

# Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2022

## W0. Introduction

### W0.1

#### **(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.**

Akçansa, a JV of Sabancı Holding and HeidelbergCement, is the leader of Turkish Cement industry. Operating in the Marmara, Aegean, and Black Sea regions, Akçansa produces cement and clinker in its three integrated cement production facilities located in Istanbul-Büyükçekmece, Çanakkale, and Samsun-Ladik. Company also has two ports and five cement terminals located in Istanbul-Ambarlı, İzmir-Aliağa, Yalova, Trabzon and Marmara Ereğlisi. Additionally, company has ready-mixed concrete operations under “Betonsa” brand at 26 facilities and aggregates operations under “Agregasa” brand in 2 facilities. Akçansa aims to be “the highest quality in production and service” in order to meet the demands of both its domestic and international customers and to compete beyond the price.

Akçansa, meets 7% of Turkey’s cement need as well as 12% of Turkey’s total cement and clinker export with its products complying to the global quality standards, its eco-friendly identity awarded by the Istanbul Chamber of Industry, its innovative sustainable products, its outstanding service understanding, and its plants equipped with high technology.

Akçansa’s vision statement “Sustainable growth beyond all limits” reflects Company’s Business Strategy that is formed by accepting sustainability as an integral part of its business model and one of its core enablers. The sustainability journey dates back to 2009 when Sustainability Committee was established, and 2020 Sustainability Ambitions were set. The sustainability vision is maintained by the Company’s mission as well which is “to be a leading building materials company” enhancing the quality of life of the society by means of our culture committed to environmental, legal and ethical principles.

Akçansa adopts a sustainability management approach as the main element of its corporate vision, covering all business processes from raw material production to after-sales services to end-users. Akçansa is participatory of the UN Global Compact, UN Women’s Empowerment Principles, CDP Climate Change/Water programs and a member of WBCSD Turkey.

Akçansa set 2030 sustainability targets in 2020. In 2021, Sustainability Department was established. In the new sustainability management structure, the sustainability strategy and performance are embraced at the level of the Board of Directors (BoD). The BoD defines, approves and reviews the sustainability vision and strategy, policies, risks and opportunities of the company in line with the sustainability priorities. All activities related to sustainability are overseen by the Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) with the authorization of the BoD.

Sustainability Committee (SC) takes the key position to set targets and to develop projects. SC is chaired by Deputy General Managers (DGM) of Operations and Human Resources Functions who directly report to General Manager (GM). Committee Members are heads of Akçansa's 6 sustainability pillars. Working Groups (WGs), reporting to SC, develop and implement projects to reach sustainability targets. SC reports to Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC) which consists of Akçansa Executive Committee Members (GM and DGMs) and a dedicated Board Member who is also a member of CGC. SSC's main mission is to approve and follow up sustainability targets & projects. SSC reports to BoD. In BoD, Chair represents Sabancı Holding and Vice President represents HeidelbergCement. Akçansa GM shares key sustainability KPIs and relevant ongoing projects to BoD regularly. From setting up of sustainability strategy to follow up targets and approval of investment budgets, SSC, CGC and BoD directly own the whole process. The water-related targets are defined by DGM-Operations together with Plant Managers and Sustainability Manager (SM), who are direct reports of DGM-Operations. SM is also responsible from coordination of all corporate sustainability and climate activities, internal and external communication of ESG issues. Environmental Executive (EE) who is also direct report to DGM-Operations plays a key role in implementation of climate actions. Environmental engineers at production plants are direct reports to EE and responsible of 14001 EMS management, compliance to regulations, follow-up/calculations/reporting of water related KPI's. Akçansa's water management strategy, mainly focuses on reducing water consumption and effective water management. Water management is one of the important issues we address in line with our goal of reducing our environmental footprint. Targets are extended to relevant employee by annual personal performance targets. Also, sustainability related targets are among company targets. Water related KPI's are reported annually to Sabancı Holding as well as HeidelbergCement.

