0	0	0	
Expansion of existing natural gas fields	0	0	0	

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	

C-OG9.7

(C-OG9.7) Disclose the breakeven price (US$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid/ share buybacks.

0

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

surdurulebilirlik-raporu-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 160 - 163

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

surdurulebilirlik-raporu-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 160 - 163

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

surdurulebilirlik-raporu-2022.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 160 - 163

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

As Doğan Holding, we ensure effective stakeholder engagement in our activities by developing collaborations with different stakeholder groups, particularly with nongovernmental organizations. These initiatives are designed within a framework that complies with the group's sustainability mindset, contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals, and meets the current needs of the society. We engage with partners such as Global Compact Turkey Network, Business Council for Sustainable Development Turkey (BCSD Turkey), Turkish Industry and Business Association (TUSIAD).

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

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

The sustainability approach adopted by Doğan Holding has a great impact on the multidimensional value creation in its activities. We develop products and services that make the lives of its stakeholders easier, contributing to the increase of social welfare and development of the country. The approach adopted by the group is based on a long-term and integrated management philosophy. Keeping the sustainability approach at the center of its business strategy, Doğan Holding performs its activities with an integrated and long-term perspective.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

Renewable energy generation: Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) Renewable Energy Support Mechanism / Feed-in-Tariff (YEKDEM)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

Turkey

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Doğan Holding recognizes the importance of renewable energy in addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development. In line with this commitment, we actively collaborate with the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) and participate in the Renewable Energy Support Mechanism/Feed-in-Tariff (YEKDEM) program.

The collaboration with EMRA and participation in YEKDEM highlight our dedication to leveraging renewable energy sources and contributing to the transition towards a low-carbon economy. Through this partnership, we engage in a supportive regulatory framework that encourages the development and deployment of renewable energy projects.

By participating in YEKDEM, we not only contribute to the national renewable energy targets but also demonstrate our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impacts of climate change. This collaboration enables us to access incentives and support mechanisms that facilitate the implementation of renewable energy projects, fostering the growth of clean energy generation within our operations.

Through our involvement in YEKDEM, we actively contribute to the diversification of the energy mix, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and promote the utilization of sustainable energy sources. This aligns with our broader sustainability goals and supports the transition towards a more environmentally friendly and resilient energy sector.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

surdurulebilirlik-raporu-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

The entire document.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	UN Global Compact	As Doğan Holding, we are proud to be a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). Our involvement in this esteemed initiative reflects our steadfast commitment to corporate

		sustainability and responsible business practices. Being a member of UNGC allows us to join hands with a global network of companies, organizations, and stakeholders who share our vision of advancing sustainable development goals and promoting ethical conduct in the business world. As a member of UNGC, we wholeheartedly embrace the ten universally accepted principles set forth by the initiative. These principles guide our actions in areas such as human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, and anti-corruption practices. By upholding these principles, we demonstrate our unwavering dedication to conducting business in an ethical and sustainable manner, contributing to a better world for all. Our involvement in UNGC also provides us with the opportunity to actively participate in events, initiatives, and working groups focused on various sustainability topics. By engaging in these platforms, we can contribute to shaping global sustainability agendas, fostering partnerships for collective action, and creating meaningful change. Through our participation, we amplify our impact and play a role in addressing the pressing global challenges we face. As a responsible member, we diligently submit our annual Communication on Progress (COP) report to UNGC, ensuring transparency and accountability. This report highlights our ongoing sustainability efforts, progress, and challenges, allowing stakeholders to assess our commitment to sustainable business practices. Overall, our membership in UNGC demonstrates our deep-rooted dedication to sustainability, responsible conduct, and active participation in a global movement towards a more sustainable and inclusive world. By upholding the UNGC principles and engaging in its activities, we reaffirm our role as responsible corporate citizens, contributing to the realization of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Sustainability-related issues along with biodiversity (as it is highly interlinked with climate and water) are governed by highest level ownership at Doğan Holding by the Board Chair. Sustainability Committee, operating under the Board of Directors, is the authority responsible for sustainability and biodiversity-related issues. Our Board Chair monitors the progress of our Sustainability Committee closely. With the leadership of our Board Chair, Board of Directors considers biodiversity-related issues when reviewing and guiding our business strategy, major plans of action, risk management policies, annual budgets, and budget plans as well as, setting our performance objectives, monitoring implementation and performance, and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions, and divestitures. This indicates the importance of biodiversity-related issues & our affiliated management approach in the sectors we operate. Our CEO has one of the other members on the board who has the direct responsibility for sustainability & biodiversity-related issues at Doğan Holding. Our CEO drives the efforts of the group companies by leading the group level Executive Committee & our board-level Sustainability Committee, where he carries any progress related to our biodiversity management efforts directly to the Board. In addition to these, an independent director on board is responsible for sustainability and biodiversity-related issues at Doğan Holding. This particular member of the board provides consultation and drives the vision of the board related to biodiversity-related issues from a global perspective.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer - CFO, Member of Executive Committee	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms