Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Duran Dogan Packaging was established in 2005 by the merger of the two most experienced and well-known companies in the packaging sector: Duran Offset and Dogan Packaging. Ali Duran established Duran Offset, in 1953. The company soon became most recognized and well respected in the sector by introducing new and various packaging solutions. The company has been quoted in Borsa Istanbul since 1991.

Duran Doğan and LGR Amballages, became partners in 2013. The two companies combined their experience and know-how to become the leading packaging converter in the sector. Presently, the Company has over 320 qualified employees to provide the best quality at the best service level. Duran Dogan‘s customer portfolio includes leading global brands and companies, expecting the highest quality for their packaging.

At Duran Dogan internal processes consists of design, fluting, film lamination, die-cutting, printing, gluing, foiling, and special applications. However, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by purchased goods, upstream and downstream transportation-distribution causes more GHG emission compared with any other activity or process that are evaluated in the GHG inventory.

At Duran Dogan, all our internal processes and external dealings are managed by the global enterprise resource planning software package SAP (Systems, Applications, and Products). The production data are collected real time from the manufacturing machines via OM Partners production & planning software. In addition to those, all company internal processes are now being monitored by the EBS system, which allows Duran Dogan to monitor yearly performance figures online.

Fulfilling all our responsibilities regarding carbon management is an integral part of our company’s culture in our world where global warming and climate change are increasingly felt, and natural resources are gradually disappearing. In all the decisions we make, our priority is to

protect the environment and recycle as much as possible. To achieve our sustainability ambition and strategy, we track and report on the activities that were part of our sustainability journey. Increased thermal efficiency by insulation to achieve heating and cooling savings, Solar energy system installed on the roof of the company building that provides energy for office lightning, Natural gas savings caused by oil temperature of the air compressor with heat exchanger system, Electrification of pallet trucks and forklifts. To contribute to the Circular Economy, PET film wastes from the transfer metallization process are processed in the Recycling Line and turned into high-quality PET granules. Raw materials are produced from waste films for the plastics industry with this activity.

Duran Dogan is a member of ECMA and IPGCC. The Company has two production sites Hadımköy and Omerli within the Istanbul Metropole with a total closed area of about 18 000 sqm and 6 000 sqm, respectively. Both manufacturing sites are equipped with central air conditioning providing a 24-hour atmosphere with constant temperature and moisture. Duran Dogan is accredited with ISO 9001, ISO 14001, HACCP, BRCGS PM, PEFC and FSC, ISO 45001, SEDEX, GMP certificates, guaranteeing the most hygienic environment for producing direct food contact and pharmaceutical packaging. Omerli site produces inline corrugated cardboard, E+F+G+B wave corrugated cardboard. Ömerli 2 site is used as a warehouse for product and raw materials. It is also the facility where PET film waste materials are recycled into granules. Export sales represent 50% of the overall sales. Main countries of export are the U.K, Ireland, Belgium, France, U.S.A and Russia.

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

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

Netherlands
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

TRY

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Yes [Consumption only]
Distribution	Yes [Consumption only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

Duran Doğan does not own or manage any land for forestry or agriculture. The forestry/agriculture activities are considered but in our Scope 3, as raw materials are outsourced.

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodity

Timber

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Cardboards are the main product for Duran Doğan. The cardboard for the pulp is made from timber. Although no operations directly deal with timber, our product depends on it.

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	TRADUROF91D4

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO is in charge of all sustainability issues within the Company. He is also a member of the Sustainability Committee, where he leads it and is an Executive Board Representative. His main responsibility is identifying the direction of Duran Doğan for Climate Change Related issues and ensuring transparency. It considers social, environmental and economic issues as a whole in its investment decisions, acts with the principle of Sustainability in the current system and every new project, and supports the team in this direction. The release of climate-related information is approved by CEO. He is responsible for aligning the company's overall business strategies with climate strategy. The CEO representing the Sustainability Committee and the R&D team decided on the innovations route to be followed by Duran Doğan, which is a crucial junction on our journey in sustainable packaging solutions.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	The Board is regularly informed by the CEO leading The Sustainability Committee, which carries out every six months. Monthly meetings are held for new developments and performance tracking. Risks and opportunities are identified, and new projects are developed based on the assessments and evaluations. Compliance with the company's sustainability policy is reviewed for each new project.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the	Sustainability Committee meets every six months, therefore yearly reviews are done every other meeting. therefore yearly reviews are done every other meeting. Sustainability Representatives , who are responsible for

