KAZANCI HOLDİNG

AKSA SUSTAINABILITY BULLETIN

OCTOBER 2026



NEWS FROM AKSA

KAZANCI HOLDING SHARES ITS SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING EXPERIENCE

AWARD FOR AKSA ENERGY'S INVESTMENTS IN KAZAKHSTAN

AKSA BESS BEHIND TÜRKİYE'S FIRST STANDALONE ELECTRICITY STORAGE FACILITY

KAZANCI HOLDING SHARES ITS SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING EXPERIENCE

Kazancı Holding took part in the Sustainability Reporting Experience Sharing Meeting, organized in cooperation with UN Global Compact Türkiye and the Public Oversight Authority (KGK). The meeting examined the role of sustainability reporting in companies' strategy and decision-making processes through the experiences of organizations from different sectors.



Betül Işıklar, Director of Corporate Governance and Sustainability at Kazancı Holding, spoke at the panel titled "From Reporting to Value Creation: Strategy, Experience and Impact". The panel covered the Holding's experience in sustainability reporting, the relationship between the reporting process and strategic priorities, and how it feeds into decision-making mechanisms.

In addition to Kazancı Holding, the sustainability teams of Aksa Electricity and Aksa Energy also took part in the roundtable workshops held as part of the programme. The teams contributed to sessions in which different practices and experiences were shared.

Kazancı Holding continues its work to ensure that the outputs of reporting are reflected more effectively in its sustainability strategy and decision-making processes.



AWARD FOR AKSA ENERGY'S INVESTMENTS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Aksa Energy has received an award at the 9th Kazakhstan Global Investment Roundtable (KGIR) for its contributions to Kazakhstan's socio-economic and industrial development.



As part of the meeting, Aksa Energy CEO Naci Ağbal met with Kazakhstan's Prime Minister, Olzhas Bektenov, to discuss the company's current investments in the country and new opportunities for cooperation.

Aksa Energy's operations in Kazakhstan are important for developing the country's energy infrastructure and supporting the security of its energy supply. With its long-term investment approach, the company aims not only to meet energy needs but also to support economic and industrial development in the regions where it operates.

Ensuring a reliable and sustainable energy supply is among the core issues of economic development and the energy transition. In this context, Aksa Energy's investments in Kazakhstan also align with a sustainability approach through the strengthening of energy infrastructure, long-term energy planning and regional development.

The award received at the KGIR reflects the value placed on the company's activities in Kazakhstan to date, while Aksa Energy continues to explore new investment and cooperation opportunities.



AKSA BESS BEHIND TÜRKİYE'S FIRST STANDALONE ELECTRICITY STORAGE FACILITY

The battery storage systems for Türkiye's first standalone electricity storage facility, implemented by Aksa Energy in Şanlıurfa, were supplied by Aksa BESS. With 50 MWe of power and 61.93 MWh of storage capacity, the Rasa MDT project is an important step for the development of energy storage technologies in Türkiye.



Standalone electricity storage facilities are not connected to any power generation plant; they store energy drawn from the grid and can feed it back into the system when it is needed. This structure helps balance electricity supply and demand while also allowing the energy system to be managed more flexibly.

The Rasa MDT project draws on Aksa BESS's engineering and energy storage project experience and, through Aksa Energy's investment, has brought to life one of the first examples of next-generation energy infrastructure in Türkiye.

The spread of energy storage systems matters in particular for integrating higher shares of electricity generated from renewable sources into the system. The Rasa MDT project is one of the newer applications that make the role of storage technologies in Türkiye's energy transition tangible.



AKSA ENERGY'S ALIÇ SOLAR POWER PLANT WITH STORAGE IN KIRŞEHİR BEGINS COMMERCIAL OPERATION

Aksa Energy's Alıç Solar Power Plant with Storage project in Kırşehir has begun commercial operation, with 48.17 MW of installed capacity and 48.17 MWh of storage capacity. The facility combines solar power generation with battery storage technology.



With the new plant, Aksa Energy has added another renewable energy investment to its generation portfolio, following the Pamuk Solar Power Plant with Storage in Gaziantep and the Standalone Storage Facility in Şanlıurfa. The battery energy storage systems used in the project were supplied by Aksa BESS.

The Alıç Solar Power Plant with Storage is the first and largest solar power plant with storage in the region and one of Türkiye's solar-plus-storage investments with the highest share of locally sourced components. The storage infrastructure allows solar electricity to be used when it is needed and makes it possible to manage power generation more flexibly.

The Alıç Solar Power Plant with Storage is one of the latest steps in the company's plan to increase resource diversity and expand its renewable energy investments.



POLICY OF THE MONTH

GLOBAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY



Managing Risks Means Securing the Future.

We identify our corporate risks in advance and manage them effectively, making risk management part of our corporate strategies, decision-making processes and corporate culture.

WE DEFINE OUR RISKS UNDER FOUR MAIN HEADINGS

STRATEGIC RISKS

We monitor risks related to planning, business model, business portfolio, reputation and market forecasting that could affect our ability to achieve our strategic objectives.