## W0.2

**(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

|                | Start date      | End date          |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Reporting year | January 1, 2021 | December 31, 2021 |

## W0.3

**(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

Turkey

## W0.4

**(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

TRY

## W0.5

**(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.**

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

## W0.6

**(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?**

Yes

### W0.6a

**(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.**

| Exclusion    | Please explain  |
|--------------|---|
| Guest houses | Akcansa takes care of water footprint in the guest houses and the consumption is negligible in amount and its related to domestic usage for guests. Therefore it is not included in our disclosure. |

## W0.7

**(W0.7) 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, a Ticker symbol  | AKCNS                          |

## W1. Current state

### W1.1

**(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.**

|   | Direct use importance rating | Indirect use importance rating | Please explain   |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use | Vital                        | Not very important             | Direct use: Water is an indispensable source needed for the continuity of our production activities (open and close circuit cooling, dedusting of the facilities and as a constituent of our ready-mix concrete products) and maintaining the sufficient WASH services provision for our employees. Especially in our close circuit cooling processes we need the water to be at a certain quality, and lower quality of water will adversely affect our process efficiency. Therefore, we |

|  |                    |                    |  |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|
|  |                    |                    | consider having sufficient amounts of good quality fresh water as vital to our operations, especially for close circuit cooling operation. We expect the importance level to stay as vital in the future too. Indirect: Our upstream and downstream value chain will need sufficient amounts of water to continue their operations. We estimate the level of importance to be not very important for indirect use of water in our value chain. We expect the level of importance to increase as the climate projections indicate water scarcity over the long-term for Turkey.   |
| Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use | Not very important | Not very important | Direct: as part of our operations we recycle water at our close circuit cooling system and the treated wastewater and run off rainwater is recycled/reused in cleaning and spraying for de-dusting. It is important for us to maximize the water recycle rate, but this source is currently not of great importance for our direct operations. As the sufficient amount of fresh water is expected to decrease in line with long-term climate projections, we expect the importance rating for sufficient amounts of recycled and brackish water to increase in the future.<br>Indirect: In line with our value chain's need for sufficient amounts of fresh water, the current importance rating for sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water as not very important. We expect the importance rating for this source to increase over the mid to long-term. |

## W1.2

**(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

|                                   | % of sites/facilities/operations | Please explain   |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Water withdrawals – total volumes | 100%                             | In all plants we regularly measure, monitor and report water withdrawals by total volumes. To implement water management measures and to meet stakeholders' expectations, water data should be credible, relevant and easy to understand. This requires the consistent use of metrics, terminology and definitions. Therefore, |

|                                       |       |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--|
|                                       |       | we regularly measure and monitor total water withdrawals, track water footprint on a monthly basis, evaluate water consumptions with respect to production volumes. In the reporting year Headquarters was started to be included to these volumes.  |
| Water withdrawals – volumes by source | 100%  | For all locations; we regularly measure, monitor and report water withdrawals by total volumes. We regularly measure and monitor total water withdrawals, track water footprint on a monthly basis, evaluate water consumptions with respect to production volumes. There are 3 kind of supply of water; one is public line which is directly taken from city lines and used for domestic purposes; local water providers and wells which are used for direct operations.  |
| Water withdrawals quality             | 76-99 | Since it is important criteria when the cooling used in closed circuit systems, monitoring the quality of water withdrawal is important. We conduct periodic monitoring of this water aspect both for domestic and operation use, annually. This, on the other hand; depends on the source changes considering 3rd party withdrawals. When the source changes quality measurements are repeated regardless of period.  |
| Water discharges – total volumes      | 100%  | We regularly measure, monitor and report water discharges by total volumes. In our plants physical and biological wastewater treatment units that are discharging to receiving environment are all permitted. The discharge volumes are accepted as defined in the permits. Total volumes are calculated by adding up all discharges. Since the Ports and Aggregates Domestic usages are negligible; water withdrawals are accepted as domestic discharge. Ready-Mix plants domestic withdrawals are negligible but considerable amount of production wastewater is recycled to be used again in the product. These volumes are accepted as fully consumed. Additionally, according to the Turkish regulation, discharges from domestic usage is not required to be treated and monitored when the line is |