	development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan	working in coordination with the Quality Assurance Team . QA Team collect data and support the implementation of the decisions taken by the Sustainability Committee within their own departments, from the related departments.
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement	DDPACK established Integrated Management Systems in accordance with the ISO 14001 standard. To ensure the functionality of the system, checklists have been created for internal audits. The audit processes of the integrated management system are carried out by the internal control department of the company. Non-compliance issues are reported to the board of directors. For urgent and important issues identified during the audits, the committee may convene for additional meetings and take decisions to prevent nonconformities. In addition, the quality and assurance unit meets every 2 weeks. At these meetings, quality and production figures are evaluated. At the same time, production efficiency, lean production, reduction waste generation and process optimization are evaluated based also on kaizen practices.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	There are people that are competent on climate-related issues at both our board member and director level. Our CEO holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering and an MBA. The combination of technical and strategic expertise on the sustainability operational lead of Duran Doğan correctly guides our approach to climate-related issues. At the same time, the environmental impacts of the projects are closely monitored by the CEO and Sustainability Committee. Additionally, The Quality Manager, who is in the Sustainability Committee, has a Master degree in Sustainability.

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

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

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO is responsible for climate-related issues within the company, overseeing strategic decision-making and setting climate targets. Through quarterly meetings, the CEO evaluates and determines the climate strategy, ensuring the company remains aligned with its climate transition plan and actively addresses environmental challenges.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment

Row 1	Yes	We provide incentives to all employees (including management level, blue and white collar) for the management of climate-related issues with a prize or bonus.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The details of the incentive are related to energy use and overall efficiency. The KPIs are set around these parameter and the targets according to a transition.

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

With a c-suite incentive, Duran Doğan aims to manage the climate transition by promoting inner management. The climate transition KPIs and climate-related targets are aligned with the climate transition of Duran Doğan.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	These time frames are linked to our ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. These risks are taken directly to our Environmental Management Program together with all the other environmental risks. Actions are decided and monitored according to ISO 14001 Monitoring and Measurement Procedures. Duran Doğan considers the short-term horizon to be between 0 to 1 year. This time frame includes process or product level energy efficiency and emission reduction targets.
Medium-term	1	10	We consider the medium-term horizon to be between 1 to 10 years. Our Medium and Long term risks are also considered in Environmental Management Program. In addition to this, these horizons are also linked to our business strategy plans and business continuity plans.
Long-term	10	30	We consider the long-term horizon to be between 10 to 30 years. Our Medium and Long term risks are also considered in Environmental Management Program. In addition to this, these horizons are also linked to our business strategy plans and business continuity plans.

C2.1b

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

As our business relies on forest products derivates climate-related risk management is a crucial part of our operations. Identifying and evaluating risks, threats, and opportunities that may have an impact on the strategy of Duran Doğan to achieve long-term or short-term objectives is a vital part of managing climate-related issues. Which is a part of the company's general risk assessment process.

The financial or strategic impact that is material to Duran Doğan is defined as a part of our risk assessment. As a part of risk assessment, the probability of occurrence of a risk and the possible impact of the risks are evaluated and assessed. A material financial issue is considered of being greater than 5% of the operating revenue over the last five-year period (around ₺14 million).

For overall materiality, we chose an average of the last five-year operating revenue as the threshold. By having a five-year period approach, we neglect the issues that do not re-occur from year to year, thus allowing yearly comparability. We decided on 5%, consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used by other profit-oriented companies in this sector.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

While risks and opportunities related to climate change were made under the name of general risk and opportunity assessment in previous years, climate change and sustainability have become an important business topics. For this reason, we make climate change-specific risk and opportunity assessments together with our Sustainability Committee, allowing us to quickly take the necessary decisions and relevant actions.
Our Sustainability Committee has an overall responsibility to ensure all of our direct and indirect company policies are in alignment with our activities. Therefore we discuss all our climate change risks, opportunities, and corporate efforts on company policy making in this Committee. This Committee and its members are responsible for aligning all its activities with the Company climate change policies. Investment plans, and improvement projects are decided by the members of this committee. Our main raw material is board, which is a key material affected by climate change. Our production method uses a fair amount of energy. Therefore we follow raw material and energy-related issues very closely in the members to give support on company policy-making by this Committee. CEO gives briefings biannually to our board on behalf of the Sustainability Committee to inform about internal and external developments. R&D activities are carried out to improve our company’s climate change performance

