TÜRK TELEKOMÜNİKASYON A.Ş.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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04/09/2025, 05:44 am

Türk Telekom | Gizli | Kişisel Veri İçermez

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

With more than 180 years of history Türk Telekom (TT) is the first integrated telecommunications operator in Türkiye. Türk Telekom Group (TTG) Companies provide services in 81 cities of Türkiye with 37,265 employees as of the end of 2023 alongside the vision of introducing new technologies across the country and accelerating Türkiye's transformation into an information society. TT unified its mobile internet phone and TV products and services under the single Türk Telekom brand as of Jan 2016. The Company is listed in Borsa Istanbul BIST since 2008 and has been the only telecom company listed on the BIST Corporate Governance Index since 2009. TT also takes part in the BIST Sustainability Index since 2014. TT which provides PSTN and wholesale broadband services, directly owns 100% of mobile operator TT Mobil, retail internet services, IPTV, satellite TV, Web TV, Mobile TV, Smart TV services provider TTNET, convergence technologies company Argela, IT solution provider İnnova, online education software company SEBİT, call centre company AssisTT, project development and corporate venture capital company TT Ventures, Electric Supply and Sales Company TTES, provider of combined facilities support activities TT Destek, wholesale data and capacity service provider TT International and TT International Holding BV, and financial technology company TTG Finansal, and indirectly owns Consumer Finance Company TT Finansman, payment, and e-money services company TT Ödeme. TT continued investing in Türkiye's digitalisation unabatedly with its fixed infrastructure investments as the leading infrastructure provider of Türkiye. TT, one and only internet service provider that can deliver fibre internet services to Türkiye's 81 provinces aims to increase the country's average internet usage speed and to enable households to connect to the internet at highest possible speeds. The fibre network extended to 437K km by the end of 2023 from 256K km in 2017. Number of homepass increased to 322 mn as of 2023 and almost doubled compared to 5 years ago. Total number of fibre subscribers grew to 12.9 mn, from 2.7 mn in 2017, making up 85 of the total base. In 2005, a Concession Agreement was signed between the Company and the Information and

Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA), which covers the provision of fixed line telecommunication services establishment of necessary facilities and the use of such facilities by other licensed operators and the marketing and supply of fixed line telecommunication services between 2001 and 2026. On Jan 3rd, 2023, TT has submitted its application to ICTA for the extension of the concession agreement. TT held 78% market share in Türkiye's wholesale fixed internet market and 56 in retail fixed internet market as of the end of 2023. TT began offering mobile communications services in 1986 when it was granted an NMT450 license TT held 29 market share in Türkiye's mobile market as of the end of 2023. Avea (renamed as TT Mobil) signed a concession agreement with the ICTA on 30 April 2009, pursuant to which it was granted a 3G license and the right to establish, develop and operate IMT2000UMTS infrastructure and networks. The term of the license is 20 years from its signature date. On 26 August 2015, an auction for 45G IMT Services and Infrastructures Authorisation was held by the ICTA. Additionally, the ICTA granted TT Mobil the LTE License on 27 Oct 2015. The license is effective until 2029 TTs Tivibu maintained its number two position in Türkiye's pay TV market with 185 market share as of the end of 2023. The global member of TTG, TT International, is a wholesale data and capacity service provider company. Headquarters of the company are located in Budapest, Hungary. The company's field of operation covers Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the Caucasus, Central and South Asia, Latin America and the Far East regions in addition to Türkiye. TT continues its efforts to make its business processes more compatible with sustainability principles. In addition to transparently sharing its exemplary practices in the fields of environment, social and governance with its stakeholders, TT cares for its progress in national and international sustainability indices. In 2024, TT has secured USD 500M sustainability bond within the scope of its Sustainable Finance Framework, becoming the first nonfinancial Turkish corporate to have issued a Sustainable Eurobond. TT is part of the national and international sustainability organisations and indices FTSE4GOOD, S&P, BIST MSCI Sustainalytics, UNGC and also a member of the GSMA. In line with TTG's strategic investment plans and sustainability agenda, the Company plans to accelerate Solar Power Plant (SPP) investments soon, in order to reduce carbon footprint, contribute to climate risk management, and create financial value TT carries out all environmental activities within the framework of national legislation and international standards.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

3422175377

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRETTLK00013

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TTKOM

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

789000A2TXOI10JZLF90

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

All orders, deliveries, and payment processes with our suppliers are managed systematically. We classify expenditure areas within a structured category system, making them easy to report. Our supplier portfolio is also organised according to this system. During the registration and onboarding process, suppliers are recorded based on this categorisation. We continuously monitor and update all information to reflect any changes. Our primary suppliers are those who sign contracts or orders with us. Additionally, we have started a development project to systematically track subcontractors involved in procurement orders. To further our commitment to sustainability, we have started integrating climate-related considerations into our value chain mapping. This approach not only ensures compliance with environmental regulations but also supports our goal of achieving a more sustainable and resilient supply chain.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

Our supply chain mainly involves electronic components network equipment and software services rather than materials like plastics. Compared to industries such as manufacturing automotive or consumer goods we use fewer plastic materials. Therefore, our main concerns are related to electronic waste data security and network reliability. Currently our sustainability efforts are primarily focused on reducing carbon footprints improving energy efficiency and managing e-waste in the short and medium term. While plastics are an important environmental concern they are not as critical in the context of our supply chain compared to other materials and issues directly related to the sectors operations and sustainability priorities. We will increase the coverage of our long term sustainability plans and consider including plastic focused supply chain mapping.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Climate related operational risks (such as extreme weather condition risks) and opportunities are defined as short-term.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Risks and opportunities in climate-related business processes and energy efficiency projects are defined as medium-term.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

Climate related targets such as medium-term target or net zero target are defined as long-term.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior

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

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

At Türk Telekom, we define risk appetite as the amount and type of risk we want to take while carrying out our activities. The responsibility for determining and owning the risk appetite rests with the Board of Directors. However, defining the risk appetite often takes place under the joint responsibility of senior management and the Board of Directors. This work usually includes defining risk appetite with appetite levels recommended by senior management, which is then reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. Enterprise Risk and Business Continuity Presidency determines the criteria used to evaluate/measure the effects of risks and the probability of these risks to materialise by consulting with the relevant business units and running scenario analysis with them. The determined criteria are reviewed every year and revised if necessary. While determining the criteria, defined risk appetite levels and legal or sectoral regulations and standards are all taken into account. It is acknowledged that the impact of a risk may be in more than one area and therefore, separate evaluations are run for each impact area where necessary. Areas of evaluation: • Financial • Market Position & Customer • Company Reputation • Operational • Legal and Regulatory. Evaluation of the impacts of risks is carried out by the risk owner by taking the opinions of the relevant stakeholders and running sensitivity analysis in cooperation with related departments. All root causes identified during the risk identification phase are examined in detail and possible outcomes are considered on the basis of each root cause. Risks are expressed in a numerical scale of Impact and Probability analysis (1-5) (Critical USD 42.1 mn (TRY 1bn); Major/High, USD 8.4 mn - USD 42.1 mn (TRY 200mn - TRY 1bn); Medium, USD 0.8 mn - USD 8.4 mn (TRY 20mn - TRY 200mn); Minor/Low USD 0.2 mn - USD 0.8 mn (TRY 4mn - TRY 20mn); Pretty Low
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

ISO 31000 standard is adopted in establishing Corporate Risk management processes in TTG. In this context, the Enterprise Risk Management Process includes the following steps: • Determining the framework, • Risk identification, • Risk analysis, • Risk assessment, • Risk improvement In determining the framework, the objectives of the TTG, the internal and external conditions in which it operates, its dependencies and climate-related impacts are identified, and the scope of the risk

management process and risk criteria are defined. While determining the criteria; Defined risk appetite levels and legal or sectoral regulations and standards are taken into account. The "risk identification" step includes identifying risks that may affect short-, medium-, and long-term strategic goals and determining the possible causes and consequences of the identified risks. The process between the framework and risk identification includes the interconnection between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities. Environmental and climate related dependencies and impacts identified in the framework explains how risks and opportunities are identified.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Our supply chain mainly involves electronic components, network equipment, and software services. We also engage in construction of telco sites for fixed line and mobile services. Still, we operate in a sector that has limited impact on biodiversity. In selection of locations for telco sites, we have to obtain clearance from national or local authorities for environmental/public health considerations in order to be able to construct those sites. Or for example, for the construction of Solar Power Plants, we are obliged to obtain an EIA report (Environmental Impact Assessment) under Turkish regulations which is almost a replica of the EU standards in this area. Therefore, when it comes to environmental considerations, our main concerns are more related to electronic waste data security and network reliability. Currently, our sustainability efforts are primarily focused on reducing carbon footprints improving energy efficiency, sourcing energy from renewables and managing e-waste in the short and medium term. While plastics and biodiversity are important environmental concerns, they are not as critical in the context of our value chain compared to environmental issues directly related to our sector's operations and sustainability priorities. Still, we should consider increasing our focus on biodiversity for our long-term sustainability plans.
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

42108430

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Evaluation of the effects of risks and opportunities is carried out by the risk owner by running necessary research, utilising risk management tools and taking opinions of the relevant stakeholders. All root causes identified during the risk and opportunity identification phase are examined in detail and possible outcomes are considered on the basis of each root cause. Related scenario analyses are carried out. Risks and opportunities are expressed in a numerical scale of impact and Critical USD 42.1 mn (TRY 1bn); Major/High, USD 8.4 mn - USD 42.1 mn (TRY 200mn - TRY 1bn); Medium, USD 0.8 mn - USD 8.4 mn (TRY 20mn - TRY 200mn); Minor/Low USD 0.2 mn - USD 0.8 mn (TRY 4mn - TRY 20mn); Pretty Low

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

42108430

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Evaluation of the effects of risks and opportunities is carried out by the risk owner by running necessary research, utilising risk management tools and taking opinions of the relevant stakeholders. All root causes identified during the risk and opportunity identification phase are examined in detail and possible outcomes are considered on the basis of each root cause. Related scenario analyses are carried out. Risks and opportunities are expressed in a numerical scale of impact and

Critical USD 42.1 mn (TRY 1bn); Major/High, USD 8.4 mn - USD 42.1 mn (TRY 200mn - TRY 1bn); Medium, USD 0.8 mn - USD 8.4 mn (TRY 20mn - TRY 200mn); Minor/Low USD 0.2 mn - USD 0.8 mn (TRY 4mn - TRY 20mn); Pretty Low
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our supply chain mainly involves electronic components, network equipment, and software services. We also engage in construction of telco sites for fixed line and mobile services. Still, we operate in a sector that has limited impact on biodiversity. In selection of locations for telco sites, we have to obtain clearance from national or local authorities for environmental/public health considerations in order to be able to construct those sites. Or for example, for the construction of Solar Power Plants, we are obliged to obtain an EIA report (Environmental Impact Assessment) under Turkish regulations which is almost a replica of the EU standards in this area. Therefore, when it comes to environmental considerations, our main concerns are more related to electronic waste data security and network reliability. Currently, our sustainability efforts are primarily focused on reducing carbon footprints, improving energy efficiency, sourcing energy from renewables, and managing

e-waste in the short and medium term. While plastics and biodiversity are important environmental concerns, they are not as critical in the context of our value chain compared to environmental issues directly related to our sector's operations and sustainability priorities. Still, we should consider increasing our focus on biodiversity for our long-term sustainability plans.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Weather conditions have the potential to interrupt or reduce the quality of telecommunications services, through a wide range of direct and indirect impacts, including the impacts on international supply chains. Extreme weather events or heatwaves is a particular concern. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and

severity of such events. The growing demand for data centres, communication networks, base stations, and user devices will lead to higher energy use in telecommunications over the next decade. For example, a 1-degree rise in average outdoor temperature will force our cooling units to work harder, increasing cooling costs. Higher temperatures will also boost electricity demand, potentially straining energy supplies and raising our energy expenses. This creates a chronic physical climate risk for our operations. Extreme weather events like floods, storms, and wildfires could cause more damage to our assets, leading to higher operational and capital expenditures. That said, TT has comprehensive insurance coverage for various risks, including climate change, but the cost of these policies may rise as climate risks increase.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

From a financial perspective, this increase in energy consumption can significantly affect Türk Telekom's financial statements, particularly its income statement and balance sheet. On the income statement, higher energy costs would reduce the company's net profit margins, as the additional expenses for cooling would need to be covered. If energy prices are volatile or continue to rise, the company may face unpredictable fluctuations in operating expenses. On the balance sheet, increased energy costs could lead to a decrease in the company's retained earnings, as a larger portion of revenue will be allocated to cover these expenses rather than being reinvested or returned to shareholders. In summary, rising temperatures and the corresponding increase in cooling needs could lead to higher energy costs for the

company. These higher costs would decrease profit margins, increase operational expenses, and potentially require additional capital investment, all of which would negatively impact the company's overall financial performance.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

17401123

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We estimate that a temperature increase of 1-degree will result in an increase of approximately 2% (5.7GWh) in cooling devices' electricity consumption. On the other hand, the increase in energy unit costs due to supply problems in energy resources will increase our energy expenses. The share of electricity expense in total OPEX was around 7.3% in 2023. We anticipate that a temperature increase of 1-degree and a 10% increase in energy unit costs due to supply problems in energy resources together would increase our OPEX by USD 17,401,123 based on 2023 reported figures with respective impacts of USD 760,519 and USD 16,640,603.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

84784682

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response to risk incurred in 2023 of our Solar Power Plant projects (fixed & mobile), energy efficiency projects (fixed & mobile), energy-focused R&D project (fixed & mobile), GPON and Data Centre investments is USD 84,784,682.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our infrastructure transformations have prioritised solutions that are resistant to high temperatures and can be used without air conditioning. High-temperature HT batteries and Lithium Battery solutions are preferred. Solar Power Plant (SPP) supported solutions were used to reduce the impact of network outages at base stations. Our ongoing investments in fixed infrastructure for the copperto-fibre transformation have a substantial positive impact on energy consumption. Transition from copper to fibre with Gigabit Passive Optical Networks (GPON) technology can achieve about 95% energy savings on the network. We are currently implementing more efficient cooling solutions and AI-supported optimisation systems to enhance power usage efficiency (PUE). In our next generation data centres, we aim to attain an annual average PUE of 1.2. The average PUE value in our data centres decreased from 1.65 in 2022 to 1.55 in 2023.The following measures have been taken to manage the risks of power cuts that may occur in the energy supply in our fixed grid. 1-Diesel Generators have been installed in all of our critical sites in case of Grid Outage 2-There is enough fuel for a min of 48 hours in all centers with generators 3-All our centers have a minimum of 8 hours of battery backup time 4-SPP with a total installed power of 4.3 MW (of which 0.3MW installed in 2023) in more than 1700 centers 5-By monitoring of our fixed telco sites and base stations with the AI-supported Smart Energy Management System TTessa, network, generator, battery etc. In 2023, 47 GWh of energy was saved through efficiency projects such as cooling optimisation, free cooling, mobile conversion, deployment of more efficient network equipment and modernisation. The cost of response to risk incurred in 2023 of our Solar Power Plant Project (fixed & mobile), energy efficiency projects (fixed & mobile), energy-focused R&D projects (fixed & mobile), GPON and Data Centre investments is USD 84,784,682.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Turkey frequently faces natural disasters due to its geographic location. Floods, often caused by heavy summer rainfall, damage agriculture, homes, and infrastructure, especially in the Marmara, Aegean, and Mediterranean regions. The country's diverse geology and high slopes, along with strong winds from the Balkans, contribute to this risk. Climate change causes regional variations in risks, with temperature fluctuations potentially increasing operational costs due to higher energy use for cooling systems. To manage business continuity, natural disasters like floods, forest fires, and earthquakes are assessed through annual risk analyses and scenario planning in our 11 regional offices. Specific countermeasures, such as fibre optics in flood-prone areas or designing system rooms for high temperatures, are implemented. Lessons from past disasters guide updates to disaster plans. Central and local teams continuously monitor risks and take preventative actions to address potential threats.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Service Interruption: Our fixed and mobile networks can be damaged as a result of events such as floods, storms and fires caused by climate change. However, our infrastructure is covered by comprehensive insurance policies against such risks. For this reason, the impact of the realisation of possible risks on the financial position of our company is limited. Admittedly, cost of insurance may increase in the coming periods if climate related risks rise. When we examine the average annual cost of these incidents over the last 10 years, we arrive at a figure of USD 2,606,998. Due to the confidentiality, we cannot disclose the 2023 figure however we can take into account the last ten years average for the reporting year.