FINANCIAL RISKS

We monitor interest rate, currency, liquidity, receivable/ collection and commodity price risks.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

We manage risks related to information security, capacity utilization, effective inventory management, production loss, productivity, and employee health and safety.

COMPLIANCE RISKS

We monitor potential inadequacies and delays in compliance with national and international regulations.

HOW DO WE APPROACH RISK MANAGEMENT?

- We align with strategy: We integrate risk management into our corporate strategies.
- We take a holistic view: We include social, environmental, economic and ethical risks in our decision-making processes.
- We act early: We identify potential threats in advance through risk analyses.
- We build resilient structures: We put in place systems that ensure risks are managed at the right time.

A RESILIENT CORPORATE STRUCTURE DEPENDS ON MANAGING RISKS AT THE RIGHT TIME.

KAZANCI HOLDİNG

ATMOSPHERIC GREENHOUSE GAS LEVELS SET NEW RECORD

According to the latest data published by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide reached new records in 2025. The global average CO_2 concentration was measured at 426.8 ppm, about 53 percent above the pre-industrial level.



The annual increase in CO_2 reached 2.8 ppm, above the average of the past decade. Methane and nitrous oxide concentrations also hit new highs. The WMO stressed that these figures reflect the amount of greenhouse gas that has accumulated in the atmosphere over time rather than annual emissions.

The report also noted that strong El Niño conditions could lead to more hot and dry periods and weaken the ability of forests and other natural carbon sinks to absorb CO_2. As a result, it said, carbon dioxide could accumulate in the atmosphere even faster.

The WMO also drew separate attention to the rise in SF_6, a gas used in the energy sector. Because this gas has a very high global warming potential and can remain in the atmosphere for many years, it serves as a reminder that the environmental impacts of technologies used in the clean energy transition also need to be closely monitored.

Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Greenhouse Gas Bulletin No. 22



TWO KEY CERTIFICATES FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN COP31 PREPARATIONS

COP31 Türkiye has received two key certificates for sustainable event management before the conference has even begun. Receiving the TS ISO 20121:2024 Event Sustainability Management System Certificate and the Zero Waste Certificate at the preparation stage is a first in COP history.


TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
ÇEVRE, ŞEHİRCİLİK VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, URBANIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

SIFIR ATIK BELGESİ
ZERO WASTE CERTIFICATE

Belge No / Certificate No	: TS/7/B1/2/1101
Belge Tarihi / Certificate Date	: 13.10.2026
Kuruluş Adı / Organization Name	: T.C. ÇEVRE, ŞEHİRCİLİK VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI COP31 ETKİNLİK ALANI
Adresi / Address	: SOLAK MAH. SERİK (CADDE). CADDE/SOKAK 431 K - 1 AKSU / Antalya
Vergi No / Tax Number	: 8150343436
Geçerlilik Tarihi / Expiry Date	: 13.10.2031
Belge Türü/Certificate Type	: Bina/Yerleşke - Building/Campus

12/07/2019 tarihli ve 30829 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren Sıfır Atık Yönetmeliği'nce Sıfır Atık Yönetim Sistemi'ni kurarak Sıfır Atık Belgesi'ni almaya hak kazanmıştır.

Pursuant to the ByLaw on Zero Waste published in the Official Gazette dated 12 July 2019 and numbered 30829, the above mentioned institution has established a Zero Waste Management System and is hereby awarded the Zero Waste Certificate.

TEMEL SEVİYE

İsmail ÖNTAŞ
Vali a.
Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği İl Müdürü Vekili
o.b.o. the Governor
Deputy Provincial Director of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

SIFIR ATIK
ZERO WASTE

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.
Doğrulama Kodu: C9962626-937F-4DA7-B131-2C689CBC6654 Doğrulama Adresi: https://www.turkiye.gov.tr


TÜRK STANDARDLARI ENSTİTÜSÜ

TS ISO 20121:2024
Etkinlik Sürdürülebilirliği Yönetim Sistemi Belgesi

Belge Sahibi
T.C. ÇEVRE, ŞEHİRCİLİK VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI
Mustafa Kemal Mh. Eskişehir Devlet Karayolu (Dumlupınar Bulvarı) 9. Km. No: 278 Çankaya/Ankara/TÜRKİYE

Türk Standardları Enstitüsü, belge sahibi kuruluşun etkinlik sürdürülebilirliği yönetim sisteminin, aşağıda belirtilen kapsam doğrultusunda tetkik edildiği ve uygun bulunduğunu onaylar.

Kapsam
Sürdürülebilir bir etkinliğin organizasyonu, yönetimi ve gerçekleştirilmesi.
Birleşmiş Milletler İklim Değişikliği Çerçeve Sözleşmesinin 31. Taraflar Konferansı (COP 31)
Solak Mh. Alanya Karayolu 18. Km. Aksu/Antalya/TÜRKİYE

Belge No: ESM-ANK-01/26
İlk Belge Tarihi: 09.10.2026
Belge Tarihi: 09.10.2026
Geçerlilik Tarihi: 09.10.2029

Mahmut Sami ŞAHİN
TSE Başkanı

COP31 TÜRKİYE ANTALYA

The TS ISO 20121:2024 Certificate, issued by the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE), is also the first certificate issued in Türkiye under this standard. The standard is based on the systematic management of sustainability in the planning and organization of large-scale events.