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Our ISO 14001 risk assessment procedure identifies risks related to current regulations and legal requirements as significant risks. Therefore if there is a regulation on the issue, it is automatically significant. Such as energy consumption as a risk and energy reduction initiatives as an opportunity. As an example; There is the regulation on energy efficiency action to be taken. This is considered during the current ISO 14001 risk assessment process. There is a current regulation in Turkey called Turkish Regulation on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas emissions. While our company is not in the scope of the regulation, it is one of the regulations that might affect us in the near future. This regulation monitors greenhouse gas emissions from big carbon emitters.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The European Commission adopted a package of proposals to make the EU's climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. Achieving these emission reductions in the next decade is crucial to Europe becoming the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. So-called the European Green Deal this emerging regulation proposes carbon adjustment tax for products exported to the EU. Most of our clients are based in the EU market, therefore, there is potential for a carbon tax on our products sold to Europe. In fact, we expect similar regulations coming from different markets all over the world. These emerging regulations will have financial implications for our business, might make our products less competitive in the market. As a packaging manufacturer, we aim to completely remove the use of film layers in production in accordance with these norms.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Increasing climate change awareness and green procurement demands from the market, we need to adopt new technology which is used in our manufacturing operations helping us to design packaging solutions that are climate-resilient. For example, we develop the "transfer metalized technology" where single materials (only board) packaging is achievable with the same or even better look and properties than that of two-layered (paper and plastic options) alternatives to minimize packaging waste to landfill.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our ISO 14001 risk assessment procedure identifies risks related to current regulations and legal requirements as significant risks. Therefore if there is a regulation on the issue, it is automatically

		significant. Such as Legal air emission limits such as vehicle exhaust limits affect our distribution costs will have a direct impact on our business and financial performance.
Market	Relevant, always included	As Duran Doğan, we produce packaging for many sectors such as food, cosmetics, cleaning, etc.. With the awareness of climate change in consumers, pressure is put on the manufacturer to use sustainable products and packaging, and this demand comes to us from our suppliers. For this reason, the type of raw material, our production process or our indirect activities may vary depending on market demand.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our mission is to become a dynamic and leading company, operating under the principle “customer satisfaction first” in cardboard packing production, which has been conducted so far, being loyal to its principles of quality, trust and respect which also covers respect to the environment. Our members of the sustainability committee are also responsible managers in order to ensure our company live for this mission. Duran Doğan considers all risks tied to changing customer or community perceptions of an organization’s contribution to or detraction from the transition to a lower-carbon economy.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Duran Doğan accepts continual improvement, efficient utilization of natural resources, full compliance with legislation and prevention of pollution, recycling, and disposal with the most suitable methods in all activities it carries out as fundamentals of its environmental policy. That is why short- and long-term effects on environment are always taken into consideration during identification and evaluation of environmental aspects/impacts. One of the acute physical risks is; We supply all of our recycled board from one local company, there are severity of extreme weather events seen lately in that area. This might effect our board supplies.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Duran Doğan accepts continual improvement, efficient utilization of natural resources, full compliance with legislation and prevention of pollution, recycling, and disposal with the most suitable methods in all activities it carries out as fundamentals of its environmental policy. That is why short- and long-term effects on the environment are always taken into consideration during the identification and evaluation of environmental aspects/impacts.

		An example of our chronic physical risk is increasing temperatures in our region leads to higher usage of air conditioning every year

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Our business relies on forest products derivatives such as cardboard as a raw material. Climate change will likely cause the change in frequency and intensity of wildfires, storms, insect outbreaks and the introduction of invasive species. Availability of timber as a raw material for cellulose and then paperboard will be at risk and result in price fluctuations due to extreme weather conditions.