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

Our infrastructure is covered by insurance against such risks. For this reason, the impact of the realisation of possible risks on the financial position of our company is limited. When we examine the average annual cost of these incidents over the last 10 years, we arrive at a figure of USD 2,606,998. It is possible that the financial impact in case of the realisation of possible risks in the coming period will be at this level also. We looked at the past 10 years and calculated the highest cost of risk for a particular year as USD 9,077,177.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2606998

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

0

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

9077177

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Service Interruption: Our fixed and mobile networks can be damaged as a result of events such as floods, storms and fires caused by climate change. When we examine the average annual cost of these incidents over the last 10 years, we arrive at a figure of USD 2,606,998. Due to the confidentiality, we cannot disclose the 2023 figure however we can take into account the last ten years' average. We looked at the past 10 years and calculated the highest cost of risk for a particular year as USD 9,077,177.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38261635

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The provision for damage that may occur due to certain natural events cannot be separated in our comprehensive insurance policy. However, we can say that most of the storm, flood and fire damage costs we share are damages with high frequency and low severity. For this reason, most of them remain below the exemption threshold and therefore do not affect the premium cost of our insurance policy. We assess potential risks that could disrupt business continuity in our fixed and mobile networks, data centres and network buildings through annual risk studies and make preventive plans. And in the event of risk materialising, we make preventive investments to eliminate its potential impact. We monitor these investments with the amount of CAPEX planned every year for business continuity. In 2023, the amount of investments made in this context was USD 38,261,635 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Service Interruption: Our fixed and mobile networks can be damaged as a result of events such as floods, storms and fires caused by climate change. Every year, situations that may cause damage to our infrastructure and equipment against various disaster risks are covered by a comprehensive insurance policy. Additionally, we assess potential risks that could disrupt business continuity in our fixed and mobile networks, data centres and network buildings through annual risk studies and make preventive plans. And in the event of the risk materialising, we make preventive investments to eliminate its potential impact.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

2606998

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our fixed and mobile networks can be damaged as a result of events such as floods, storms and fires caused by climate change. When we examine the average annual cost of these incidents over the last 10 years, we arrive at a figure of USD 2,606,998.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Türk Telekom believes that investing in a sustainable future is crucial not only for the environment but also for social and economic wellbeing. With this awareness, we make sustainability focused investments aimed at managing environmental impacts and efficiently using natural resources. While striving to create long-term value, we focus on areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency solutions, waste management, and the conservation of water resources. With these investments we aim to enhance our company's and society's well-being and to create a sustainable world. In 2023, we installed a 0.3 MW solar energy system at 100 base stations, increasing our renewable energy capacity to 4.3 MW. Following the capacity allocation to TT by Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ) in 2023, we plan to start the construction of the 405.8 MWe solar power plants in 2024. The renewable capacity we aim to reach with this project, which we plan to complete in two to three years corresponds to 65% of our total consumption.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

By investing in Solar Power Plants, we will not only contribute to sustainable economic development through efficiency improvements and increased use of renewable energy, but also protect ourselves from fluctuations in energy prices and supply conditions over the long term. Total energy costs represent approximately 7.3% (FY2023) of our opex base. We believe that our investments will enable us to better manage these costs. We plan to make these investments over the next 2- 3 years.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

108163920

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In line with our renewable energy investment strategy, we managed to obtain permission to install 405.8 MWe solar capacity from Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ). The solar energy investments planned within this scope account for approximately 65% of our current electricity consumption. The share of electricity expenses in total OPEX is approximately 7.3% in 2023. If the Solar Power Plant investments had been completed by 2022, this ratio would have been reduced to 2.7%. Using this approach, assuming that all of this capacity was installed in 2022 and effective in FY2023, the positive financial impact of Solar Power Plant investments would be a USD 108,163,920 decline in total OPEX.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

75000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Continuing its investments and optimisation efforts in energy efficiency and systematically reducing its carbon emissions, Türk Telekom installed another 0.3 MW solar energy system last year (in addition to existing 4 MW installed capacity). In line with our strategic investment plans and sustainability agenda, we accelerate our

Solar Power Plant (SPP) investments, in order to reduce our carbon footprint, contribute to climate risk management, and create financial value. In 2023, as part of this agenda, we secured permission from regulatory authority for a total installation capacity of 405.8 MWe which corresponds to nearly 65% our current total electricity consumption. According to the most recent market research, the estimated installation cost of 1MWp SPP investment is within the range of USD 500K-700K. We will start investing in the SPP in 2024. Based on these estimates, the CAPEX required to install the planned 96 MWe capacity in the first phase of the project is estimated to be USD 75 million. (assumed the midpoint of USD 600K as the cost of realising the opportunity).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Energy use and energy cost management is important for telecom operators. Türk Telekom is one of the rare operators to achieve near flat electricity consumption while growing its fixed internet and mobile subscriber base and businesses. So far, we have managed to realise this through energy efficiency projects and technology transformation projects, installed Solar Power Plants at mobile base stations and fixed network buildings. In line with our strategic investment plans and sustainability agenda, we plan to accelerate our Solar Power Plant (SPP) investments in the near future, in order to reduce our carbon footprint, contribute to climate risk management, and create financial value. There are two major steps; the first one is leasing the available land, and the second one is getting permission for a certain capacity installation from the regulatory authority. In early 2023, as part of this agenda, we secured permission from regulatory authority for a total installation capacity of 405.8 MWe which corresponds to nearly 65% our current total electricity consumption. We also secured land for 29 years. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the three plots of landwhere we plan to install these plants have started and we have even recently received a positive EIA report in the Sivas province. The process continues in the other two locations. After the EIA positive report is obtained, there are zoning plan preparation and connection (to the national grid) agreement processes. In parallel, technical project design works are also ongoing. We anticipate that the first installation will start in 2024 and energy production will start in the second half of 2025. We expect the size of our first application area to be close to 100 MWe. That said, we plan to complete the whole project in two to three years time.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Other energy source opportunity, please specify **:**provide low carbon energy solutions to our customers

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

To reduce the use of fossil fuels in the world and protect the environment, the conversion of fuels consumed by vehicles is of great importance. With this awareness, we stepped into Electric Vehicle Charging Business by obtaining a Charging Network Operator license through TT Ventures, a Türk Telekom Group company. Electric vehicles play an important role in minimising environmental pollution by reducing dependence on fossil fuels. With the steps we will take in this field, we aim to provide electric vehicle users with a safe, environmentally friendly and innovative electric vehicle charging service. Our charging stations will enable users to charge their vehicles quickly and reliably, while encouraging an environmentally friendly alternative.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

We started offering a safe and environmentally friendly e-charging service to electric vehicle users. With this service, we aim to contribute to a sustainable future as well as meeting the energy needs of users. We aim to popularise the use of clean energy by offering electric vehicle owners a safe and environmentally friendly charging experience in every sense. Electric charging stations is an adjacent line of business to our main telecom business, and in this context, we are positioning it as a new revenue area for our company. TT owns a large fleet operating across all of Turkey. Admittedly, the operation has started recently and will have a ramp- up period. Therefore, the revenue contribution is expected to accelerate in the coming years. As our operations in this area continue to grow in the coming years, it will provide us with an incremental revenue stream and contribute financially. Türk Telekom owns a sizeable fleet to manage its operations. We plan to gradually convert our fleet from fossil fuel vehicles to electric vehicles as they have a much less negative impact on the environment. Thus, the charging stations will also serve our own fleet. Admittedly, the conversion of the fleet to e-vehicles is a costly process; hence, will remain a continuous investment for TT that spans over years in the medium to long term.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

26316

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2023, we completed our installations in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa; mainly the large provinces that are most densely populated. This year, we plan to spread across Turkey and install more charging stations mainly in Türk Telekom Regional Directorates, Service and Switchboard Buildings. The stations can be public or private; the latter exclusive to Türk Telekom employees. We have reached 55 stations so far. Since we have just started investments in 2023 and we are working with a focus on growing the business, we can say that a limited revenue of USD 26,316 is expected to be achieved in 2024.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

286589

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, we completed our install stations in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa. This year, we plan to spread across Turkey and install mainly in Türk Telekom Regional Directorates, Service and Switchboard Buildings. The stations can be public or private; the latter exclusive to Türk Telekom employees. We have reached 55 stations so far. The cost of the stations installed so far is approximately USD 286,589.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We started offering a safe and environmentally friendly e-charging service to electric vehicle users. With this service, we aim to contribute to a sustainable future as well as meeting the energy needs of users. We aim to popularise the use of clean energy by offering electric vehicle owners a safe and environmentally friendly charging experience in every sense. Electric charging stations is an adjacent line of business to our main telecom business, and in this context, we are positioning it as a new revenue area for our company. TT owns a large fleet operating across all of Turkey. Admittedly, the operation has started recently and will have a ramp up period. Therefore, the revenue contribution is expected to accelerate in the coming years. As our operations in this area continue to grow in the coming years, it will provide us with an incremental revenue stream and contribute financially. Türk Telekom owns a sizeable fleet to manage its operations. We plan to gradually convert our fleet from fossil fuel vehicles to electric vehicles as they have a much less negative impact on the environment. Thus, the charging stations will also serve our own fleet. Admittedly, the conversion of the fleet to e-vehicles is a costly process; hence, will remain a continuous investment for TT that spans over years in the medium to long term. We are able to provide safe and fast service through our local high-speed charging units. In addition, uninterrupted energy is provided with generator redundancy, and all offices are monitored by 24/7 camera and physical security. Thanks to the experience we have gained in the installation, maintenance, field operations and energy management of charging stations, we aim to develop different business models that can support the development of the sector in the future, and we want to bring this initiative to a meaningful size in terms of its environmental, social and financial contribution.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify **:**Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Türk Telekom monitors all energy and cooling infrastructure instantly with the Smart Energy Management Platform, which it developed in-house and launched in 2022. TT continued to develop the system in 2023 and saved significantly on cooling electricity consumption and generator fuels with artificial intelligence supported algorithms. The project has been carried out jointly with Türk Telekom and a domestic software company; a secure, fast and user-friendly platform has been designed and implemented. With this project, in addition to the energy and cooling devices in the infrastructure, IOT products such as fuel level sensor, hall infrastructure monitoring device and grounding measurement device were designed and put in use in TT's infrastructure.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Türk Telekom will also use an AI-supported smart energy management platform, which monitors energy consumption of devices in our fixed and mobile networks and detects outages in these devices. The platform also allows to compare energy use and energy costs and is a tool for Türk Telekom to understand and predict energy consumption, enabling consumption reduction. In 2023, 6.7 mn KWh of electricity and 103 thousand litres of generator fuel was saved with this platform. With the investments to be made in 2024, the annual savings impact of the platform is expected to be 12.7 million MWh.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

1005544

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

With the Smart Energy Management Platform implemented in 2022 and continued to be developed in 2023, Türk Telekom is able to track the results of its efficiency and optimisation projects in a faster and more effective manner. In the first phase of the platform, TT saved 6.7 mn kWh energy and 103 thousand litres of generator fuel in 2023. With the investments to be made in 2024, the annual savings impact of the platform is expected to be 12.7 million MWh. The potential financial impact amount (USD 1,005,544) is calculated based on the unit electricity cost realised in 2023 and avg diesel price in 2023.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

746851

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The Smart Energy Management Platform is a system developed by Türk Telekom's own engineers. It is therefore an important project for Türk Telekom in terms of its contribution to the environment, as it is a low-cost project with high benefits. In the first phase of the platform, TT saved 6.7 mn kWh energy and 103 thousand litres of

generator fuel in 2023. With the investments to be made in 2024, the annual savings impact of the platform is expected to be 12.7 million MWh. The potential financial impact amount (USD 1,005,544) is calculated based on the unit electricity cost realised in 2023 and avg diesel price in 2023.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

By monitoring 100% of our fixed grid with the artificial intelligence supported Smart Energy Management System (TTessa), network, generator, battery, etc. The data that TTessa generates directly takes action to reduce electricity consumption or generates data about where action needs to be taken to reduce consumption. In the last three-year period, we invested USD 746,851 for the Smart Energy Management Platform Project.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

446601

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As Türk Telekom, we are planning Solar Power Plant investments with 405.8MWe capacity in the upcoming 2- 3 years period. Additionally the Smart Energy Management platform that we invested in between 2021-2023 is able to track the results of its efficiency and optimisation projects in a faster and more effective manner. Lastly we started offering a safe and environmentally friendly e-charging service to electric vehicle users trhough our investments in e-charging service in

2023 which are expected to increase in the coming years. With this service, we aim to contribute to a sustainable future as well as meeting the energy needs of e-vehicle users. In 2023, we established 55 stations. The total amount of investments made for these two initiatives in 2023 is USD 446,601. If we add the planned investment of USD 75 million in solar power plants' first phase, we expect the amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue to reach USD 75,446,601.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Company Board of Directors believes diversity in knowledge experience and perspective in the Board of Directors makes a positive contribution to Company's activities and the effectiveness of the Board of Directors. It aims to strengthen women's position in the Company's high-level decision-making process within the context of article 439 of Corporate Governance Principles of Capital Markets Board (CMB).

