



KAZANCI HOLDİNG



AKSA SUSTAINABILITY BULLETIN

AUGUST 2026



NEWS FROM AKSA

**AKSA POWER GENERATION'S
CHANGZHOU PRODUCTION
FACILITY EARN'S GREEN
FACTORY TITLE**

**AKSA NATURAL GAS PUBLISHES
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GRID SAFETY AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION TOGETHER**

AKSA POWER GENERATION'S CHANGZHOU PRODUCTION FACILITY EARNS GREEN FACTORY TITLE

Aksa Power Generation's production facility in Changzhou, China, has been awarded the 2026 Green Factory title by the Changzhou Municipal Government. The recognition formally acknowledges the facility's work in sustainable production practices and environmental performance.



The Green Factory programme is designed to promote efficient use of resources in production processes, reduce energy consumption, manage environmental impacts and expand the adoption of sustainable manufacturing practices. Through the initiatives it has implemented, the Changzhou Production Facility met the assessment criteria and qualified for the 2026 Green Factory title.

Aksa Power Generation manages its quality, environmental, occupational health and safety, and energy management efforts through integrated management systems. Through clean production practices, energy efficiency initiatives and a continuous improvement approach, the company aims to both reduce environmental impacts and increase operational efficiency.

The title earned by the Changzhou Production Facility demonstrates that the company's sustainable production approach is also taking root in its international operations. Efforts to use resources more efficiently, reduce emissions and expand low-carbon production practices continue in line with the company's sustainability goals.



AKSA NATURAL GAS PUBLISHES ITS FIRST INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT

Aksa Natural Gas has published its first Integrated Annual Report. The report brings together the company's activities, operational performance and sustainability initiatives throughout 2025.



The report covers Aksa Natural Gas's activities in the financial, operational, environmental, social and governance areas. By the end of 2025, the company was serving 8.4 million subscribers across 30 provinces and 375 districts and towns, and had extended its total network length to 71,205 kilometers.

2025 was also a significant year for growth. With the addition of the distribution companies in Bursa and Kayseri, as well as AGDAŞ, which operates in Sakarya, Aksa Natural Gas strengthened its position as Türkiye's leading natural gas distribution company and Europe's fourth largest.

Sustainability Highlights from the Report:

- The use of natural gas instead of coal helped avoid approximately 16.64 million metric tons of CO₂ emissions.

- The electricity consumption of 208 offices was matched with YEK-G (Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin) certificates, neutralizing Scope 2 emissions.
- The Carbon Emission Calculation and Reduction Project was completed across all regions.
- In collaboration with Ecoding, 201,000 seed balls were sown using ecoDrone technology.
- Training on sustainability, the environment and climate change reached 2,014 employees.
- The "Accessible Aksa" app reached 76,733, users while the "Can Yoldaşı" (Companion for Life) project reached 8,362 users.
- R&D efforts on biomethane and alternative gases continued.

The first Integrated Annual Report presents Aksa Natural Gas's operational growth, sustainability initiatives and goals for the period ahead together in one place.



FIRAT EDAŞ SUPPORTS GRID SAFETY AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TOGETHER

Firat EDAŞ, the regional electricity distribution company, is carrying out maintenance and renewal work to ensure a safe and uninterrupted energy supply, while also implementing practices to protect natural habitats. As part of these efforts, grid infrastructure is being strengthened alongside measures that help protect wildlife.



The company continues its maintenance and renewal activities across the grid, particularly to reduce the impact of seasonal and severe weather conditions. These efforts aim to increase the resilience of the energy infrastructure and support continuity of service.

Advanced insulation techniques and bird-protection equipment used in field applications help make the interaction between the electricity grid and wildlife safer. In this way, measures to protect birds are supported alongside ongoing energy transmission and distribution activities. Addressing grid safety and wildlife conservation together is an important element of a sustainable energy infrastructure approach.

Planned outages are implemented when necessary to ensure the safety of life and property, and subscribers can access information about maintenance work through the company's digital channels. Maintenance and renewal activities are carried out in a way that supports safe, uninterrupted energy service while also taking environmental impacts into account.



AKSA ELECTRICITY SUPPORTS THE TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

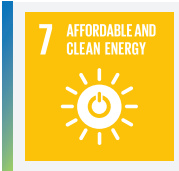
Aksa Electricity sold more than 4,852 TWh of renewable energy certificates in 2025 to support its customers' use of renewable energy. The initiative contributes to companies' goals of reducing the carbon footprint associated with their electricity consumption.