Deforestation may cause 2 important problems for our sector. The first is the decrease in access to the resource and the second is the increase in costs due to limited resources. This will have a negative impact on our supply chain and operations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

372,501,148

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Although it is not easy to calculate precise financial impact yet due to not foreseen price fluctuations related to climate change, we are well aware that raw material and operation costs will increase significantly. Our material and operational cost is around 30 % of our total revenue. This ratio will substantially increase and will erase our profit margins. The 30% of revenue is under potential financial risk.

Cost of response to risk

23,400,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our efforts are focused on good forestry management. We are a member of the Forest Stewardship Council, and through this membership, we support sustainable production and climate change mitigation. FSC and PEFC standards provide strong safeguards for sustaining the yield of forest products, conserving biological diversity and soils, and maintaining the ecological functions of forests. Preferring mostly sustainable forest management or certified raw material may be a short-term solution, but we continue investigating new raw material options for our business continuity. And as we increase our certified raw material purchases, we face lower per tonne prices. But this cost of the response to risk is related to changing the fully certified cardboard products. Currently, we operate approximately one-third of our products with certified raw materials. The cost of the response to risk is calculated based on the price difference per ton, ~30€ per tonne. The cost response of the risk is calculated as a product of price difference and the amount of cardboard required to produce using certified raw material fully. Cost of response to risk = (cost difference of certified raw material in €) x (total raw material – certified total material). In 2022, we needed to use about 26 000 tonnes of cardboard. (26000 tonnes*30€/tonne=780 000€, which equities to around 23 400 000 TRY)

Comment

Although, the price difference between certified and non-certified cardboard is getting lower. Due to increased purchases of bulk certified cardboard. Disruption of the supply chain and accessibility of raw materials are still material risks for our business.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As climate change becomes more prominent, consumers may incline to buy products with sustainable packaging. Although our customers are not end-users, the behavioural change of the end-users can affect the preferability of our customer's products. As the provider of packaging solutions for our customers, we have to respond to these developments to become financially viable for the future. Changing consumer behaviour can have a drastic financial implication on our operations. To mitigate this risk we closely work with our customers on product design specifications and production.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

19,112,915

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

We estimate that in the medium term, this might affect 20 % of our customers, therefore we have estimated 20 % of our yearly revenue. In 2022, our annual revenue is around 1 250 000 000 TRY, and the potential financial impact figure will be 10-20 million TRY.

Cost of response to risk

2,500,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our R&D department is investigating environmentally friendly products with less layers and less production steps every day. Also, we recently invested in a new technology called transfer metalized technology. This production technology provides to produce recyclable packaging products. So, we reduce end of life emissions of our product and reduce raw material usage. This cost represents our technology investment cost.

Comment

The technological investment will cost us around 10 million TRY, allowing us to create more sustainable products.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Decrease in potential tax expenses

Company-specific description

Emerging laws from the EU and Turkish Climate Law is going to bring a carbon pricing mechanism. Under CBAM currently, cardboard packaging is not included as an industry, but the scope will be enlarged in the short to medium-term. Potential carbon costs from electricity can be avoided through renewable energy certificates (I-REC).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

12,969,600

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

During the 2022 year, we consumed around 10 000 MWh per year, and the emission factor of the Turkish grid mix is 523 kg CO2/MWh. The current price of carbon at EU ETS is around 80€/tCO2e.

Cost to realize opportunity

150,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Turkish Market currently lists Renewable energy certificates between 15 ₺/MWh. To realize this opportunity, we need to at least purchase IREC certificates which will reduce the possible emissions that are caused due to electricity consumption of 10000 MWh.

Comment

As identified in the risks part of the questionnaire the possibility of a carbon tax seems more likely than ever. So by getting the renewable energy certificate we can transition this risk into opportunity.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased revenue resulting circular economy activities

Company-specific description

Thanks to transfer metallization technology, we recycle recycled packaging into production. The PET material, peeled off the cardboards, is turned into granules again in a separate line in our factory and sold to the market as raw material. In this way, we reduce raw material consumption and contribute to the circular economy by producing raw materials from waste.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

9,400,593

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figure is calculated to be revenued from selling Recycled PET granules. The calculation equation is given below:

total kg of Recycled PET * average sale price of recycled PET per kg

Cost to realize opportunity

6,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Investments were made in new technology and machinery for peeling back the PET film from the packaging used for the lamination process. The value calculated for the response cost is the approximate total investment cost. Thanks to new machines and processes, recycled PETs are turned into chips and sold. The current existing line had an investment cost of 2.5M; there are planning to create another production line with similar cost and capacity. So with the additional investment and considering inflation, the 2.5M try investment in 2019 is expected to have an investment cost of 6M try until the second transfer metallization line is operating