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

women-board-membership-policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

In the last two years, we conducted an extensive study around Türk Telekom's Sustainability Priorities in order to identify our key sustainability issues. This study involved surveys and one-on-one stakeholder interviews with both domestic and international stakeholders. According to the matrix prepared based on the study's results, biodiversity is not currently prioritised within our activities. However, as circumstances may change in the coming years, we anticipate that it may become part of our agenda.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Sustainability Policy

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee has been established to; carry out Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) projects/operations to create the necessary policies, targets and implementation plans, to execute, monitor and audit the policies, and to carry out the necessary studies within the scope of the Sustainability Principles Compliance Outline published by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye. The Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors, is incorporated and authorised by the Board of Directors, and is chaired by the CEO, also a member of the BoD. The committee consists of 11 members and meets as frequently as required for the tasks assigned to it, but in any case, with a minimum of two (2) meetings per year. The SBTi promotes corporate climate action and encourages organisations from all sectors to demonstrate leadership by setting science-based emission reduction targets. We have identified our Scope 1 & Scope 2 emission reduction targets, submitted them to SBTi and confirmed our commitment to these targets. We aim to be a net-zero company in the future. Below topics were the 2023 agenda items and work in progress for the Sustainability Committee: - Start working on a net-zero roadmap, - Setting medium and long- term environment related targets including near term emission reduction targets, - Aligning the carbon reduction targets with SBTi, - Framing a well-worked out roadmap that is viable both operationally and financially, - Improve sustainability reporting for more transparency and better compliance with international standards/frameworks.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management,

environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**He received his Bachelor degree from the Electronics Engineering Department of İstanbul University Faculty of Engineering

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify **:**He completed his Master's Degree at Electrical and Electronics Engineering and Communications Engineering Department of Technical University of Munich and at Biomedical Engineering Department of İstanbul University Institute of Science and Technology

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

In the last two years, we conducted an extensive study titled "Determining Türk Telekom's Sustainability Priorities" to identify our key sustainability issues. This study involved surveys and one-on-one stakeholder interviews with both domestic and international stakeholders. According to the matrix prepared based on the study's results, biodiversity is not currently prioritised within our activities. However, as circumstances may change in the coming years, we anticipate that it may become part of our agenda.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The telecommunication sector is a key facilitator of sustainable development targeting social, economic and environmental aspects all at the same time. Türk Telekom CEO takes ownership of this view and acts accordingly to pioneer the Company on its sustainability agenda. The committee determines the short-, medium- and long-term sustainability vision and strategies, and evaluates sustainability activities and sustainability targets. The Sustainability Committee is formed and authorised by the Board of Directors. The CEO is also a member of the Board of Directors and chairs the Committee. TT Sustainability Committee is the ultimate body to govern TT's ESG agenda, monitor progress regularly and report to the BoD on both the progress and material issues. The Committee has a wide scope of responsibility and acts in accordance with TT's Sustainability Policy and aims to ensure progress on the Company's defined Sustainability Program. Because the Committee is chaired by the CEO of the Company, the CEO should be considered as the ultimate executive member to have the ownership of TT's ESG agenda. Some of the climate-related projects that the CEO leads and monitors are as follows; 1. Renewable Energy and Solar Power Plant investments 2. Smart City Technologies: While expanding the concept of smart city technologies, Türk Telekom contributes to the effective use of the country's resources by achieving savings in electricity, fuel consumption and irrigation in municipalities with the smart solutions it has produced.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Company's CFO is also Vice Chairman of Sustainability Committee. With the change in the Company's organisational structure, the Sustainability function was transferred to the Investor Relations Directorate and the name of the department was changed as Investor Relations and Sustainability Directorate in 2022. Investor Relations and Sustainability Director directly reports to the CFO. CFO is responsible from managing the budget for climate related risks and opportunities of the company. He is also monitoring all sustainability-related issues of the company, actively participating in management of the climate transition plan, conducting climate-related scenario analysis, and monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Investor Relations & Sustainability Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

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

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

With the change in the Company's organisational structure, the Sustainability function was transferred to the Investor Relations Directorate and the name of the department was changed as Investor Relations and Sustainability Directorate in 2022. Investor Relations and Sustainability Director directly reports to the CFO. Investor Relations and Sustainability Director is positioned under the unit directly responsible for monitoring all sustainability-related issues of the company, developing a climate transition plan, conducting climate-related scenario analysis, and monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets. There are dedicated experts working only on sustainability issues, thus, more effective work is targeted. The Investor Relations and Sustainability Directorate which provides coordination for the Sustainability Committee, ensures the determination, development, monitoring, and implementation of the sustainability strategy. Aiming to facilitate integration of Sustainability Principles to all business making processes of TT, facilitate inter-departmental coordination where shared responsibility is required, monitor progress on Committee's Sustainability related goals (including climate related targets) and prepare and communication of all Sustainability related reporting, the department reports directly to the CFO.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Environmental, Health, and Safety Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Support Services and Procurement Management Assistant General Manager

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

This department is responsible for carrying out environmental and occupational health and safety standards. Principal responsibilities include waste management, certification and follow-up of ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 Management System processes, and preparation of environmental and energy training content for internal use.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Energy Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Network Assistant General Manager

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within Türk Telekom, Energy Manager develops and implements energy efficiency projects. The energy manager has the objective to develop and follow up projects to reduce and diversify (towards renewables) the company's electricity consumption. This function monitors the energy consumption of equipment in the fixed and mobile infrastructure throughout the country and carries out improvement projects. Throughout the reporting year, Fixed Cooling Efficiency Projects, Fixed Transformation and Optimisation Projects, the SPP (Solar Power Plant) Project, Mobile Optimisation Projects, Mobile Transformation and Modernisation Projects, and the TTessa (Smart Energy Management Platform) Project were developed.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Risk Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Türk Telekom's Risk Management Presidency is a systematised, organisation-wide division that develops and implements strategies to identify and mitigate all risks that our company is facing or may face. Sustainability and climate related issues have long been identified as both strategic and operational risks. That said, Türk Telekom views sustainability as both a risk management and a value creation tool. Risks related to climate change and the environment are continuously identified and monitored.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2023, the TT Sustainability Program, which prioritises environmental goals, was included in the Company's shared KPIs for the first time, making it a top-level goal alongside other financial and operational KPIs. The Achievements and Incentives mechanism applies to department heads and staff based on their responsibilities in climate-related topics, with these responsibilities reflected in their performance scorecards. The CEO, who leads the Sustainability Committee, is ultimately responsible for implementing sustainability initiatives, with climate-related targets also featured in the CEO's performance scorecard. Key goals include reducing

energy consumption and carbon emissions, optimising energy costs, and mitigating energy price volatility. Employees who contribute to these goals receive performance bonuses, while missed targets result in adjusted performance ratings.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

At Türk Telekom, performance results are determined based on the achievement of targets set at the beginning of the year. Once the performance results are revealed, they undergo a calibration process. The performance system at Türk Telekom is linked to employees' career progression within the company and may also serve as a reference for various reward systems. The calibrated performance results are used in the "Special Award" process, which is implemented annually at the employer's discretion to motivate employees and increase their loyalty to the company. A special reward coefficient matrix is created based on specific title groups and performance results. After the employees' special reward amounts are determined according to the coefficients in the matrix, these amounts are reviewed and calibrated by Senior Management.

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

The achievement of the CEO's KPIs is crucial for meeting the company's goals. The CEO sets the strategic direction and guides all managers and employees towards these KPIs. This improves coordination between departments and strengthens performance management. When the CEO meets their targets, it encourages all employees to achieve their own KPIs, boosting the company's overall performance. As a result, achieving the CEO's goals directly supports the company's financial and operational success, enhances employee motivation and engagement, and strengthens the company's sustainable growth and market position.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We adopt the Sustainability Policy that outlines our vision and focus areas which shared transparently with all our stakeholders. To implement this policy, we have created a Sust. Programme, and from 2024 we will be taking action within the framework of the Programme. We aim to ensure continued progress on the sust. agenda by updating the Sust.Programme next year. At Türk Telekom, we are dedicated to environmental sust., as outlined in our Sust. Finance Framework. We are committed to achieving significant reductions in emissions. Specifically, we aim to reduce our Scope 1&2 emissions by 45% by 2030 and achieve net-zero by 2050.

We initiate energy efficiency projects such as the Smart Energy Management, Fixed Cooling Efficiency, Fixed and Mobile Transformation and Optimisation Projects. Thanks to these efforts, we saved 36.7 GWh in 2021, 81 GWh in 2022, and 47 GWh in 2023. We plan to accelerate our solar investments in the near future to reduce our emission contribute to climate risk mngmt and create financial value. In 2023 we received authorisation for a SPP installation capacity of 4058 MWe which would amount to 65% of our energy consumption.The next steps are financing of the project and kicking off the physical investments that are expected to start in Q4'24 and will complete within 2-3 years' time. We continue our research for further investments to reduce our consumption and explore other opportunities to diversify our consumption towards renewable energy resources.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Türk Telekom's SFF & SP & IR Links.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ Global e-Sustainability Initiative
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Other, please specify **:**GSMA, M-TOD

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

Türk Telekom has been a UN Global Compact (UNGC) signatory since 2020. By adopting the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact, which outline the business world's basic responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour standards, environmental protection, and anti-corruption, we voluntarily work to align our company’s strategy and operations with these principles. We also publish a progress report detailing how Türk Telekom incorporates these principles into practice within the company. Through our membership in the UN Global Compact, Türk Telekom is further elevating its sustainability efforts. The company has successfully implemented numerous sustainability projects, focusing on the efficient use of energy resources, the expansion of renewable energy sources, and the reduction of our environmental footprint. Additionally, we submitted our commitment letter to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for our near-term Scope 1 & Scope 2 emission reduction targets in line with the requirements set in the Paris Agreement. We are progressing in line with our roadmap to have our short-term targets approved by the SBTi. We have recently completed Scope 3 carbon inventory calculation that covers all group companies in all the 15 categories. This is the first time this calculation has been undertaken in such an extensive coverage (we had limited Scope 3 reporting in previous years). We will be setting a Scope 3 emission target in addition to our existing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission targets in the upcoming periods. We then, plan to initiate the SBTi target verification process.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Türk Telekom's SFF & SP & IR Links.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Türk Telekom became a UN Global Compact (UNGC) signatory on January 20, 2020. By adopting its 10 principles, we commit to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, and anti-corruption. We align our strategy with these principles and will publish a progress report on our efforts. Our UNGC membership enhances sustainability initiatives, including projects to use energy efficiently, expand renewable resources, and reduce environmental impact.

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

Türk Telekom has been participating in preparations of climate-related policies, laws or regulations undertaken by national or international organisations and providing feedback in these efforts in line with Paris Agreement Goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

As Türk Telekom, we strive to separate all wastes at the point of generation in order to prevent the rapid depletion of natural resources and to ensure that recyclable wastes are reintroduced into the economy. We carry out our waste management in compliance with the country's legislation and our Sustainability Policy.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

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

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mandatory reporting

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

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Waste is generated when operational products and materials, such as fibre and copper cables, generator fuels, accumulators, batteries, and electronic materials from our field activities, as well as paper, plastic, metal, glass, toner, and cartridges from our office activities, reach the end of their useful lives and become idle. As part of

our Zero Waste project, which we have implemented in all our offices since 2019, we aim to foster environmentally friendly consumption habits among our employees. Accordingly, we manage all our waste in alignment with national and international regulations that support our zero waste initiatives. We record both hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated from our fieldwork and office activities in the Integrated Environmental Information System of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation, and Climate Change. Additionally, we create Mobile Hazardous Waste Transportation (MoTAT) records to track and monitor hazardous waste as required by the Ministry.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

International Investors Association (YASED)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

European Commission Restriction for Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) with the legislative process on the Regulation coming into force after its signature by the European Executive Council on 10 May 2023, the regulation was published in the EU Official Journal of 16 May 2023, L 130/52. The public consultation process on taxes and their annexes in the transition period, which will start on 1 October 2023, will be on 13June 2026 and will continue until 11 July 2023. In this process, as Türk Telekom, we are working on Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) documents and follow their current work through NGOs. We shared our views related to climate-related issues through the Association. Our contributions to university, NGO, public and private sector cooperation will continue.

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

4000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

As Türk Telekom, we are a member of YASED International Investors Association which has been in effective communication and relationship with its stakeholders to contribute to sustainable economic development and the creation of a better business and investment environment in Türkiye. The main themes of YASED, which concurrently influence the global investment agenda, are monitored through platforms established with the participation of an extensive stakeholder network. The primary themes addressed at the platform level include global supply chains, digital transformation, sustainable development, and human capital. YASED's large-scale research projects and reports are managed through platforms, with all relevant working groups contributing to the coordinated efforts, resulting in the formulation of a shared agenda. YASED actively collaborates with its members through its working groups in 16 diverse fields, fostering close cooperation on emerging trends, challenges, and solutions within the respective domains. In line with one of our most important values which is "being socially responsible", we always address the country's problems with sensitivity and a dedication to giving back to society. We give importance to engage with local communities in operational regions and headquarters, non-profit organisations, cultural associations and organisations, research institutions, professional organisations etc. by diverse communication methods such as seminars, collaborations, events, mentorship and capacity-building activities. In this context, we regularly participate in webinars, workshops, etc organised by YASED (e.g. Sustainable Development Good Practice Examples Webinar Series) and make notifications or provide feedback following their requests for opinion on a wide range of issues. The opinion we expressed on the Carbon Border Adjustments Mechanism Legislation documents in the 2023 operating year is an example of this action. At this point, regarding the reporting obligations in the transition period that started on October 1, 2023, as Türk Telekom, we participated in the public consultation process regarding the draft legislation and its annexes and reported our evaluations on the subject. In the public consultation process involving a wide range of associations, organisations and other stakeholders' evaluations regarding the reporting obligations in CBAM are forwarded to the Ministry and opinions on the issues deemed beneficial come to the fore.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Environmental Policies: page 24-25; 90-10, Governance: page 26; 106-115, Strategy: page 22-28, Emission figures: page 93; 125, Emission targets: page 22; 93-94