The Zero Waste Certificate awarded to COP31, meanwhile, forms another pillar of the conference's preparations for waste management. As a result, sustainability is no longer a practice that comes into play only after the conference begins; it has been built into the organization's preparation process.

In this respect, COP31, to be held in Türkiye, has set out not only to host the climate negotiations but also to create a new example of how such an event is organized.



A "WAKE UP" CALL FOR THE CLIMATE AHEAD OF COP31

Ahead of COP31, which Türkiye will host in Antalya on November 9–20, Tarkan has set his call to take action against the climate crisis to music. The artist has reworked his 2008 song "Uyan" as "Wake Up," with English lyrics and a new musical arrangement.



The project, prepared voluntarily for the 31st United Nations Climate Change Conference, carries messages about protecting nature, shared responsibility and acting together in the face of climate change. The accompanying music video features images showing the impacts of climate change on the environment.

Tarkan explained that his aim in creating the song was "to be the voice of nature and once again call on all of us to take action." Noting that time is running out in the climate crisis, the artist conveyed that change is possible through collective action.

The reworking of "Uyan," written in Turkish years ago, as "Wake Up" also opens a new window for COP31's climate message to reach wider audiences through culture and the arts.



TSRS TRANSITIONAL EXEMPTIONS EXTENDED FOR THE 2026 REPORTING PERIOD

The Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) has decided to continue some of the transitional exemptions concerning the application of the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). The decision, published in the Official Gazette on October 22, 2026, reorganized the timetable and the scope of the exemptions for the 2026 reporting period.



Under the new regulation, entities will be able to disclose their 2026 sustainability reports after their related financial reports have been published. In addition, entities that previously benefited from the transitional exemption under paragraph E5 of TSRS 1 will be able to limit their 2026 reporting disclosures to climate-related matters under TSRS 2. These entities will also be exempt from the obligation to present comparative information on non-climate sustainability risks and opportunities in their 2027 reports.

The regulation does not remove the reporting obligations under TSRS; it gives companies additional time to improve their data infrastructure and complete their reporting processes. It is therefore important for entities to identify the exemptions available to them and update their 2026–2027 reporting plans.



GLOBAL ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION REACHES 252 MILLION HECTARES

According to a new report published by FAO, UNEP and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, restoration efforts currently cover approximately 252 million hectares across 149 countries. This represents the largest recorded global restoration area to date.



The report, Nature's Comeback – Scaling Ecosystem Restoration for People and Planet, provides a comprehensive assessment of global progress in ecosystem restoration. Under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, countries aim to ensure that at least 30% of degraded ecosystems are under effective restoration by 2030. According to the report, this target corresponds to approximately 738 million hectares, meaning current restoration efforts need to increase roughly threefold.

Progress varies across ecosystem types. While 49% of the estimated target area for terrestrial ecosystems is under restoration, the figures stand at 4.5% for freshwater ecosystems and 23% for marine and coastal ecosystems.

Financing remains a major challenge. Traceable global restoration finance reached approximately USD 64 billion in 2022. However, annual investment needs to increase to USD 296 billion to achieve the 2030 targets.

The report also highlights the social benefits of restoration. Across 35 United Nations World Restoration Flagship initiatives, more than 1.1 million jobs have been created and over 1.2 million people have received training in restoration practices.

Source: FAO, UNEP and Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), Nature's Comeback – Scaling Ecosystem Restoration for People and Planet, October 2026.



ECO MYTHS

MYTH 6:

Glass Packaging Is Always More Sustainable Than Plastic.



Because glass packaging can be reused and recycled, it may be seen as a more environmentally friendly option than plastic. Glass bottles and jars that can be used for long periods, in particular, can offer an alternative to single-use packaging.

However, it is not enough to assess a package's environmental impact based solely on the material it is made from. The energy used in production, the weight of the packaging, the transport distance, how many times it can be used and how it is managed at the end of its life also determine its total environmental impact.

Glass production is an energy-intensive process that requires high temperatures. In addition, glass is generally heavier than plastic packaging, which can increase energy needs, particularly for long-distance transport. As a result, a glass package that is thrown away after a single use or is not included in a recycling system does not automatically become more sustainable simply because it is made of glass.

The real question here should be less "Glass or plastic?" and more "How many times will this packaging be used, and what will happen to it at the end of its life?" Refilling glass packaging, including it in deposit systems and keeping it in the loop as far as possible can strengthen its environmental advantages. For plastic packaging, the lightness of the product, the use of recycled content and an effective collection and recycling system are important in the assessment.

In short, glass packaging can be a good option under the right system and conditions; however, it cannot be said to be more sustainable than plastic in every case. The most accurate assessment should be made by looking at the packaging's entire life cycle and how many times it is used.

A Small Note for Conscious Choices

When choosing packaging, look not only at whether it says "glass" or "plastic," but also at its potential for reuse, the transport distance and the recycling infrastructure available at the end of its life. Often, the best packaging is the kind that is not thrown away after a single use and stays in use for as long as possible.

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