Comment

Due to confidentiality, approximate values are given for the investment cost.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

No

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

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	Sustainability is the focal point for Duran Doğan, and climate-related decision-making is the main driving force when deciding on our strategy. However currently at Duran Doğan, we focus on sustainable products and reducing emissions from our operations. We acknowledge that using climate-related scenario analysis to inform our strategy is important. But currently, we have our focus on priorly mentioned topics. We will

			conduct climate-related scenario analysis in the upcoming two years.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	From all the wood extracted around the world's forests, 53% is used for energy production, 28% is used by sawmills and only around 11% is used directly by the paper industry . The paper industry depends on trees and needs thriving forests. It is very much in its interests that this raw material can be used sustainably and will remain available as a raw material to future generations. From a tree, big logs are used for timber. The branches cut to maintain trees healthy are used for paper making. Residues from sawmills such as wood chips, are also used as raw material for paper DDPACK actively promotes efforts to increase the amount of land certified to credible forest management standards. We use carton sourced to internationally recognized standards. • Forest Stewardship Council - FSC • Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification – PEFC • Recycled Product Usage • Recyclable Product Producing Our certified carton procurement system is designed to ensure that the paper Duran Doğan uses is grown and harvested in a manner that respects applicable legal requirements, traditional rights, human rights, and forest ecosystems. Our easily recyclable and reusable products are based on renewable materials. We actively promote and participate in many recycling schemes.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Duran Doğan's operations also support the concept of a "circular economy", where materials are repeatedly recycled and waste generation is minimised, creating maximum environmental benefits and financial added value. Our

		material efficiency work promotes the efficient use of raw materials, waste reduction, the reuse of cartons, and the creation of business opportunities and revenues from wastes and by-products. When it comes to recycling, the carton board usage is in focus. Recovery includes the collection of used paper and board and delivery to a reprocessing mill, where the fibres are separated. The recovered fibre is then used to make carton board or another paper or board product. In line with this point of view, we ensure the used cartons recycled as raw material by waste management companies. We have a clipping system. Cardboard wastes and unused cardboard are passed through the waste system and taken to the collection centre of the contracted company for recycle.
Investment in R&D	Yes	High-end brands using packaging upgrade to more appealing and engaging designs and boost their appeal on the shelf by using metallic surfaces. Packaging with metallization communicates high value, freshness, and quality to consumers. Shiny look increases emotional engagement, memory retention, novelty and purchase intent. Using a foil or metallic inks to achieve packaging with this look and feel creates environmental burdens due to the high percentage of aluminium in the packaging and its composite structure . Composite packaging especially is not encouraged due to the challenges that brings at the end-of-life stages, i.e. the metalized papers cannot be recycled due to change the structure of the cardboard. Taking this challenge on board, Duran Doğan develop the "transfer metalized technology". Our line of transfer metalized laminated paper products, addresses the need for an environmentally friendly alternative to conventional foil and film laminating. These products are designed to meet sustainable packaging needs of the market without compromising from the aesthetic beauty that brilliant silver and holographic base stocks offer. This innovative green initiative makes laminated packaging recycled back into the manufacturing. Besides, resource reduction is a critical factor in energy and waste reduction and is an important benefit to be gained through the use of packaging materials made with a metal-transfer film technology. The end-users' choice for lighter packaging have a positive

		impact on our environment as well, thanks to our innovative technology this demand can be handled sustainably. Benefits of transfer metalized technology: * Biodegradable/repulpable. * Has lower cost than foil transfer products * Resource reduction, less to landfill and more economical to transport opportunity * 100% recyclable and compostable and contains 0% plastics * Alternative to laminated metallized polyester films.
Operations	Yes	Our business depends on a healthy environment and abundant natural resources, so we are intently focused on environmental compliance and stewardship. The main purpose of Duran Doğan is to create the necessary bases for production without consuming the trees. Our business contingency plan includes scenarios on climate change related issues and back up plans are prepared and implemented accordingly. Duran Doğan faces an increasingly complex landscape related to climate issues. As a packaging company, we analyse and address potential effects of climate change as they may affect the earth‘s capacity to provide enough packaging material for future generations. We focus on emission reduction, energy efficiency and optimization of natural resources. Reducing CO2 emissions of our operations is the key element of our business strategies. Our business strategy is linked to emission reduction targets and to climate change risk and opportunities. Most of our scenarios are positive in this respect.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Access to capital	We expect that the new innovative "transfer metalized technology" will generate substantial business opportunities and revenue in the future years with the increased in demand for sustainable packaging solutions. For such innovation we needed to make an investment for machinery and human capital. The focus of future financial plannings are now