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Türk Telekom's SFF & SP & IR Links.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The file intended for this question is the Integrated Report. Due to its large size causing upload errors, a link to Türk Telekom's annual Integrated Report has been included in the attached document.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The NZE 2050 scenario envisions strong international collaboration to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, requiring coordinated efforts from both the real sector and policymakers, along with significant investment in low-carbon technologies. It anticipates the implementation of stringent climate policies, such as carbon pricing and renewable energy subsidies, although the adoption of new technologies may be gradual, and enforcing current policies on both global and national scales poses challenges. Additionally, this scenario predicts a shift in the behavior of consumers, corporations, governments, regulators, and institutions toward sustainability, supported by continuous economic growth and reduced emissions through cleaner technologies. However, while difficulties in accessing raw materials and fluctuating energy prices remain significant barriers to new investments, and unforeseen costs associated with climate investments present ongoing obstacles, there is an urgent need to transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. In line with this, Türk Telekom Group offers products and services that promote a low-carbon economy as part of our sustainability strategy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NZE 2050 climate scenario is a strategic cornerstone for Türk Telekom's climate initiatives. It outlines a clear pathway for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, aligning seamlessly with our long-term business objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting our value chain with products and services that adhere to low-carbon practices. Since this scenario is consistent with the Paris Agreement, it reflects our commitment to global climate goals and helps maintain our credibility with stakeholders, including investors, customers, and regulators. By adopting the NZE 2050 framework, we also support Türk Telekom's alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for setting science-based targets, thereby enhancing our company's resilience. For instance, Türk Telekom Group plans to initiate the SBTi target verification process by establishing targets that will include Scope 3 emissions in addition to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission targets, ultimately achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, in line with Türkiye and GSMA targets. The NZE 2050 scenario prepares us to navigate emerging regulations, market trends, and environmental risks and opportunities effectively. From a financial perspective, the NZE 2050 climate scenario allows us to better estimate climate-related costs and revenues while considering potential risks and opportunities. This proactive approach contributes to our long-term financial stability.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) illustrate a wide range of possible climate conditions. RCP 4.5, described by the IPCC as an intermediate scenario, is a stabilisation scenario where radiative forcing stabilises before 2100 through various technologies and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This scenario assume that emissions reach up to a peak point in 2040, then decline. On the other hand, there are several uncertainties, which should be considered for effective climate planning and risk management, such as model variability, regional impacts and etc. This scenario has also a few constraints such as socio-economic factors, assumptions of mitigation efforts and/or uncertainty in climate feedback. These uncertainties and constraints can significantly influence future outcomes and strategies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As Türk Telekom Group, we are following IPCC methodologies for climate scenarios. In this context, we analysed the outcomes of the RCP 4.5 scenario and its potential effects on our company. RCP 4.5, which indicates a more favourable climate trajectory compared to the other RCP scenario (RCP 8.5) we analysed, helps us understand potential long-term climate and temperature changes, their impacts on our business, and guides us in our strategic planning and risk management processes. Recognising these potential impacts is vital for preparing and adapting our operations to ensure resilience and sustainability. This awareness aids in making informed decisions regarding future investments and sustainability initiatives.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) depict a broad spectrum of possible climate conditions that depend on different levels of greenhouse gas concentrations and other influencing factors. RCP 8.5 is characterised by continually increasing emissions, leading to high greenhouse gas concentrations. For these reasons, it is considered as the worst-case climate change scenario. Conversely, significant uncertainties still exist regarding carbon cycle feedback, which could result in higher temperatures than those predicted in the representative concentration pathways.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As Türk Telekom Group, we adhere to IPCC methodologies for climate scenarios. In this context, we have analyzed the outcomes of the RCP 8.5 scenario in addition to the RCP 4.5 scenario. RCP 8.5, which reflects a business-as-usual approach, allows us to explore the potential long-term climate and temperature changes associated with higher greenhouse gas emissions. This understanding is crucial for guiding our strategic planning and risk management efforts. Recognising the implications of RCP 8.5 is essential for preparing and adapting our operations to ensure resilience and sustainability, especially when considering the worst-case trajectories related to rapid temperature increases. This awareness enables us to make informed decisions regarding future investments and sustainability initiatives, helping us navigate the challenges posed by a rapidly changing climate.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

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

We have identified physical risks will have an impact on Türk Telekom considering TCFD recommendations in our assessment, and we are continuing our efforts and investments in addressing and mitigating physical climate risks. Resilience of business model and strategy: Design values for external temperatures in cooling devices are selected at higher levels compared to standard products, considering the temperature rise. Portable washing devices are being provided to mitigate the effects of factors such as precipitation affected by dust transport. In adiabatic systems, water crisis-related risks are minimised by expanding backup water storage areas and improving infrastructure, thereby reducing the risks associated with scenarios where access to water is not available. Strategy and financial planning: We are developing our action plans to reduce our energy risks (supply, market volatility, etc.) to ensure business continuity, reduce costs, and allocate resources to R&D activities. We reduce our energy expenses with projects such as the Renewable Energy investments, Smart Energy Management System, Fixed Cooling Efficiency Projects, Fixed Transformation and Optimisation Projects, Mobile Optimisation Projects, and Mobile Transformation and Modernisation Projects. Thanks to energy efficiency efforts, we saved 36.7 GWh, 81 GWh and 47 GWh in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. In 2023, we received authorisation for a Solar Power Plant installation capacity of 405.8 MWe, which would amount to approximately 65% of our energy consumption when fully installed. We also secured land for 29 years The next steps are financing of the project and kicking off the physical investments that are expected to start in Q4 2024. We aim to complete the whole project within 2-3 years' time. We continue our research for further investments to reduce our consumption and explore other opportunities to diversify our consumption towards renewable energy resources.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Any financing and/or refinancing related to projects involving fossil fuel extraction, processing, and distribution; fossil fuel transportation, fossil fuel related power generation; alcohol; gambling; tobacco; and weaponry and defense-related equipment will be excluded in line with our sustainable finance framework, which aligns with our climate transition plan.

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

Select from:

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

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

The climate transition plan relies on several key assumptions and dependencies to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. It assumes the successful completion and operation of GES projects with a capacity of 405.8 MWe, depending on the availability of technology and resources, with possible capacity increases needed in the medium term (2027-2030). Long-term success requires continuous improvements in energy efficiency. The plan also assumes the establishment of science-based targets from 2024-2026, with necessary investments to meet these targets by 2030. It depends on ongoing monitoring and updating of targets from 2030-2050 to stay aligned with scientific and environmental needs. Monitoring and annual reporting assume regular system improvements and governance enhancements for accurate tracking and reporting, depending on a commitment to transparency and accountability in reporting progress and challenges. These assumptions and dependencies are crucial for effectively executing Türk Telekom's climate transition plan, ensuring the company meets its sustainability goals while adapting to changing environmental and technological conditions.

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

We adopt the Sustainability Policy that outlines our sustainability vision and focus areas. To further solidify our sustainability vision, we established our Sustainability Policy and shared it transparently with all our stakeholders. To implement this policy, we have created a Sustainability Programme, and from 2024 we will be taking action within the framework of the Programme. We aim to ensure continued progress on the sustainability agenda by updating the Sustainability Programme next year. In 2023, to support and finance our climate transition plans, Türk Telekom released a sustainable finance framework and its SPO (Second Party Opinion) report. This capital access enables Türk Telekom to finance activities eligible under the sustainable finance framework. In line with this, Türk Telekom has established a Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG). The SFWG will carry out the project evaluation and selection process to ensure that the proceeds of the sustainable financing instruments are allocated to projects that meet the eligibility criteria set out in the framework. Türk Telekom has issued its first Sustainable Eurobond in May 2024 for USD 500 million- and 5-years tenure in use of proceeds format. The asset register includes eligible green and social projects as set out in the Sustainable Finance Framework which is deemed compliant with the ICMA and LMA principles. We plan to accelerate our solar investments in the near future to reduce our carbon footprint, contribute to climate risk management, and create financial value. As part of this agenda, the Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEİAŞ) informed our company in May 2023 that we have been allocated a 405.8 MWe installation capacity under Article 5/1h of the Regulation on Unlicensed Electricity Generation in the Electricity Market. This total installation capacity of 405.8 MWe corresponds to nearly 65% of our total electricity consumption in 2023.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Türk Telekom's SFF & SP & IR Links.pdf,Türk Telekom's SFF & SP & IR Links.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Other, please specify **:**waste

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

Our sustainability-oriented investments focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency solutions, waste management, water resource protection, meeting societal needs, increasing social welfare, strengthening brand reputation and value, managing ethical values at the highest level, and making purpose-oriented collaborations. These investments also play a crucial role in risk management, reputation management, and gaining competitive advantage. They have the potential to provide financial returns while supporting the principles of environmental sustainability, social welfare, and good governance.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Boasting a nationwide network of communication infrastructure servicing nearly 53 million subscribers with 37,265 employees and a sizable sales and dealer network, we are aware of the magnitude of our impact on national development, environment and society. We act responsibly and with an awareness of the magnitude of our country-wide operations when forming our strategies. As an essential component of our sustainability strategy, we proceed by putting all employees, their families, suppliers, customers, investors and other stakeholders at the core of our transformation process. As Türkiye's leading telecommunication company, we have strengthened our sustainability targets. In its first meeting of 2024 held in January, our Sustainability Committee agreed upon targeting a 45% reduction in Türk

Telekom Group's Scope 1 & 2 emissions in total by 2030 relative to the base year of 2020 and Net Zero by 2050, in alignment with Türkiye and GSMA targets. To further our commitment to climate action, we have recently sent our commitment letter to SBTi on our near-term targets. We aim to get our targets approved by the SBTi within the set timelines. As Turkey's fibre leader, we have been converting copper infrastructure to fibre for years, while also strengthening our infrastructure quality and energy efficiency through critical greenfield projects across the country. We prioritise high-energy-efficiency equipment and software in our mobile base stations and cooling systems, creating innovative solutions with our internal resources. With our Smart Energy Management Platform, we select and use more energy-efficient telecommunications network devices. We are investing in Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) and 5G technologies. Additionally, we are implementing more efficient cooling solutions (e.g., CRAC, free cooling, etc.) and improving the power usage effectiveness (PUE) of our data centres. Lastly, we went one step further in managing energy consumption and accelerated our plans for renewable energy investments. In line with our strategic investment plans and sustainability agenda, we plan to accelerate our Solar Power Plant (SPP) investments in the near future, in order to reduce our carbon footprint, contribute to climate risk management, and create financial value.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

To reduce the use of fossil fuels in the world and protect the environment, the conversion of fuels consumed by vehicles is of great importance. With this awareness, we stepped into Electric Vehicle Charging Business by obtaining a Charging Network Operator license in 2022 through TT Ventures, a Türk Telekom Group company. Electric vehicles play an important role in minimising environmental pollution by reducing dependence on fossil fuels. With the steps we will take in this field, we aim to provide electric vehicle users with a safe, environmentally friendly and innovative electric vehicle charging service. Our charging stations will enable users to charge their vehicles quickly and reliably, while offering an environmentally friendly alternative. We started offering a safe and environmentally friendly e-charging service to electric vehicle users. With this service, we aim to contribute to a sustainable future as well as meeting the energy needs of our users. We aim to popularise the use of clean energy by offering electric vehicle owners a safe and environmentally friendly charging experience in every sense. Electric charging stations is an adjacent line of business to our main telecom business, and in this context, we are positioning it as a new revenue area for our company. Admittedly, the operation has started recently and will have a ramp up period. Therefore, the revenue contribution is expected to accelerate in the coming years. As our operations in this area continue to grow in the coming years, it will provide us with an incremental revenue stream and contribute financially. In addition, Türk Telekom

has an important fleet of vehicles to manage its operations. We plan to gradually convert our fleet from fossil fuel vehicles to electric vehicles from 2024 as they have a much less negative impact on the environment. Thus, the charging stations will also serve our own fleet. Admittedly, the conversion of the fleet to e-vehicles is a costly process; hence, will remain a continuous investment for TT that spans over years in the medium to long term.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

We have launched our user-friendly Smart Energy Management System, which allows for faster access to all energy equipment (generators, DC systems, UPS, air conditioning, digital thermostats, meters, etc.) in our fixed and mobile networks. The system securely collects data from these devices and uses AI-supported analysis to achieve high operational quality and efficiency, effectively delivering and reporting to the end user. With the Smart Energy Management Platform, we can track the outcomes of our efficiency and optimisation projects more quickly. In 2023, the platform enabled us to save 6.7 million kWh of energy and 103,000 litres of generator fuel annually. With the investments to be made in 2024, the annual savings impact of the platform is expected to be 12.7 million MWh. Microgrid Monitoring & Optimisation System: In the Smart Energy Awareness Systems (SEAS) project, Innova (TT's Group Company) addressed the scheduling challenges in Home and Microgrid Energy Management Systems, helping users implement demand response programs. The solution minimises energy costs by considering time-varying prices, renewable generation, household appliance demands, battery storage capacity, and grid constraints. It schedules diesel generators, cogeneration plants, appliance operation, battery charging cycles, electric vehicles (EVs), and electricity transactions for the upcoming days. A microgrid pilot featuring a 300 kWp solar power plant, EV charging station, power quality devices, and a smart metering system was implemented at the Gazi Teknopark Campus in Ankara. The Innova SkywaveIoT Platform enables the microgrid operator to monitor energy management data and forecast demand and renewable generation. SEAS was supported by EU ITEA3 and TÜBİTAK, and development of a reinforcement learning model for real-time microgrid optimisation is ongoing. This system aims to provide utilities with a tool for low-cost distributed generation control to reduce energy costs and emissions. Assistant for generating carbon net zero policies: In this project, Innova developed a model to determine the most cost-effective carbon net zero policy for a manufacturing company. It factors in time-varying prices, retailer demand, factory and supplier locations, transportation networks, carbon trading mechanisms, and emissions from raw materials. The optimisation model offers eco-friendly recommendations for transportation, supplier selection, and carbon trading, aiming to reduce carbon emissions and costs while meeting sustainability goals.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

In accordance with the decisions taken by our Sustainability Committee for 2024, the Türk Telekom Group aims to achieve Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction by 45% by 2030 and achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050. We have submitted our commitment letter to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our plans are progressing according to the roadmap we established for the SBTi to approval of the near-term emission reduction targets. In 2023, Türk Telekom increased its solar energy utilisation capacity by 60% compared to 2020. This increase is part of our strategy to enhance the use of renewable energy sources. We initiate energy efficiency projects such as the Smart Energy Management System, Fixed Cooling Efficiency Projects, Fixed Transformation and Optimisation Projects, Mobile Optimisation Projects and Mobile Transformation and Modernisation Projects. Thanks to energy efficiency efforts, we saved 36.7 GWh, 81 GWh and 47 GWh in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively. We plan to accelerate our solar investments in the near future to reduce our carbon footprint contribute to climate risk management and create financial value. In 2023, we received authorisation for a 4,058 MWe Solar Power Plant, expected to cover approximately 65% of our energy consumption when fully operational. We secured land for 29 years, and the next steps involve project financing and starting physical investments in Q4 2024. We aim to complete the project within 2-3 years. We continue our research for further investments to reduce our consumption and explore other opportunities to diversify our consumption towards renewable energy resources. We started offering a safe and environmentally friendly e-charging service to electric vehicle users. With this service, we aim to contribute to a sustainable future as well as meeting the energy needs of our users. We aim to minimise environmental impact by supporting our charging stations with renewable energy sources. We aim to popularise the use of clean energy by offering electric vehicle owners a safe and environmentally friendly charging experience in every sense. As a company that makes intensive technology investments, we generate electronic waste as a result of our operations. However, we work effectively to minimise our impact on nature through our comprehensive waste collection and recycling processes. Regarding the prevention and control of pollution, we aim to take effective and rapid steps. We plan to promote waste prevention, reduction, reuse, and recycling. To this end, our action plans include the implementation of programs for recovering and recycling customer electronic device waste, and developing sorting, collection and recycling programs for non-hazardous waste from network waste and IT equipment. In addition, we aim to switch to refrigerants with low Global Warming Potentials (GWP), recover and reuse refrigerants during repair and maintenance, and recover and recycle refrigerants from old air conditioning equipment.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Access to capital