Renewable energy certificates are among the instruments that verify that the electricity consumed was generated from renewable sources. These certificates allow businesses to support their commitments to renewable energy use while taking an important step toward their sustainability goals.

Through the renewable energy certificates it offers, Aksa Electricity aims to contribute to its customers' low-carbon transformation processes. Practices aimed at reducing the environmental impact of growing energy demand also support the wider adoption of renewable energy across the business world.

The certificate sales carried out by Aksa Electricity contribute to supporting renewable energy sources while also helping to advance the transition toward a lower-carbon energy future.



KAZANCI HOLDING AND GROUP COMPANIES RECEIVE GREAT PLACE TO WORK® CERTIFICATION

Kazancı Holding and seven companies within the group have qualified for Great Place to Work® certification. The certifications confirm that the companies' practices in employee experience and corporate culture were formally recognized following an international assessment process.



The Great Place to Work® programme operates as an international platform that evaluates employees' workplace experience and corporate culture. Following the assessment, Kazancı Holding and seven companies within the group were certified.

Certification is awarded based on assessments of employees' perceptions of trust, collaboration, inclusion and belonging. The results obtained are regarded as an indicator of the human resources practices carried out across the group companies and of an employee-centered corporate culture.

Kazancı Holding and its group companies continue their practices supporting employee development, while also continuing efforts to strengthen a shared workplace culture.



POLICY OF THE MONTH

GLOBAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT POLICY



We Listen Together, We Create Value Together.

As we work toward our global goals, we maintain open, transparent and reliable communication with all our stakeholders, and shape our global methods and channels according to the local priorities and expectations of the countries where we operate.

WE THINK GLOBALLY,
ACT LOCALLY



We take into account the differing needs and stakeholder priorities of the countries where we operate, and shape our engagement approaches according to local conditions.

WE DEVELOP
SOLUTIONS TOGETHER



We develop partnerships with our stakeholders around shared goals and adopt an inclusive and responsive approach toward local communities.

WE UNDERSTAND OUR
STAKEHOLDERS



We identify → analyze → prioritize → and build an engagement strategy.

We periodically review our stakeholder maps in line with changing needs and conditions.

WE MANAGE OUR
IMPACTS



We are committed to preventing, mitigating and, where necessary, remediating the potential harm our activities may cause to stakeholders.

WE MAINTAIN TWO-WAY
COMMUNICATION



Through surveys, site visits and feedback mechanisms, we listen to our stakeholders and work to understand and meet their expectations.

Strong Stakeholder Relationships Are the Foundation of Sustainable Value.



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT HIGHLIGHTED IN HIMALAYAN FLOOD DISASTER

Following a flood disaster in Nepal that claimed the lives of hundreds of people, scientists have pointed out that climate change is increasing the risk of glacier-related disasters in the Himalayas. Experts assess that the effects of rising temperatures on glaciers and glacial lakes could lead to similar events occurring more frequently in the future.



Fotoğraf: Prabin RanabhatAFP

The flood, which occurred in Nepal's Rasuwa region near the border with China, is reported to have followed an avalanche triggered by glacial fragments in the mountainous area. While investigations into the exact cause continue, scientists agree that rising temperatures in the region are increasing the pressure on glacier systems.

According to experts, climate change is accelerating glacier melt in the Himalayas while contributing to the growth of glacial lakes and making disasters caused by glacier collapse more destructive. In such events, particularly in narrow valleys, the very short interval between the collapse and the resulting flood increases the risk of loss of life and property.

Scientists note that if the global rise in temperature continues, events such as glacier collapse and glacial lake outburst floods could become more frequent. The recent disaster in Nepal is regarded as a current example of the effects of climate change on natural systems in mountainous regions.

Similar events in previous years in Peru, Nepal, Bhutan and Russia have shown that glacier-related disasters can cause serious loss of life and property, and experts emphasize the importance of strengthening monitoring systems and climate action efforts in order to reduce these risks.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



EXTREME HEAT IS DEEPENING GENDER INEQUALITY

According to an assessment published by UN Women Turkey, extreme heat, one of the effects of the climate crisis, is making existing social inequalities more visible. Women and girls in particular can be more affected by heatwaves in terms of health, care burdens, access to water and economic conditions.