		includes climate change mitigation and adaption strategies. Such strategy already paid off and has given us the opportunity to access the capital to invest from reputable banks such as EBRD. However, supplier and market demands force us to make new investments. In the coming years, we aim to purchase 100% renewable energy from renewable energy generators instead of using Turkish grid electricity. This will bring additional investment cost for us. In addition to technology and raw material investments, we will also need some investments to reduce our indirect emissions.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

2,448,750

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

18.5

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

35

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

45

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

The spending is monitored through the capex for investments in sustainable products. Transfer metallization is the main sustainable product as it eliminates plastic and allows for recycling of PET. Therefore it creates an opportunity as well as a sustainable product.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2020

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

1,052

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

4,584

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5,636

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

100

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

100

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

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

3,268.88

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

1,125

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

5,405

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6,529

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

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

-37.7251681368

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers both scope 1 and 2 emissions. It covers all the operations and facilities of the Duran Doğan. All the emissions have been under the target. The target is set using the SBTi tool. Duran Doğan has less than 500 employees and is considered under the SME category. The targets have been set using that but are yet to be approved.

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

The company has already projects that are promoting sustainable products. The company is monitoring energy and resource usage, and projects are underway to achieve this climate transition.

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

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00000369

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00000369

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

100

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

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.000001476

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

5

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

10

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000009

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00000009

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

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

162.6016260163

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

Following climate transition plan.

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

Target reference number

Int 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000215

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000215

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

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

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

60

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.0000086

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

5

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

10

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000004

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

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

135.6589147287

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

Follow the climate transition plan

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

C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	1	3,925
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,925

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1,400,000

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

10,000,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

The solar panels not only decreased our carbon footprint due to electricity usage but also increased our resilience to price changes that occur in electricity markets.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	We are focusing on the areas that we can save energy. Our business decision making process is aligned with our sustainability risks and opportunities. Therfore we always allocate budget for energy efficieny.
Employee engagement	It is very important to include our employees into our sustainability strategies. We train our people on the climate change related matters.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We have established incentives for our blue and white collar employees as explained in section 1.3a
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	We monitor our customer's behaviors about emission reduction activities and provide them improved solutions with lower emissions. Our RandD department continuously seeks for raw material and process optimizations as well as focusing on new generation product designs.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	We invested in transfer metallized technology in order to reduce the emissions resulting from the disposal of products at the end of life. By investing in machinery, equipment and new raw materials, we produce our products without film and make them recyclable from raw materials, reducing emissions from the end of product life.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	We will supply our electricity needs from renewable energy generators instead of local grid electricity.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	We removed all diesel vehicles in our vehicle fleet. We added 60% hybrid vehicles that run on gasoline and electricity to our fleet. By 2021, half of all our vehicles are hybrids and we aim to use a fully hybrid fuel vehicle next year.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Pulp and paper

Other, please specify

Metalized effect without the use of PET laminate

Description of product(s) or service(s)

This new packaging solution is based on single material cardboard but it has metalized effect without the use of PET laminate. The Metalization effect is applied by using laminate but this laminate is removed from the surface before final dispatch. This has two implications: 1) Recoved PET laminate is recycled back to PET granules in our facility and thus avoiding virgin PET granules. This saves carbon emissions. 2) Because the end packaging doesn't have any PET lamination, i.e. not a composite, the end of life option can be recycling other than landfilling. This saves carbon emissions for our product life cycle stages.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Carbon savings were calculated based on eliminated PET laminate , which will then be used in closed loop to produce PET granules

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

Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

Functional unit used

1 kg PET granule

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Conventional PET production

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

Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

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

494.567

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Produced PET granules were sourced from a closed-loop system. This is compared to conventional PET granule production, and the avoided carbon emission is calculated by the avoided emissions that account for PET replacement.