☑ Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Türk Telekom meets the necessary conditions for its green investments and receives support from green fund sources. Türk Telekom plans to fully integrate the universal principles of sustainability into its business model, strategies and corp. decisions with its sust. approach. Our Company implements many projects and initiatives including energy efficiency projects designed in this direction in close cooperation with its stakeholders; also meets the conditions for its green investments and receives support from green fund sources. For instance, we received a green loan from EBRD in 2020 with 6 years maturity for financing our CAPEX for green projects. In early 2024, we have issued a USD 500 mn Sustainable Eurobond. The Board has approved Sustainable Finance Framework document for the Eurobond, and we have received a Second Party Opinion confirming its alignment with relevant international standards. Energy is very important for telco operators. Türk Telekom is one of the rare operators to achieve near flat electricity consumption while growing its business and subscriber base meaningfully. So far, we have managed to realise this through such energy efficiency projects as improving the power usage effectiveness (PUE) of our data centres and GPON investments. We

are currently implementing more efficient cooling solutions and AI-supported optimisation systems to enhance PUE. In our next generation data centres, we aim to attain an annual avg PUE of 1.2. The avg PUE value in our data centres decreased from 1.65 to 1.55 in 2023 YoY, which is lower than the industry avg. Additionally, conversion of copper infrastructure to fibre including GPON conversions which saves energy up to 95%. We went one step further in managing energy consumption and accelerated our plans for renewable energy investments. In line with our strategic investment plans and sustainability agenda, we will accelerate SPP investments starting in 2024 to reduce our carbon footprint, manage climate risks, and create financial value. There are two major steps: renting available land and getting permission from the regulatory authority. In early 2023, as part of this agenda, we secured permission from regulatory authority for a total installation capacity of 405.8 Mwe which is nearly 65% our total electricity consumption in 2023 as well as we secured land for 29 years. The next step is to begin physical investments in 2024, with the aim to complete the project within 2-3 years.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Climate Transition Plan & Sustainable Finance Framework of Türk Telekom

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

84784682

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

9

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

9

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

9

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

Türk Telekom is working to continue its investments and optimisation efforts in the field of energy efficiency by systematically reducing carbon emissions. In 2023, solutions that are resistant to high temperatures and can be used without air conditioning have been prioritised in our infrastructure transformations High temperature HT batteries and Lithium Battery solutions are preferred. Solar Power Plant-supported solutions were used to reduce the impact of network outages at base stations. The following measures have been taken in order to manage the risks of power cuts that may occur in the energy supply in our fixed grid. 1-Diesel Generators have

been installed in all of our critical sites in case of Grid Outage 2-There is enough fuel for a minimum of 48 hours in all centers with generators 3-All our centers have a minimum of 8 hours of battery backup time 4-Solar Power Plant with a total installed power of 4.3 MW (of which 0.3 MW installed in 2023) has been installed in more than1700 centers 5-By monitoring of our fixed telco sites and base stations with the artificial intelligence supported Smart Energy Management System TTessa network generator battery etc. In 2023, 47 GWh of energy was saved through efficiency projects such as cooling optimisation, mobile conversion, and modernisation. The following measures are taken to prevent the effects of temperature changes; 1-As a precaution for temperature rise we choose the outside temperature design value in cooling devices at higher values compared to standard products, 2-We provided portable washing devices for effects such as dirty precipitation caused by dust transport 3-We designed our infrastructure redundancy according to the scenario where there is no water by enlarging the backup water storage areas in our adiabatic systems for the water crisis air conditioner failure etc. We operate our infrastructure by following the data instantly. We are investing in Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) and 5G technologies. Additionally, we are implementing more efficient cooling solutions (e.g., CRAC, free cooling, etc.) and improving the power usage effectiveness (PUE) of our data centers. Lastly, we went one step further in managing energy consumption and accelerated our plans for renewable energy investments. In line with our strategic investment plans and sustainability agenda, we plan to accelerate our Solar Power Plant (SPP) investments in the near future, in order to reduce our carbon footprint, contribute to climate risk management, and create financial value. The cost of response to risk incurred in 2023 of our SPP project, energy efficiency projects, energy-focused R&D projects, Data centres and GPON investments are USD 84,784,682. The rate of investments under this topic in 2025 and 2030 is only estimate.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

We plan to accelerate our solar investments in the near future, in order to reduce our carbon footprint, contribute to climate risk management, and create financial value. As part of this agenda, Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEİAŞ) has informed our Company in May 2023 that we have been allocated a 405.8 MWe installation capacity within the framework of the relevant Article 5/1h of the Regulation on Unlicensed Electricity Generation in the Electricity Market. The total installation capacity of 405.8 MWe corresponds to nearly 65% of our total electricity consumption in 2023. Eligibility Criteria is; Investments or expenditures related to the construction, development, installation or procurement of renewable energy: • Solar Photovoltaics (PV) • Onshore wind • Hydropower which meets any of the criteria below: o Lifecycle GHG emissions of below 100gCO2e/kWh o Power density greater than 5W/m2 o Electricity generation facility is a run of river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir o Geothermal (Lifecycle GHG emissions of below 100gCO2e/kWh) Investments or expenditures related to new or existing network infrastructure and buildings to improve cumulative energy efficiency by at least 30%: • Modernisation, replacement and upgrade of network equipment and network technology • Software and automation solutions to reduce power consumption including, Smart Energy Management System machine learning and artificial intelligence applications based on energy demand and consumption • More efficient cooling solutions for RAN sites and data sites (e.g. CRAC, free cooling); change of site layout (indoor to outdoor) • Deployment of specific energy efficiency installations including more efficient network equipment, heating, ventilation, air conditioning units, refrigeration, lighting and electrical equipment in buildings to improve energy efficiency Investments or expenditures related to new or existing data centres to improve power usage effectiveness (PUE): Improve PUE of existing data centres to below 1.4, for example for centres that use chiller crah (Computer room air handler) technologies and of new data centres to below 1.2 using, for example, highly efficient cooling solutions (e.g. Indirect evaporative cooling (IEC) technologies).

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*In our sustainability plans, we intend to implement an internal carbon pricing mechanism. We will be working on this.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

The threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and environmental impacts is based on the spending value for each supplier. If the purchasing amount from a supplier exceeds 1% of total spending, then the supplier is classified as having a substantive impact.

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

32
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We use the 1% spending value criterion mainly to calculate our scope 3 emissions. This threshold helps us determine which suppliers have a significant impact on our environmental footprint. By focusing on suppliers whose purchasing amounts exceed 1% of our total spending, we can effectively prioritise our engagement efforts. This approach ensures that our sustainability initiatives are targeted and impactful, aligning with our overall business activities and regulatory requirements. For example, in 2023, we identified suppliers with a substantial impact and sent out a survey about their climate-related progress. We gathered information on whether they have GHG emission reduction targets or not.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**Full compliance with applicable legislation & ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Türk Telekom attaches importance to ensuring that its relations with companies such as dealers, contractors, and business partners, with which it has engaged in commercial business relations, are proper, consistent and reliable, and that all kinds of business is carried out in conformity with the relevant contracts, laws or regulations. In the contracts signed with the mentioned companies, objective criteria such as compliance with principles and practices, and the benefits and costs by taking into account the opinions of legal and relevant business units, are taken into consideration. Corporate Governance Policies are Disclosure, Dividend, Remuneration, Donation, Compensation, Business Ethic Codes, Sustainability, Human Rights, Human Resources, Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption, Information Security, Procurement, Integrated Management Policy. The Business Ethics Codes of Türk Telekom are based on and implement the essential business values to our company's success. We expect all of our suppliers to adhere to anethical code. Our procurement and sustainability policies are interdependent. All of our suppliers are required to sign our purchasing contracts, which outline our expectations regarding climate change. Our suppliers who breach the contract are subject to sanctions. This sanction's result in the termination of the contract and the cessation of all cooperation with the supplier.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

We use the 1% spending value criterion mainly to calculate our scope 3 emissions. This threshold helps us determine which suppliers have a significant impact on our environmental footprint. By focusing on suppliers whose purchasing amounts exceed 1% of our total spending, we can effectively prioritise our engagement efforts. This approach ensures that our sustainability initiatives are targeted and impactful, aligning with our overall business activities and regulatory requirements. For example, in 2023, we identified suppliers with a substantial impact and sent out a survey about their climate-related progress. We collected information on whether they have GHG emission reduction targets or not. Engaging with our suppliers helps us manage our scope 3 emission calculations. Knowing our suppliers' plans for their GHG emissions targets aids us in planning our climate strategy. In 2022, we contacted 10 suppliers and received high-quality information from 8 of them. In 2023, the number of suppliers we contacted rose to 20, and we received responses from 18. The measure of success for our supplier engagement is the increasing number of suppliers reporting to us. If the number of suppliers who respond to the survey with high-quality information increases by 10% compared to the previous year, the engagement is considered successful. The number rising from 8 to 18 implies that there has been an increase of 125%, making our supplier engagement successful.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**reducing GHG emissions

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

As Türk Telekom, we organise communication campaigns for our customers to raise awareness on climate-oriented issues. In 2023, we aim to inform our customers, employees and other stakeholders about the related efforts through the communication campaigns we carry out on Energy Savings and zero waste as well as the bulletins we share with the public, and our social media posts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023 we continued to inform our customers, employees and other stakeholders through projects focused on energy savings and zero waste. bulletins about our sustainability activities to improve our environmental impact were shared with the public and a total of 12.291.513 readers were reached through press and online channels. The press and online communication the relevant bulletins 'economic value is USD 307,689. According to our estimations, we calculate that we reached more than 50% of our customers and their families.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

At Türk Telekom, we believe that transparency and open communication with our investors and shareholders are vital in achieving long-term success. Through regular reporting, we share our strategic goals and the actions we take each year to meet them. This ongoing dialogue not only helps us stay accountable but also builds trust with those who invest in our company. Our largest shareholder, the Turkey Wealth Fund (TVF), plays a crucial role in this process. Together, we collaborate on a joint integrated report, reflecting the alignment of our vision with theirs. TVF monitors our progress closely and supports us in ensuring that we remain on track to meet our sustainability and business objectives. Beyond our internal stakeholders, we also engage with foreign investors, foreign creditors and ratings agencies. We actively participate in international conferences and forums, where we have the opportunity to connect with these investors in a more direct and personal way. During one-on-one meetings, we share updates on our strategic initiatives, recent achievements, and future plans. These interactions are not just about sharing information; they also provide a valuable opportunity to receive feedback from experienced investors who are deeply interested in the company's growth and sustainability. This exchange of ideas helps us refine our strategies and approach, keeping us aligned with global best practices and investor expectations. We have had several ESG-dedicated meetings with investors in 2023, focusing primarily on climate and ESG issues. The total number of investors we engaged with in year 2023 is 176, the number of investors focused on ESG is 21, and the rate is 12%. That said, we discuss ESG issues with a broader investor base than those represent the group with a more dedicated ESG focus.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One of our most important stakeholders is our shareholders and potential investors. In our meetings with them, we discuss the company's strategy, future financial and operational development, and steps taken in the area of ESG. Investors closely monitor the company's impact on the environment and the steps we take to address it. As management, we therefore conduct our business with an awareness of our environmental impact and direct our investments towards projects which help us mitigate our negative environmental impact. We have had several ESG-dedicated meetings with investors in 2023, focusing primarily on climate and ESG issues. The total number of investors we engaged with in year 2023 is 176, the number of investors focused on ESG is 21, and the rate is 12%. That said, we discuss ESG issues with a broader investor base than those represent the group with a more dedicated ESG focus.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**NGOs & professional organisations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

We consider stakeholder relationships a fundamental element of our sustainability strategy. At Türk Telekom, we place great importance on understanding and acting on our stakeholders' views and expectations. Accordingly, we gathered insights on material topics around sustainability through surveys and one-on-one meetings with 80 valued stakeholders from various groups. These insights have guided the development of our sustainability strategy and our goals. We maintain frequent communication with all our stakeholders through various channels.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Alongside our Sustainability Committee, we have identified NGOs and professional organisations, as well as local communities, the public, our customers, employees and their families, major shareholders, investors, suppliers, financial institutions, group companies, public and local authorities, regulatory and supervisory bodies, the media, our competitors, and academic institutions as our priority stakeholders. We evaluate all feedback from our stakeholders and incorporate their views into our decision-making processes.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

Türk Telekom selected the financial control approach for its GHG accounting because it closely aligns with the way the company manages its business and financial operations, including its subsidiaries, associate companies, and investments. The financial control method is consistent with the principles used in TT's consolidated financial reporting. Under this approach, Türk Telekom includes the GHG emissions from all entities where it exercises financial control, meaning those companies in which it holds the majority share or has significant influence over financial and operational policies. This ensures that the GHG emissions data are in line with their financial data, providing a clear and consistent reporting framework. By using the financial control approach, Türk Telekom is able to comprehensively track and manage its greenhouse gas emissions across the entire organisation. This is particularly important for a company of its size and complexity, with a broad range of subsidiaries and associated companies. The approach ensures that the emissions of all these entities are captured and managed under a single framework, making it easier to monitor and reduce emissions effectively. Additionally, by consolidating GHG data in the same way they consolidate financial data, Türk Telekom can ensure accuracy and consistency in both its sustainability and financial reporting. This not only helps with internal management but also provides transparency and reliability in external reporting to stakeholders, including investors, regulatory bodies, and the public.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

Türk Telekom has adopted the financial control approach for its GHG accounting, ensuring that emissions from all entities under our financial control are consolidated and managed consistently with our financial reporting. This same approach is applied to other environmental topics, such as biodiversity and plastics. However, we will not be disclosing information related to biodiversity and plastics through CDP at this time due to the absence of standardised procedures for measuring and reporting in these areas. We aim to include these disclosures in the future when standardised practices are established.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