Extreme heat is regarded not only as an environmental problem but also as a social risk area. According to UN Women, in addition to biological differences, poverty, care responsibilities, working conditions and inequalities in access to services cause women and girls to be more heavily affected by heat events.

High-risk groups include, in particular, older women, pregnant women, those with chronic illnesses, and women living in communities with limited access to safe water. A lack of access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation conditions and the need to fetch water from long distances can further increase the impact of heatwaves.

UN Women also notes that extreme heat increases care responsibilities, and that women working in the informal economy may face greater difficulty accessing protective workplace measures. Research indicates that high temperatures may be associated not only with economic losses but also with an increase in cases of violence against women and domestic violence.

Experts highlight the importance of addressing climate change adaptation policies through a gender lens. Developing solutions that take into account the needs of women and girls is emphasized as playing a critical role in reducing the social impacts of the climate crisis.

Source: UN Women Turkey, The Effects of Extreme Heat and the Climate Crisis on Women and Girls (August 27, 2026).



TÜRKİYE PUBLISHES EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEM REGULATION

The implementation principles for the Emissions Trading System (ETS), which will be one of the key tools in helping Türkiye reach its climate targets, have entered into force through a regulation published in the Official Gazette. Prepared by the Presidency of Climate Change, the regulation establishes the legal and institutional framework for Türkiye's carbon market.



The regulation sets out the core rules governing emission caps, greenhouse gas emission permits, the allocation of allowances, market operation, and monitoring, reporting and verification processes. It also brings the existing greenhouse gas emissions monitoring provisions together under a single piece of legislation.

Introduced in line with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions Target, the system is expected to encourage the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, accelerate the transition to low-carbon production technologies and support the green transformation. The ETS is also expected to become one of the key tools helping Türkiye meet its emission reduction targets under the Paris Agreement.

Designed to be compatible with the EU Emissions Trading System, the regulation contributes to meeting Türkiye's international climate commitments while also marking the beginning of a new phase that will support companies' green transformation processes.



DROUGHT DEEPENS IN EUROPE AS WATER LEVELS FALL ON THE DANUBE

The European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) has drawn attention to the impact of the ongoing drought and record heat across Europe on water resources. According to an assessment published in August, river flows in many parts of the continent have fallen below normal levels, with the Danube experiencing some of its lowest levels in recent years.



According to the JRC's assessment, a lack of rainfall combined with prolonged heatwaves has intensified drought conditions, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe. Soil moisture has declined across many regions, and river water volumes have also dropped significantly.

The low water levels seen on the Danube, one of Europe's most important inland waterways, are directly affecting river transport. In some stretches, vessels have reportedly had to reduce their carrying capacity, and the decline in water levels is said to be putting pressure on transport and trade.

The report also emphasizes that the drought's impact is not limited to rivers alone, but also extends to agricultural production and natural ecosystems. It notes that the risk of wildfires has increased in various parts of Europe due to extreme heat and drying vegetation.

Experts note that the heatwaves and drought events seen more frequently in recent years are among the signs of the changing climate conditions in Europe. The low water levels observed on the Danube are regarded as one of the most visible consequences of this change.

Source: European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), Worsening drought and record heat grip Europe, fuelling extraordinary wildfires and extremely low river flows (August 12, 2026).



COP31 ANTALYA'S THEMATIC DAYS ANNOUNCED: 12 DAYS, 12 PRIORITIES

The United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP31) will be held in Antalya from November 9 to 20, 2026. The thematic day programme announced by the COP31 Presidency aims to dedicate each day of the conference to a different priority area of climate action, bringing negotiations and implementation-focused work together around specific themes.



The programme approaches climate action not solely from the perspective of emission reduction, but through interconnected topics such as energy, finance, urbanization, technology, nature conservation and social development. In this way, governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and international organizations will be able to explore cooperation opportunities around shared themes.

The World Leaders' Climate Action Summit, the conference's highest-level session, will be held on November 11–12. Bringing together heads of state and government, the summit is expected to strengthen political commitment toward global climate goals and build momentum for implementing existing pledges. The first day of the Leaders' Summit will run alongside the "Zero Waste" theme, and the second day alongside "Resilient Cities and the Built Environment."