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

10

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

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

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

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
918

Comment
We have 2019 as base year as we have the most comprehensive assessment so far done on our carbon measurement and built on these figures for our carbon reduction initiatives.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5,342

Comment
We have 2019 as base year as we have the most comprehensive assessment so far done on our carbon measurement and built on these figures for our carbon reduction initiatives.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Location based approach was used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31,476

Comment

Emissions from the production of purchased fundamental raw materials are calculated under this category. In the calculations, DDPACK's purchasing data was used as primary data and Ecoinvent LCA database data was used as secondary data.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

572

Comment

T&D losses related to electricity and WTT emissions of fuels included in scope 1 are calculated under this category. Emission factors are taken from DEFRA and Ecoinvent LCA databases.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

572

Comment

Emissions of waste generated during production and emissions from wastewater were calculated.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

Comment

Emissions from business travels made by airplane have been calculated. Business travels with vehicles are already calculated as mobile combustion under scope 1.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

720

Comment

Emissions sourced from employee commuting are calculated based on the km covered by the service vehicles.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,042

Comment

Emissions from the transportation of sold products have been calculated.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Emissions sourced from the disposal of the sold products are calculated.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,125

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

811

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Although contractual instruments are available to purchase electricity from the market in Turkey, there has been no reliable source for a market-based figure from market providers yet.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

5,405

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

5,118

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

not relevant emissions

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

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

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1

Explain why this source is excluded

The following categories are out of Duran Doğan scope. Most categories are not relevant for Duran Doğan: such as investments, leased assets, franchises, use of sold products. The capital goods were also considered but were not relevant to include in GHG disclosure.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

35,218

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Average product method

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

100

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,005

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,239

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

130

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

100

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

163

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5,870

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,328

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

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

30,758

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

952

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

3,688

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

134

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

47

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

215

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

5,763

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

4,007

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities

Timber

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Reporting emissions by

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Denominator: unit of production

Change from last reporting year

Please explain

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

The timber is not directly part of our value chain. The cardboard we purchase is dependent on timber but the price is quite stable. We have started our climate analysis this year and will go deeper in the value chain in the upcoming years.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.0000049999

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

6,529

Metric denominator

metric ton of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

1,241,670,494

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

57

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

The revenue has increased drastically due to inflation in Turkey

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	1,125

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary Combustion	886
Mobile Combustion	200
Cooling Gases	0
Fire Extinguisher	39

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	5,405	

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity Consumption	5,405	

C7.7

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

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

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

Remained the same overall

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption				
Other emissions reduction activities	495	Decreased		
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				

Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value			
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		7	10,328	10,335
Total energy consumption				

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

123

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

123

Comment

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

123

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

123

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10,328

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7

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

0

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

0

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

10,335

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LFM 04.119f_Duran Doğan_CDP statement_carbon_v1.0_12072023.pdf

Page/ section reference

pg 1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LFM 04.119f_Duran Doğan_CDP statement_carbon_v1.0_12072023.pdf

Page/ section reference

pg 1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/section reference

Indirect emissions total is stated in page 7 and the emissions scope can be found in page 5 and 6

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3	Together with our greenhouse gas emissions, our energy consumption values are verified by RINA.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

With CDP reporting, we regularly calculate and monitor our corporate carbon footprint. In addition, we try to reduce the emissions of our products and corporate activities with investments that will not exceed the carbon costs in order not to be exposed to high carbon taxes. In the coming years, we aim to further reduce our emissions with new initiatives such as the purchase of renewable energy.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive low-carbon investment

Scope(s) covered

Scope 3 (upstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

As the price of carbon increases in ETS the carbon price that is applied in Duran Doğan will also increase. To reflect the environmental performance of sustainable products.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

0

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

0.07

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Procurement

Product and R&D

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify

only decisions related to low emission products

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Customers can prefer products with low carbon footprints or sustainable runes despite the price disadvantage. Having such an option in our product range positively affects our sales.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

75

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

90

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

75

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We have hundreds of suppliers, but our biggest expense suppliers are our cardboard, ink, film, and glue suppliers. Apart from these, there are our suppliers such as drum materials, parts equipment, and any services, but the expenditure for these has a low share compared to the total expenditure.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our suppliers are usually large-scale companies. For this reason, greenhouse gas emissions can be monitored publicly. The parameters we follow are the year-over-year tracking of our suppliers' GRI-compliant KPIs. We evaluate our supplier-specific emissions according to purchasing rates and measure success according to the emission trend.