Türk Telekom has adopted the financial control approach for its GHG accounting, ensuring that emissions from all entities under our financial control are consolidated and managed consistently with our financial reporting. This same approach is applied to other environmental topics, such as biodiversity and plastics. However, we will not be disclosing information related to biodiversity and plastics through CDP at this time due to the absence of standardised procedures for measuring and reporting in these areas. We aim to include these disclosures in the future when standardised practices are established.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

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

The main reason for the change in the calculation methodology of greenhouse gas emissions is that Türk Telekom has adopted a consolidation approach that includes all group companies and broadened its scope of scope 3 emissions from the base year to the current reporting year. In previous years, Türk Telekom reported only waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, and downstream transportation and distribution categories to the CDP. Additionally, upstream leased assets were calculated as part of Türk Telekom's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. At the beginning of 2024, Türk Telekom decided to expand its reporting to include all relevant Scope 3 categories and to correct the disclosure of certain 'other indirect emissions' previously reported in Scope 1 and Scope 2, aligning them with the appropriate Scope 3 categories (e.g., well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions, as well as leased assets). Moreover, the reported data on downstream transportation emissions has been corrected to align with the upstream transportation category, as the cargo operations of Türk Telekom or any other Group companies are paid for by the company. In this context, the 'purchased goods and services' and 'capital goods' categories are calculated using a spend-based method. Additionally, fuel- and energy-related emissions are included within the appropriate Scope 3 category (Category 3). The upstream transportation and distribution emissions have also been reported in the correct category, along with upstream leased assets. Furthermore, emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products have been calculated using a consolidated approach for both the current reporting period and the past three years. The other additional Scope 3 categories calculated for the first time using a consolidated approach are downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

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

The main reason for the change in the calculation methodology of greenhouse gas emissions is that Türk Telekom has adopted a consolidation approach that includes all group companies and broadened its scope of scope 3 emissions from the base year to the current reporting year. In previous years, Türk Telekom reported only waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, and downstream transportation and distribution categories to the CDP. Additionally, upstream leased assets were calculated as part of Türk Telekom's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. At the beginning of 2024, Türk Telekom decided to expand its reporting to include all relevant Scope 3 categories and to correct the disclosure of certain 'other indirect emissions' previously reported in Scope 1 and Scope 2, aligning them with the appropriate Scope 3 categories (e.g., well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions, as well as leased assets). Moreover, the reported data on downstream transportation emissions has been corrected to align with the upstream transportation category, as the cargo operations of Türk Telekom or any other Group companies are paid for by the company. In this context, the 'purchased goods and services' and 'capital goods' categories are calculated using a spend-based method. Additionally, fuel- and energy-related emissions are included within the appropriate Scope 3 category (Category 3). The upstream transportation and distribution emissions have also been reported in the correct category, along with upstream leased assets. Furthermore, emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products have been calculated using a consolidated approach for both the current reporting period and the past three years. The other additional Scope 3 categories calculated for the first time using a consolidated approach are downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments. Since Türk Telekom Group does not provide any transportation services that are paid for by customers, downstream transportation is not relevant. Additionally, Türk Telekom Group only offers final products. For these reasons, the categories of downstream transportation and distribution, as well as the processing of sold products, are considered irrelevant and have not been calculated. There are also no other upstream or downstream emissions.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Other, please specify **:**UNFCC Turkey 2022 National Inventory Report

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

121498.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions, we consider stationary and mobile combustion sources, including fuel oil, lignite coal, diesel, and natural gas. Additionally, refrigerant gases and fire extinguishing gases are included. In some buildings located in areas without natural gas infrastructure, coal is occasionally used for heating purposes. IPCC 6th AR values are used in calculations. Although TT aims to abandon fossil fuel use, the continued usage is because of lack of other availabilities in some less developed regions in Turkiye. That said, coal usage is rather limited in total energy need as can be seen in the related calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated

Scope 1 base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. As a result, the base year emissions are now disclosed differently compared to the previous GHG data reported to the CDP in 2020. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. The recalculation process has revealed a discrepancy of more than 5% in our Scope 1 emissions, specifically concerning the generator fuel consumption and fugitive emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers reported in previous years. Consequently, the emission data has been updated as part of this recalculation.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

522569.35

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include our electricity consumption, and a large part of Scope 2 electricity consumption is electricity consumed to run the fixed and mobile networks. National Inventory values, determined by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ) for 2020, are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated Scope 2 base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. With the change in calculation methodology, we started to report emissions from Transmission and Distribution, which had been included in our Scope 2 emissions in previous years, under Scope 3- Category 3 (Transmission Distribution (T&D) losses & Well-to-Tank (WTT)). In addition, the Turkish National Electricity Grid Emission Factor used in calculation Scope 2 emisssions was updated by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources for previous years. 2020 emission factor (EF) of 0.475 tCO2e/MWh was revised to 0.420 tCO2e/MWh, the 2021 EF of 0.457 tCO2e/MWh was revised to 0.439 tCO2e/ MWh, and the 2022 EF of 0.484 tCO2e/MWh was revised to 0.439 tCO2e/MWh.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

522569.35

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include our electricity consumption, and a large part of Scope 2 electricity consumption is electricity consumed to run the fixed and mobile networks. The Electricity Production Emission Factors for Türkiye for 2020, sourced from the National Inventory, are used in calculations. No market-based instruments were utilised in the base year 2020; hence, the location-based and market-based emissions are the same.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118641.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Purchased Goods and Services, emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach, where the financial expenditure on goods and services is multiplied by procurement category specific emission factors. Emissions factors are selected from a globally accepted source, EPA EEIO database. This method allows for a more accurate estimation of emissions associated with procurement activities. Exclusions in this calculation include procurement orders considered to have an insignificant impact on overall emissions and that do not substantially contribute to the emissions profile based on the prioritisation analysis. These exclusions ensure that the focus remains on the most material sources of emissions. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198179.71

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Capital Goods, emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach, where the financial investment in capital assets is multiplied by relevant emission factors specific to the type of goods. Emissions factors are selected from a globally accepted source, EPA EEIO database. This method ensures an accurate estimation of

the emissions associated with the production and procurement of capital assets. Exclusions in this calculation include procurement orders considered to have an insignificant impact on overall emissions and that do not substantially contribute to the emissions profile based on the prioritisation analysis. These exclusions ensure that the focus remains on the most material sources of emissions. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205927.99

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Fuel-and-Energy-Related, emissions are calculated using the average data method and fuel-based method. This includes emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy consumed during the reporting year. For electricity distribution and transmission emissions, DEFRA 2021 emission factors, and national inventory emission factors are used. Additionally, Well-to-Tank emissions for all fuel types used during the reporting year are calculated using DEFRA 2023 emission factors, ensuring a comprehensive assessment of upstream emissions associated with fuel and energy consumption. The change in calculation methodology, as stated earlier regarding Scope 2, has also impacted Scope 3, Category 3—emissions from Transmission and Distribution. Previously, these emissions were included in our Scope 2 reporting, but they are now classified under Scope 3, Category 3 (Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses and Well-to-Tank (WTT)). Türk Telekom has recalculated the base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. This update not only reflects the revised Turkish National Electricity Grid Emission Factor, as provided by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources for previous years, but also excludes Scope 3 Category 3 emissions from Scope 2, reporting them under the appropriate category instead. All Group companies were thoroughly included in the recalculation process. With this change in methodology, we have started to report emissions from Transmission and Distribution, which were previously part of our Scope 2 emissions, under Scope 3, Category 3. For the first time, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category, encompassing the indirect emissions related to the transmission and distribution of purchased electricity for both Türk Telekom and one of its Group companies, which acts as an electricity trader and provides inter-company electricity sales.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22796.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Upstream Transportation and Distribution, emissions are calculated using both the distance-based method and spend-based methods. When distance data is accessible, emissions are calculated using DEFRA 2023 emission factors to account for the transportation of goods. In cases where distance data is not available, activity-specific emission factors from the EPA USEEIO database are used. This approach ensures a comprehensive assessment of emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods, capturing both direct and indirect emissions throughout the supply chain. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224.59

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Waste Generated in Operations, emissions are calculated using the waste-type-specific method. This approach involves applying emission factors tailored to the specific types of waste generated during operations. The emission factors used in this category are sourced from DEFRA 2023, ensuring that the emissions associated with waste disposal and treatment are accurately captured based on the characteristics of the waste streams involved. Türk Telekom has recalculated its Scope 3 Category 5 emissions for the base year, using related data due to the Türk Telekom Group companies adopting a consolidated approach. The total base year emission value for Category 5 has been revised from 329 tons of CO2e to 225 tons of CO2e. This change in total emissions is attributed to adjustments in the calculation methodology, including differences in Defra emission factors, waste categorisation, and prioritisation.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1087.85

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Business Travel, the emission value was calculated by multiplying the distance of business air travel and passenger data by the appropriate DEFRA 2023 emission factors. Short-haul and long-haul air travel were calculated separately using the relevant metrics. With the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, business travel and flights have increased. The total base year emission value for Category 6 has been revised from 1,720 tons of CO2e to 1,088 tons of CO2e. This change in the business travel category is due to a revised calculation methodology that was previously based on manually calculated distances. The distance data between departure and arrival points is now obtained from the ICAO database using IATA codes.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3113.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Employee Commuting, emissions are calculated using a distance-based method which estimates emissions based on the distance traveled by employees during their commutes, utilising the most recent and relevant emission factors to ensure an accurate assessment of the impact of commuting activities on overall emissions. Additionally, a spend-based method is employed using the EPA EEIO dataset when financial expenditures on personnel commuting are relevant. The total base year emission value for Category 7 has been revised from 3,380 tons of CO2e to 3,114 tons of CO2e. This change in total emissions is attributed to a shift in the calculation methodology, specifically the change in emission factors from DEFRA to ICCT (International Council on Clean Transportation) guidance.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31085.78

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Upstream Leased Assets, emissions are calculated based on the consumption of natural gas, electricity, and petroleum. The relevant consumption rates were sourced from 'Energy Consumption Statistics for Public, Commercial and Service Buildings' prepared by the Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Emission factors for natural gas and petroleum are derived from IPCC 2006 guidelines, while the emission factor for electricity is taken from the Turkish National Inventory. This approach ensures that the emissions associated with the energy use in leased assets are accurately assessed using region-specific data and internationally recognised emission factors. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has calculated consolidated upstream leased assets emissions for the first time and reported as Scope 3 Category 8.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since Türk Telekom Group does not provide any products needed for transportation that is paid for by customers. Modem devices used for fixed Internet services are among the devices Türk Telekom delivers to its customers. These devices are also delivered by the company's employees during installation at their homes. Therefore, emissions from products' transportation and distribution are included in Scope 1. This category is not relevant and not calculated.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since Türk Telekom Group only provides final products, this category is not relevant and not calculated.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

765400.46

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Use of Sold Products, emissions are primarily calculated for devices like modems, which constitute a significant portion of Türk Telekom's sales. The use-phase emissions of modems were estimated by calculating the electricity consumption over the product's lifespan, using an internally calculated usage-phase electricity consumption coefficient to determine the total kWh consumption. The emission factor for electricity was taken from the Turkish National Inventory. Additionally, for other significant products, such as computers and internet access equipment, emissions data was sourced from the SimaPro LCA database, providing product-specific emission factors for these categories.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23837.41

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For End-of-Life Treatment, emissions are calculated based on the sales data gathered from Türk Telekom group entities. The disposal methods for each product group were determined using the 'Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 Fact Sheet Assessing Trends in Materials Generation and Management.' Once the disposal methods were identified, end-of-life treatment emissions were calculated by applying the emission factors specific to the materials of each product group. These emission factors were sourced from the EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership's 'Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories,' ensuring an accurate assessment of the emissions associated with the disposal and treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10966.52

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Downstream Leased Assets, emissions are calculated based on the consumption of natural gas, electricity, and petroleum. The relevant consumption rates were sourced from 'Energy Consumption Statistics for Public, Commercial and Service Buildings' prepared by the Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resource. Emission factors for natural gas and petroleum are derived from IPCC 2006 guidelines, while the emission factor for electricity is taken from the Turkish National Inventory. This approach ensures that the emissions associated with the energy use in leased assets are accurately assessed using region-specific data and internationally recognised emission factors. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8278.21

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Franchises, emissions are calculated based on the consumption of natural gas, electricity, and petroleum. The relevant consumption rates were sourced from 'Energy Consumption Statistics for Public, Commercial and Service Buildings' prepared by the Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resource. Emission factors for natural gas and petroleum are derived from IPCC 2006 guidelines, while the emission factor for electricity is taken from the Turkish National Inventory. This approach ensures that the emissions associated with the energy use in leased assets are accurately assessed using region-specific data and internationally recognised emission factors. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

309.88

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Investments, emissions are calculated by referencing the 'Balance Sheet by Economic Activities,' which provides ton CO2 equivalent emissions classified by industry for the relevant NACE codes. This document is based on income statements and balance sheet records compiled by the Revenue Administration, employment data provided by the Social Security Institution, and credit balance records gathered from the Turkish Banks Association Risk Center. These emissions are originally calculated for specific total asset values. To estimate Türk Telekom's investment-related emissions, the emissions from the source document were proportionally scaled based on Türk Telekom's asset value, ensuring an accurate calculation of emissions associated with the company's investments. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no any other upstrem emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no any other downstrem emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

109083.72

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions, we consider stationary and mobile combustion sources, including fuel oil, lignite coal, diesel, and natural gas. Additionally, refrigerant gases and fire extinguishing gases are included. IPCC 6th AR values are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has calculated the Scope 1 emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. All Group companies were comprehensively included in this calculation process.

Past year 1

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

135051.09

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions, we consider stationary and mobile combustion sources, including fuel oil, lignite coal, diesel, and natural gas. Additionally, refrigerant gases and fire extinguishing gases are included. IPCC 6th AR values are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated the Scope 1 emissions for previous years for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. As a result, the Scope 1 emissions are now disclosed differently compared to the GHG data reported to the CDP in 2022. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. Additionally, due to a discrepancy of more than 5% in our Scope 1 emissions—specifically concerning generator fuel consumption and fugitive emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers reported in previous years—the emission data has been updated as part of this recalculation process.

Past year 2

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

143780.28

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions, we consider stationary and mobile combustion sources, including fuel oil, lignite coal, diesel, and natural gas. Additionally, refrigerant gases and fire extinguishing gases are included. IPCC 6th AR values are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated the Scope 1 emissions for previous years for

Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. As a result, the Scope 1 emissions are now disclosed differently compared to the GHG data reported to the CDP in 2021. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. Additionally, due to a discrepancy of more than 5% in our Scope 1 emissions—specifically concerning generator fuel consumption and fugitive emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers reported in previous years—the emission data has been updated as part of this recalculation process.