Thematic programme by day

- **November 9** — Food, Agriculture and Health
- **November 10** — Energy and Transport
- **November 11** — Zero Waste – Leaders' Summit, Day 1
- **November 12** — Resilient Cities and the Built Environment – Leaders' Summit, Day 2
- **November 13** — Finance and Trade
- **November 14** — Children, Youth, Education and Skills
- **November 15** — A Breath in Antalya (Social and Cultural Programmes)
- **November 16** — Science, Industry and Technology
- **November 17** — Ocean, Seas, Nature and Land Use – Rio Synergy
- **November 18** — Human and Social Development
- **November 19** — İmece (Collective Action): Strengthening Implementation
- **November 20** — Final Negotiations

The conference in Antalya is expected to help shape not only global climate policy but also cooperation in the fields of sustainable development and green transformation.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



THE DEFINITION OF SUSTAINABILITY HAS BEEN UPDATED

The definition of sustainability in the Turkish Language Association's Current Turkish Dictionary has also been updated. Following a project led by SKD Turkey (the Business Council for Sustainable Development Turkey) in cooperation with Sabancı University, a comprehensive definition placing future generations at its center was added to the concept of sustainability for the first time.



Under the new definition, sustainability is described as “an approach that involves meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” With this update, a new definition covering the concept’s economic, social and governance dimensions, in addition to its environmental dimension, was also added to the dictionary as an economics term.

As part of the project, academic publications, public policies, corporate reports and media content were reviewed, and, with contributions from SKD Turkey member companies, how sustainability is understood today was also assessed.

The findings showed that sustainability has moved beyond a concept simply denoting continuity and is now embraced as a strategic approach that integrates environmental, social and economic dimensions.

This update to the dictionary contributes to establishing a shared vocabulary in the field of sustainability, and is also regarded as an important indicator of Türkiye’s growing role in the global climate agenda.



ECO MYTHS

MYTH 4:

Biodegradable Products Can Be Discarded in Nature



The term “biodegradable” leads many people to assume that a product will disappear completely within a short time and without any negative effects once released into the environment. As a result, biodegradable bags, packaging or single-use products are often seen as environmentally unproblematic alternatives to conventional plastics.

However, biodegradability does not mean that a product will break down spontaneously and quickly in every environment. For a material to decompose through biological processes, specific temperature, moisture, oxygen levels and microbial activity all need to be present together. Many of these conditions are provided in controlled composting facilities, but they are often absent in environments such as forests, oceans, roadsides or other natural settings.

As a result, some products labeled as biodegradable, when released into the environment, may remain there for months or even years rather than disappearing within weeks. In marine environments in particular, low temperatures and limited biological activity can make the breakdown process far slower than expected.

But environmental impact is not solely a matter of whether a product eventually breaks down. A biodegradable product released into the environment can, like any other waste, cause visual pollution, be ingested by animals, or disrupt the natural functioning of ecosystems. Being biodegradable therefore does not make it acceptable to discard a product into the environment.

The environmental performance of biodegradable products depends not only on how they behave after use, but also on the raw materials used in production, energy and resource consumption, transport processes and post-use waste management. These products can therefore only deliver the expected environmental benefit when they are properly collected and directed into appropriate recycling or waste management systems.

The real question here should not be “Is it biodegradable or not?” but rather “How will this product be managed after use?” Because even the most environmentally friendly product can create environmental problems as a result of improper waste management practices. Products directed into the right systems, by contrast, can contribute to more efficient use of resources.

In short, while biodegradable products are among the important alternatives that can help reduce environmental impact, they are not products that can be released into the environment. The key factor determining sustainability is not the material a product is made from alone, but usage habits and post-use waste management.

A Small Note for Conscious Choices

Products labeled as biodegradable should be directed into proper collection and disposal systems, just like any other waste. Reducing the consumption of single-use products, choosing reusable alternatives and sorting waste correctly are among the most effective ways to reduce environmental impact. Remember: a product being biodegradable does not mean we can release it into nature – it means it can return to nature under the right conditions.



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Rüzgarlıbahçe Mahallesi, Özalp Çıkmaı No:10
34805 Kavacık Beykoz - İSTANBUL/TÜRKİYE
T. 0216 681 00 00 | F. 0216 681 57 84

kurumsalyonetisimvesurdurulebilirlik@aksa.com.tr

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Betül Işıklar
Nazlı Hilal Yedekçi

EDITOR

Nazlı Hilal Yedekçi
Suzan Gürgenli

NUMBER 37



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