Comment

As DDPACK, we aim to continuously conduct new studies on the fight against climate change. However, our efforts are getting stronger as our supplier encourage us to take different initiatives.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

35

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

20

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

The customers that we engage are the biggest players in their sector. They buy a large chunk of our production. Another reason is that these big players are requesting about our carbon impacts as business and carbon impacts of our products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

One of our most important engagements with customers is the sale of our single-component recyclable products. If our customers prefer our newly developed sustainable product instead of the standard product, we can reduce the emissions caused by the disposal of the products sold. We measure the success for this engagement with the sustainable product order rate.

C12.2

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Measuring product-level emissions

Description of this climate related requirement

We use generic data to measure our emissions from purchased goods. If we can use supplier-specific data, we will make a better quality calculation and we can reflect the effect of low carbon footprint products in our calculations. For this reason, we expect our suppliers to measure the environmental impact of the products they sell at the product level.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

5

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

20

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

No

C-AC12.2c/C-FB12.2c/C-PF12.2c

(C-AC12.2c/C-FB12.2c/C-PF12.2c) Why do you not encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural/forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	We plan to introduce a process in the next two years	In the upcıming years such system will be implemented

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Not assessed

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

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

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

Duran doğan is committed to its climate transition. Therefore the company has acknowledged the Paris Agreement by setting a science-based target and aligning with 1.5 degree scenario.

C12.4

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

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

d97889dc-bbe0-4550-9d31-80183b656c81.pdf

Page/Section reference

Under the emissions section one can find the published emissions.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

The CDP covers all the mentioned areas.

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

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

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

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

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

No

C15.5

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

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

C15.6

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	State and benefit indicators

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications		

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

We have started CDP reporting with our client Diageo's invitation. We already had a business risk assessment and crisis management system in place, but now we have a wider perspective with CDP reporting initiative requirements. We have integrated climate change-related business risks and opportunities into those evaluations which give us a broader vision. Our company mission is to establish long-term sustainable solutions through Diageo collaboration. Our aim is to provide a setting where we can meet and build long-lasting relationships across both of our value chains with other clients.

To reach this aim, we are putting all our effort toward having a constructive and supportive relationship with Diageo, bridge the gap between sustainability and procurement. We continuously seek for opportunities to work together on managing human rights, deforestation and climate change-related risks.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	1,241,670,494

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13,383

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

our scope 3 emissions, purchased goods. The hot spot emission source is the core board.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

471,834,787

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We just calculate our absolute company-wide emissions. Due to the variety of product range and lack of any appropiety measuring system on client level, we can not define supplier based emissions. However, by customers sharevalue of our portfolio we can allocate it accordingly. In above calculation, we multiply our revenue with share of Diageo in our client portfolio.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Emission values are publicly disclosed in our CDP report and on our website. Sales rates and allocation rates are internal company information.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Our production lines are very complex. Each product flows in several production lines until it is completed according to its type. It makes the allocation process challenging. However, we believe our current estimation based on mass products purchased by Diageo is relatively accurate. To overcome these challenges, we have an average packaging solution get calculated by LCA consultants using the Life Cycle Assessment standard. We have the data related to the percentage of sold products in mass for each customer. With these two data, we can calculate the carbon impact of our packaging for any clients with reasonable accuracy.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

LCA-Life Cycle Assessments (ISO 14040/44) and EPD-Environmental Product Declarations (ISO 14025) is a way of provide information at product level. We have the necessary set-up (such as SAP system) to have the data for such detailed assessment. There is newly published Product Category Rules (PCR) to publish EPD for packaging products. By EPDs, it will be possible to determine more accurate emissions at individual packaging solutions with third party review and assurance.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Diageo Plc

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

Our research on sustainable packaging is always available. We have various projects such as recyclable packaging, plastic-free packaging. In addition, we continue to work to produce products with lower carbon footprints by changing the source of raw materials. When the details become clear, we will share them with our partners.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission

Please select your submission options		Public

Please confirm below