Past year 3

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

121498.5

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emissions, we consider stationary and mobile combustion sources, including fuel oil, lignite coal, diesel, and natural gas. Additionally, refrigerant gases and fire extinguishing gases are included. IPCC 6th AR values are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated the Scope 1 base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. As a result, the base year emissions are now disclosed differently compared to the previous GHG data reported to the CDP in 2020. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. Additionally, due to a discrepancy of more than 5% in our Scope 1 emissions—specifically concerning generator fuel consumption and fugitive emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers reported in previous years—the emission data has been updated as part of this recalculation process.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

542769.96

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

393509.96

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include our electricity consumption, and a large part of Scope 2 electricity consumption is electricity consumed to run fixed and mobile networks. National Inventory values, determined by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ), are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated Scope 2 base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. With the change in calculation methodology, we started to report emissions from Transmission and Distribution, which had been included in our Scope 2 emissions in previous years, under Scope 3- Category 3 (Transmission Distribution (T&D) losses & Well-to-Tank (WTT)). In addition, the Turkish National Electricity Grid Emission Factor used in calculation Scope 2 emisssions was updated by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources for previous years. According to this, EF is used as 0.439 tCO2e/MWh in 2023. When market-based instruments are utilised, the amount of IREC certificates are taken into account.

Past year 1

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

524265.09

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

393958.47

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include our electricity consumption, and a large part of Scope 2 electricity consumption is electricity consumed to run fixed and mobile networks. National Inventory values, determined by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ), are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated Scope 2 base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. With the change in calculation methodology, we started to report emissions from Transmission and Distribution, which had been included in our Scope 2 emissions in previous years, under Scope 3- Category 3 (Transmission Distribution (T&D) losses & Well-to-Tank (WTT)). In addition, the Turkish National Electricity Grid Emission Factor used in calculation Scope 2 emisssions was updated by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources for previous years. For instance, the 2022 EF of 0.484 tCO2e/MWh was revised to 0.439 tCO2e/MWh. When market-based instruments were utilised, the amount of IREC certificates were taken into account.

Past year 2

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

541698.46

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

508773.46

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include our electricity consumption, and a large part of Scope 2 electricity consumption is electricity consumed to run fixed and mobile networks. National Inventory values, determined by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ), are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated Scope 2 base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. With the change in calculation methodology, we started to report emissions from Transmission and Distribution, which had been included in our Scope 2 emissions in previous years, under Scope 3- Category 3 (Transmission Distribution (T&D) losses & Well-to-Tank (WTT)). In addition, the Turkish National Electricity Grid Emission Factor used in calculation Scope 2 emisssions was updated by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources for previous years. For instance, the 2021 EF of 0.457 tCO2e/MWh was revised to 0.439 tCO2e/ MWh. When market-based instruments were utilised, the amount of IREC certificates were taken into account.

Past year 3

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

522569.35

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

522569.35

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions include our electricity consumption, and a large part of Scope 2 electricity consumption is electricity consumed to run fixed and mobile networks. National Inventory values, determined by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ), are used in calculations. Türk Telekom has recalculated Scope 2 base year emissions for Türk Telekom Group companies using a consolidated approach. All Group companies were comprehensively included in the recalculation process. With the change in calculation methodology, we started to report emissions from Transmission and Distribution, which had been included in our Scope 2 emissions in previous years, under Scope 3- Category 3 (Transmission Distribution (T&D) losses & Well-to-Tank (WTT)). In addition, the Turkish National Electricity Grid Emission Factor used in calculation Scope 2 emisssions was updated by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources for previous years. For instance, 2020 emission factor (EF) of 0.475 tCO2e/MWh was revised to 0.420 tCO2e/MWh.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

113387.99

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Purchased Goods and Services, emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach, where the financial expenditure on goods and services is multiplied by procurement category specific emission factors. Emissions factors are selected from a globally accepted source, EPA EEIO database. This method allows for a more accurate estimation of emissions associated with procurement activities. Exclusions in this calculation includes the part that are considered to have an insignificant impact on the overall emissions footprint and do not substantially contribute to the emissions profile based on the priorisation analysis. These exclusions ensure that the focus remains on the most material sources of emissions. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaires, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

209768.582

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Capital Goods, emissions are calculated using a spend-based approach, where the financial investment in capital assets is multiplied by relevant emission factors specific to the type of goods. Emissions factors are selected from a globally accepted source, EPA EEIO database. This method ensures an accurate estimation of the emissions associated with the production and procurement of capital assets. Exclusions in this calculation include procurement orders considered to have an insignificant impact on overall emissions and that do not substantially contribute to the emissions profile based on the prioritisation analysis. These exclusions ensure that the focus remains on the most material sources of emissions. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaires, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

206067.23

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Fuel-and-Energy-Related, emissions are calculated using the average data method and fuel-based method. This includes emissions from the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy consumed during the reporting year. For electricity distribution and transmission emissions, DEFRA 2021 emission factors, and national inventory emission factors are used. Additionally, Well-to-Tank emissions for all fuel types used during the reporting year are calculated using DEFRA 2023 emission factors, ensuring a comprehensive assessment of upstream emissions associated with fuel and energy consumption.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

22581.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Upstream Transportation and Distribution, emissions are calculated using both the distance-based method and spend-based methods. When distance data is accessible, emissions are calculated using DEFRA 2023 emission factors to account for the transportation of goods. In cases where distance data is not available, activity-specific emission factors from the EPA USEEIO database are used. This approach ensures a comprehensive assessment of emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods, capturing both direct and indirect emissions throughout the supply chain.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

220.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Waste Generated in Operations, emissions are calculated using the waste-type-specific method. This approach involves applying emission factors tailored to the specific types of waste generated during operations. The emission factors used in this category are sourced from DEFRA 2023, ensuring that the emissions associated with waste disposal and treatment are accurately captured based on the characteristics of the waste streams involved. Türk Telekom has recalculated its Scope 3 Category 5 emissions for the base year, using related data due to the Türk Telekom Group companies adopting a consolidated approach. The total base year emission value for Category 5 has been revised from 329 tons of CO2e to 225 tons of CO2e. The total base year emission value for Category 5 has been revised from 329 tons of CO2e to 225 tons of CO2e. This change in total emissions is attributed to adjustments in the calculation methodology, including differences in Defra emission factors, waste categorisation, and prioritisation.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2002.118

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emission value was calculated by multiplying the distance of business air travel and passenger data by the appropriate DEFRA 2023 emission factors. Short-haul and long-haul air travel were calculated separately using the relevant metrics. With the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, business travel and flights have increased. Consequently, emissions from business travel have risen compared to the base year, 2020.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2676.007

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Employee Commuting, emissions are calculated using a distance-based method that estimates emissions based on the distance traveled by employees during their commutes. This method utilises the most recent and relevant emission factors to ensure an accurate assessment of the impact of commuting activities on overall emissions. Additionally, a spend-based method is employed using the EPA EEIO dataset when financial expenditures on personnel commuting are relevant. With the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, Türk Telekom has gradually shifted its working model from hybrid to on-site. Furthermore, starting in 2024, a four-day on-site work commitment will be implemented for certain departments to enhance operational efficiency.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

33585.47

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Asset-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Upstream Leased Assets, emissions are calculated based on the consumption of natural gas, electricity, and petroleum. The relevant consumption rates were sourced from 'Energy Consumption Statistics for Public, Commercial and Service Buildings' prepared by the Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Emission factors for natural gas and petroleum are derived from IPCC 2006 guidelines, while the emission factor for electricity is taken from the Turkish National Inventory. This approach ensures that the emissions associated with the energy use in leased assets are accurately assessed using region-specific data and internationally recognised emission factors. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has calculated consolidated upstream leased assets emissions for the first time and reported as Scope 3 Category 8.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since Türk Telekom Group does not provide any products needed for transportation that is paid for by customers. Modem devices used for fixed Internet services are among the devices Türk Telekom delivers to its customers. These devices are also delivered by the company's employees during installation at their homes. Therefore, emissions from products' transportation and distribution are included in Scope 1. This category is not relevant and not calculated.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since Türk Telekom Group only provides final products, this category is not relevant and not calculated.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

857809.01

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Use of Sold Products, emissions are primarily calculated for devices like modems, which constitute a significant portion of Türk Telekom's sales. The use-phase emissions of modems were estimated by calculating the electricity consumption over the product's lifespan, using an internally calculated usage-phase electricity consumption coefficient to determine the total kWh consumption. The emission factor for electricity was taken from the Turkish National Inventory. Additionally, for other significant products, such as computers and internet access equipment, emissions data was sourced from the SimaPro LCA database, providing product-specific emission factors for these categories.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

28871.59

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For End-of-Life Treatment, emissions are calculated based on the sales data gathered from Türk Telekom group entities. The disposal methods for each product group were determined using the 'Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 Fact Sheet Assessing Trends in Materials Generation and Management.' Once the disposal methods were identified, end-of-life treatment emissions were calculated by applying the emission factors specific to the materials of each product group. These emission factors were sourced from the EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership's 'Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories,' ensuring an accurate assessment of the emissions associated with the disposal and treatment of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

12752.94

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Asset-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Downstream Leased Assets, emissions are calculated based on the consumption of natural gas, electricity, and petroleum. The relevant consumption rates were sourced from 'Energy Consumption Statistics for Public, Commercial and Service Buildings' prepared by the Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resource. Emission factors for natural gas and petroleum are derived from IPCC 2006 guidelines, while the emission factor for electricity is taken from the Turkish National Inventory. This approach ensures that the emissions associated with the energy use in leased assets are accurately assessed using region-specific data and internationally recognised emission factors. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7567.93

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Franchise-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Franchises, emissions are calculated based on the consumption of natural gas, electricity, and petroleum. The relevant consumption rates were sourced from 'Energy Consumption Statistics for Public, Commercial and Service Buildings' prepared by the Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resource. Emission factors for natural gas and petroleum are derived from IPCC 2006 guidelines, while the emission factor for electricity is taken from the Turkish National Inventory. This approach ensures that the emissions associated with the energy use in leased assets are accurately assessed using region-specific data and internationally recognised emission factors. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4666.45

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For Investments, emissions are calculated by referencing the 'Balance Sheet by Economic Activities,' which provides ton CO2 equivalent emissions classified by industry for the relevant NACE codes. This document is based on income statements and balance sheet records compiled by the Revenue Administration, employment data provided by the Social Security Institution, and credit balance records gathered from the Turkish Banks Association Risk Center. These emissions are originally calculated for specific total asset values. To estimate Türk Telekom's investment-related emissions, the emissions from the source document were proportionally scaled based on Türk Telekom's asset value, ensuring an accurate calculation of emissions associated with the company's investments. Unlike the previous CDP reporting year questionnaire, Türk Telekom has reported consolidated emissions for this category for the first time.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.5) Please explain

There is no any other upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.5) Please explain

There is no any other downstrem emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

145308.98

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

237020.66

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

199246.36

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

23540.2

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

489.1

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

2436.83

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

2209.36

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

32861.87

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

796465.47

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

29005.52

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

12059.73

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

7840.82

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1847.99

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In previous years, Türk Telekom reported only waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, and downstream transportation and distribution categories to the CDP. Additionally, upstream leased assets were calculated as part of Türk Telekom's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. At the beginning of 2024, Türk Telekom decided to expand its reporting to include all relevant Scope 3 categories and to correct the disclosure of certain 'other indirect emissions' previously reported in Scope 1 and Scope 2, aligning them with the appropriate Scope 3 categories (e.g., well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions, as well as leased assets). Moreover, the reported data on downstream transportation emissions has been corrected to align with the upstream transportation category, as the cargo operations of Türk Telekom or any other Group companies are paid for by the company. In this context, the 'purchased goods and services' and 'capital goods' categories are calculated using a spend-based method. Additionally, fuel- and energy-related emissions are included within the appropriate Scope 3 category (Category 3). The upstream transportation and distribution emissions have also been reported in the correct category, along with upstream leased assets. Furthermore, emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products have been calculated using a consolidated approach for both the current reporting period and the past three years. The other additional Scope 3 categories calculated for the first time using a consolidated approach are downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments. Since Türk Telekom Group does not provide any transportation services that are paid for by customers, downstream transportation is not relevant. Additionally, Türk Telekom Group only offers final products. For these reasons, the categories of downstream transportation and distribution, as well as the processing of sold products, are considered irrelevant and have not been calculated. There are also no other upstream or downstream emissions.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

112301.83

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

224379.54

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

203072.65

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

23959.18

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

392.77

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

1165.92

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

2401.67

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

32596.19

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

738165.27

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

28839.5

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

11326.2

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

8335.59

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

913.29

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In previous years, Türk Telekom reported only waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, and downstream transportation and distribution categories to the CDP. Additionally, upstream leased assets were calculated as part of Türk Telekom's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. At the beginning of 2024, Türk Telekom decided to expand its reporting to include all relevant Scope 3 categories and to correct the disclosure of certain 'other indirect emissions' previously reported in Scope 1 and Scope 2, aligning them with the appropriate Scope 3 categories (e.g., well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions, as well as leased assets). Moreover, the reported data on downstream transportation emissions has been corrected to align with the upstream transportation category, as the cargo operations of Türk Telekom or any other Group companies are paid for by the company. In this context, the 'purchased goods and services' and 'capital goods' categories are calculated using a spend-based method. Additionally, fuel- and energy-related emissions are included within the appropriate Scope 3 category (Category 3). The upstream transportation and distribution emissions have also been reported in the correct category, along with upstream leased assets. Furthermore, emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products have been calculated using a consolidated approach for both the current reporting period and the past three years. The other additional Scope 3 categories calculated for the first time using a consolidated approach are downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments. Since Türk Telekom Group does not provide any transportation services that are paid for by customers, downstream transportation is not relevant. Additionally, Türk Telekom Group only offers final products. For these reasons, the categories of downstream transportation and distribution, as well as the processing of sold products, are considered irrelevant and have not been calculated. There are also no other upstream or downstream emissions.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

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

118641.47

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

198179.71

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

205927.99

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

22796.75

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

224.59

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

1087.85

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

3113.8

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

31085.78

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

765400.46

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

23837.41

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

10966.52

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

8278.21

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

309.88

(7.8.1.19) Comment

In previous years, Türk Telekom reported only waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, and downstream transportation and distribution categories to the CDP. Additionally, upstream leased assets were calculated as part of Türk Telekom's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. At the beginning of 2024, Türk Telekom decided to expand its reporting to include all relevant Scope 3 categories and to correct the disclosure of certain 'other indirect emissions' previously reported in Scope 1 and Scope 2, aligning them with the appropriate Scope 3 categories (e.g., well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions, as well as leased assets). Moreover, the reported data on downstream transportation emissions has been corrected to align with the upstream transportation category, as the cargo operations of Türk Telekom or any other Group companies are paid for by the company. In this context, the 'purchased goods and services' and 'capital goods' categories are calculated using a spend-based method. Additionally, fuel- and energy-related emissions are included within the appropriate Scope 3 category (Category 3). The upstream transportation and distribution emissions have also been reported in the correct category, along with upstream leased assets. Furthermore, emissions from the use of sold products and the end-of-life treatment of sold products have been calculated using a consolidated approach for both the current reporting period and the past three years. The other additional Scope 3 categories calculated for the first time using a consolidated approach are downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments. Since Türk Telekom Group does not provide any transportation services that are paid for by customers, downstream transportation is not relevant. Additionally, Türk Telekom Group only offers final products. For these reasons, the categories of downstream transportation and distribution, as well as the processing of sold products, are considered irrelevant and have not been calculated. There are also no other upstream or downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

EY_Türk Telekom_Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Assurance standard: page 1 Opinion: page 2 GHG Emission Values: page 3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EY_Türk Telekom_Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance standard: page 1 Opinion: page 2 GHG Emission Values: page 3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

EY_Türk Telekom_Assurance Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance standard: page 1 Opinion: page 2 GHG Emission Values: page 3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18953.39

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.58

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Türk Telekom increased its use of renewable energy by acquiring 340,000 MWh of I-REC in 2023. As a result, CO2 emissions were reduced by 18,953.39 tons CO2e which led by the increase in the amount of I-REC use in 2023 compared to the previous year. The change in emissions and the percentage of this change is calculated as follows: Scope 1&2 in 2022: 529,009.56 tCO2e, The emission reduction: -149,260 tCO2e The rate of this reduction: (-18,953.39/529,009.56)*100-3.58%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37569

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Other emission reduction initiatives resulted in a decrease of 37,569 tons CO2e due to energy efficiency projects and initiatives conducted in 2023. Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022 were 529,009.56 tCO2e. Emissions value (percentage): (-37,569/529,009.56)x100 -7,10%

Divestment

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Türk Telekom has not made any divestment in the reporting year.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Türk Telekom has not made any acquisitions in the reporting year.

Mergers

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Türk Telekom has not made any mergers in the reporting year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30106.5

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.69

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Changes in output leads to 30,106 tons CO2e increase in total scope 1 and 2 emissions. In 2023, the change in output: 30,106 tons CO2e 2022 scope 1 and 2 total: 529,009.56 tCO2e The rate of this change: (30,106.5 /529,009.56)x1005.69%

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Türk Telekom has changed its both methodlogy and boundary in GHG emissions reporting.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Türk Telekom has changed its both methodlogy and boundary in GHG emissions reporting.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

108196.96

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

132.37

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

754.39

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	*109083.72*	*542769.96*	*393509.96*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Heating*	*10903.75*
Row 2	*Fugitive emissions - Refrigerant gasses*	*33301.39*
Row 3	*Emergency generator*	*3168.43*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 5	*Fugitive emissions - Fire extinguishers*	*12124.89*
Row 6	*Fuel consumption by company vehicles*	*49585.26*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Purchased electricity*	*542769.96*	*393509.96*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109083.72

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

542769.96

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

393509.96

(7.22.4) Please explain

Türk Telekom reports 2023 GHG emissions as consolidated. The consolidation approach includes all group companies and their Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no any other entities that are not considered within the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

256414.21

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

256414.21

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

340000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

896378.04

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

1236378.04

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7847.5

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

7847.5

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

347847.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1152792.25

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

1500639.75
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Turk Telekom has not consumed sustainable biomass in the reporting year.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Turk Telekom has not consumed any other biomass in the reporting year.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Turk Telekom has not consumed any other renewable fuel in the reporting year.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1992.75

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal is used solely for heating in offices lacking access to natural gas infrastructure. When municipalities provide natural gas, we prioritise transitioning away from coal usage as quickly as possible.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

199077.18

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Turk Telekom reports the total consumption of diesel and gasoline used for heating buildings, as well as for both on-road and off-road company vehicles.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

55344.28

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Turk Telekom reports the total consumption of natural gas for heating purposes in its headquarters, regional offices, and all other buildings over which it has operational and financial control.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Turk Telekom has no other non-renewable fuels consumption.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

256414.21

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The total fuel value includes the consumption of diesel, gasoline, natural gas, fuel oil, and coal for building heating and vehicle fuel. Turk Telekom uses coal for heating in offices where natural gas infrastructure is not available.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7847.5

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

7847.5

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

7847.5

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

7847.5

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

340000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Türk Telekom purchased the I-REC Certificate representing 340,000 MWh of electricity generated from renewable energy sources (Hydroelectric) in the reporting period. The verification key of the I-REC certification is 1 0 2 2 3 8 4 6.
[Add row]

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

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1236378.04

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

7847.5

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

0

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

0

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

1244225.54
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000147

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

502593.68

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3422175377

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2022, Türk Telekom's recalculated scope 12 emissions are 529,009.56 tCO2e and our revenue were USD 2,9 billion. As a result, our Scope 1 2 emissions per USD revenue intensity was 0.000182 tCO2e/USD. In 2023, our consolidated scope 12 emissions are 502,593.68 tCO2e and the revenue were USD. 3,4 billion. As a result, our Scope 1 2 emissions per USD revenue intensity was 0.000147 tCO2e/USD. This means a decrease of 19% in this metric, which is due to increase in the

revenue by 18% while decrease in the scope 12 emissions by 5%. The increase in USD revenue is related to increased business activities, while the decrease in emissions is attributed to emission reduction efforts and an increase in renewable energy use.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.26

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy consumption in MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Revenue in USD

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

15.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The total energy use has decreased from 897.4 thousand MWh in 2022 to 896.4 thousand MWh in the reporting year. Revenue in USD has increased from USD 2,9 billion to USD 3,4 billion. Thus, the intensity value has decreased from 0.31 MWh/revenue in USD billion to 0.26 MWh/revenue in USD billion, corresponding to a 15.3% decrease in the selected intensity value.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

121498.5

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

522569.35

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

0.000

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

644067.850

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

45

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

354237.318

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

109083.72

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

393509.96

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

502593.680

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

48.81

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers scope 1 and 2 emissions of Türk Telekom. There are no exclusions of GHG emissons, the target covers 100% of base year emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The goal of establishing a Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emission reduction target is to support our long-term objectives. This target provides a clear and quantifiable demonstration of Turk Telekom's strategic plans. We have committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for our near-term Scope 1 & Scope 2 emission reduction targets in line with the requirements set in the Paris Agreement.

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

Türk Telekom is planning to reduce electricity usage with efficiency projects, increase its capacity to generate energy from solar energy, purchase more of its electricity from lower emission sources, invest on energy efficient network and cooling equipmwnts and offset carbon emissions with renewable energy certificates. Energy is very important for telco operators. Türk Telekom is one of the rare operators to achieve near flat electricity consumption while growing its business and

subscriber base meaningfully. So far, we have managed to realise this through such energy efficiency projects as improving the power usage effectiveness (PUE) of our data centres and GPON investments. We are currently implementing more efficient cooling solutions and AI-supported optimisation systems to enhance PUE. In our next generation data centres, we aim to attain an annual avg PUE of 1.2. The avg PUE value in our data centres decreased from 1.65 to 1.55 in 2023 YoY, which is lower than the industry avg. Additionally, conversion of copper infrastructure to fibre including GPON conversions which saves energy up to 95%. We went one step further in managing energy consumption and accelerated our plans for renewable energy investments. In line with our strategic investment plans and sustainability agenda, we will accelerate SPP investments starting in 2024 to reduce our carbon footprint, manage climate risks, and create financial value. There are two major steps: renting available land and getting permission from the regulatory authority. In early 2023, as part of this agenda, we secured permission from regulatory authority for a total installation capacity of 405.8 Mwe which is nearly 65% our total electricity consumption in 2023 as well as we secured land for 29 years. The next step is to begin physical investments in the last quarter of 2024, with the aim to complete the project within 2- 3 years.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

121498.5

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

522569.35

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

118641.47

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

198179.71

(7.53.1.16) 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)

205927.99

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

22796.75

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

224.59

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

1087.85

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

3113.8

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

31085.78

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

765400.46

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

23837.41

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

10966.52

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

8278.21

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

309.88

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

1389850.420

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

2033918.270

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

100

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

100.0

(7.53.1.35) 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)

100

(7.53.1.36) 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)

100

(7.53.1.37) 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)

100

(7.53.1.38) 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)

100

(7.53.1.39) 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)

100

(7.53.1.40) 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)

100

(7.53.1.41) 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)

100

(7.53.1.42) 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)

100

(7.53.1.45) 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)

100

(7.53.1.46) 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)

100

(7.53.1.47) 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)

100

(7.53.1.48) 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)

100

(7.53.1.49) 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)

100

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

100

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0.000

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

109083.72

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

393509.96

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

113387.99

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

209768.58

(7.53.1.61) 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)

206067.23

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

22581.5

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

220.9

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

2002.12

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

2676.01

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

33585.47

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

857809.01

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

28871.59

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

12752.94

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

7567.93

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

4666.45

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

1501957.720

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

2004551.400

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

1.44

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers scope 1 and 2 emissions of Türk Telekom. There are no exclusions of GHG emissons for Scope 1 and Scope 2, the target covers 100% of base year emissions. Furthermore, the long-term target also covers 100% of base year Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Türk Telekom has set an emission reduction target for Scope 1 and Scope 2 with no exception to support the company's near-term objectives. Additionally, long-term taget covers Scope 3 emissions in order to align with net-zero goal of both the Company's and Türkiye's Road Map. Türk Telekom has already submitted the commitment letter to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for near-term Scope 1 & Scope 2 emission reduction targets in line with the requirements set in the Paris Agreement.

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

As Türk Telekom we successfully implemented numerous sustainability projects, focusing on the efficient use of energy resources, the expansion of renewable energy sources, and the reduction of our environmental footprint. Additionally, we submitted our commitment letter to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for our near-term Scope 1 & Scope 2 emission reduction targets in line with the requirements set in the Paris Agreement. We are progressing in line with our roadmap to have our short-term targets approved by the SBTi. We have recently completed Scope 3 carbon inventory calculation that covers all group companies in all the relevant categories. This is the first time this calculation has been undertaken in such an extensive coverage (we had limited Scope 3 reporting in previous years). We will be setting a Scope 3 emission target in addition to our existing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission targets in the upcoming periods. We then, plan to initiate the SBTi target verification process. Regarding Scope 3, we will indirectly aim for long-term net zero. We are aware that this is a gradual process and we will work more comprehensively in the coming period. In the Scope 3 target, we can expect that categories with a higher proportion of the total will make a more ambitious contribution to our targets.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2.5

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

62

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2023

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Türk Telekom aims to systematically reduce its carbon emissions with efforts to use renewable energy and efficiency projects. In alignment with this objective, Türk Telekom planned to increase the use of renewable energy in company-wide by increasing the amount of solar energy produced in its own facilities. There are no any exclusion for this target.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

In 2020, which was considered as the base year of solar energy investments, Türk Telekom has solar energy systems with a total power of 2.5 MW in over 1,700 locations. It was expected to reach an installed capacity of 4 MW by the end of 2023 with the investments planned. We reached the renewable energy production

target from solar energy in 2022 and increased our capacity to 4.3 MW in 2023. Furthermore, Türk Telekom has planned to the installed power of solar energy system by the end of 2030 in order to reduce carbon emissions in accordance with the near-term absolute redcution target.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Türk Telekom has prioritised renewable energy consumption and low-carbon alternatives for its energy needs in order to achieve its near-term SBTi commitment for absolute reduction targets. Among its medium-term and long-term goals are increasing the installed capacity of solar energy systems and expanding the use of these systems to support charging stations, alongside the growing adoption of electric vehicles.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1
☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers scope 1, 2, 3, emissions of Türk Telekom. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

As Türk Telekom Group, we aim to reduce Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions by 45% by 2030, based on the 2020 baseline, and achieve Net Zero by 2050. The objective of setting a Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission reduction target is to support our long-term goals, which also serves as a clear, quantifiable demonstration of Türk Telekom's strategic plans. To reach these targets, we establish performance indicators, making every step of our sustainability journey traceable and measurable. We keep our policies and commitments up to date in line with our strategy and continue to transparently share our achievements with our stakeholders.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

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

After reducing our GHG emissions to reach our 2050 net-zero target, we plan to neutralise the unavoidable GHG emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

After annual GHG Emission calculations and reporting, we review our GHG emission reduction targets and check if there are any reasons to recalculate our emissions or targets.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*186829*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify **:**Projects enable energy saving and renewable energy investments

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

37569

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

11314905

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

473713964

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify **:**Procurement of IREC certificate (HEPPs and SPPs)

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

149260

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Türk Telekom acquired 340,00 MWh of I-REC renewable energy certificates. Therefore, CO2 emissions were reduced by 149,269 tons (340,000 MWh x 0.439 tonCO2/MWh 143,663.78 tonCO2).
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Every year, when the yearly budget is determined, the amount allocated for saving and efficiency projects, which in turn cause emissions reduction, is also determined. Hence, every year there is a certain allocation for emission reduction activities. 6-year term 100 million loan agreement has been signed with EBRD (total cost LIBOR 2.85%) to finance our investments in sustainability (such as energy efficiency).

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other **:**Zero Waste

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Within the scope of Zero Waste Project; we recycled 3 tonnes of glass waste and saved 122.7 kWh of energy. With 119.3 tonnes of wastepaper recycling, we saved 2,029 trees from being cut down. With 1.3 tonnes of waste metal recycling, we prevented 125.6 kg of CO2e greenhouse gas emissions. With 14.6 tonnes of waste plastic recycling, we saved 237.8 barrels of oil. Recycling all our waste saved 340 m3 of storage space, 574.5 thousand kWh of energy and prevented the release of 21,934 kg of CO2e greenhouse gases into the environment.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

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

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

Power

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

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

To reduce the use of fossil fuels in the world and protect the environment, the conversion of fuels consumed by vehicles is of great importance. With this awareness, we stepped into Electric Vehicle Charging Business by obtaining a Charging Network Operator license through TT Ventures, a Türk Telekom Group company.

Electric vehicles play an important role in minimising environmental pollution by reducing dependence on fossil fuels. With the steps we will take in this field, we aim to provide electric vehicle users with a safe, environmentally friendly and innovative electric vehicle charging service. In 2023, we completed our installations in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Bursa; mainly the large provinces that are most densely populated. This year, we plan to spread across Turkey and install more charging stations mainly in Türk Telekom Regional Directorates, Service and Switchboard Buildings. The stations can be public or private; the latter exclusive to Türk Telekom employees. We have reached 55 stations so far. Since we have just started investments this year and we are working with a focus on growing the business, we can say that a limited revenue has been achieved. The shared revenue effect shows approximate values.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

0.01
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

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

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

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

This verificaiton covers Sope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions as well as the activity data such as fuel consumption, waste data.

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

EY_Türk Telekom_Assurance Statement.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	NA

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

CFO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]