|  |      |   |
|--|------|---|
|  |      | discharging to public infrastructure. According to Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) water reporting guideline, domestic waste water discharges are not considered to be able to make an industrial benchmark.   |
| Water discharges – volumes by destination      | 100% | We regularly measure, monitor and report water discharges by total volumes. In our plants Industrial and Domestic wastewater treatment units that are discharging to receiving environment are all permitted. Discharge volumes are accepted as defined in the permits. Total volumes are calculated by adding up all discharges. Since the Ports and Aggregates domestic usages are negligible domestic water withdrawals are accepted as domestic discharge. Ready-Mix plants domestic withdrawals are negligible but considerable amount of production wastewater is recycled to be used again in the product. These volumes are accepted as fully consumed. According to the Turkish regulation, discharges from domestic usage is not required to be treated and monitored when the line is discharging to public infrastructure. And also according to Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) water reporting guideline, domestic waste water discharges are not considered to be able to make an industrial benchmark. |
| Water discharges – volumes by treatment method | 100% | In all 3 plants we regularly measure, monitor and report water discharges by treatment method. In our cement plants and ports Industrial and Domestic wastewater treatment units discharge volumes are accepted as defined in the permits. Domestic wastewaters are treated by biological treatment systems while industrial wastewater which is mainly sourced by washing activities uses physical wastewater treatment systems. There are wastewater re-use systems in Ready-mix plants. Industrial type of wastewater is introduced to the production. For Headquarters, Ready-mix and Aggregates domestic usages are negligible. Domestic water withdrawals are accepted as domestic discharge. According to the Turkish regulation, discharges   |

|   |              |   |
|---|--------------|---|
|   |              | from domestic usage is not required to be treated and monitored if there is municipal infrastructure.   |
| Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters                       | 100%         | Quality by standard effluent parameters is measured regularly according to regulation. This is also mandatory issue that Turkish regulations implies. At all wastewater discharge locations measurements are conducted periodically every 2-4 months regarding the capacity. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), pH, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Suspended Solids (SS) are the main parameters shall be measured.   |
| Water discharge quality – temperature   | Not relevant | There is no process to increase discharge wastewaters temperature.<br>In Cement business line all water are used in closed recycling circuit and are not discharged.  |
| Water consumption – total volume  | 100%         | According to Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) Water protocol and guideline , the water consumption is the difference between withdrawal and discharge.<br>Buyukcekmece, Canakkale, Ladik plants which are the main consumers of the withdrawn water; re-use the water for cooling. There is no discharge except domestic wastewater. Thus; consumption for the cement plants come from the evaporation.<br>For Ready-Mix consumption of water defined by the water used in the product and de-dusting activities. |
| Water recycled/reused   | 100%         | The water harvested and collected in the pools is used partly for cooling and for dedusting, and is monitored 100%.   |
| The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers | 100%         | In all facilities we maintain the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed (complying with all regulatory parameters) WASH services to all our employees for sanitation and hygiene purposes. We monitor the water use & continuous access to WASH services covering all our operations (100%).   |

## W1.2b

**(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?**

|                   | Volume (megaliters/year) | Comparison with previous reporting year | Please explain   |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Total withdrawals | 2,325.34                 | Higher                                  | We consider changes between 5 to 40% as higher/lower. Annual water withdrawal for 2020 was 2,152.52 megaliters. Total withdrawals increased by 8%. Total production of cement increased by 18% in the reporting year when compared with the previous reporting year. Thus water usage (withdrawal) at the cement production plants increased. Additionally, total production of ready mixed concrete also increased causing a higher withdrawal. |
| Total discharges  | 178.59                   | Lower                                   | We consider changes between 5 to 40% as higher/lower. Annual water discharge for 2020 was 244.95 megaliters. Total discharge decreased by 27%.   |
| Total consumption | 2,146.75                 | Higher                                  | We consider changes between 5 to 40% as higher/lower. Annual water consumption for 2020 was 1,907.57 megaliters. Total consumption increased by 13%. Total production of cement increased by 18% in the reporting year when compared with the previous reporting year. Thus water usage at the cement production plants increased. Additionally, total production of ready mixed concrete also increased causing a higher usage.                 |

## W1.2d

**(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.**

|       | Withdrawals are from areas with water stress | Please explain   |
|-------|--|--|
| Row 1 | Yes  | All our plants are located in water stress area (medium high and high risk) according to WRI Aqueduct assessment within a time horizon of 10 and 20 years. |



## W1.2h

### (W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

|  | Relevance    | Volume (megaliters/year) | Comparison with previous reporting year | Please explain   |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes | Relevant     | 80                       | Lower                                   | Harvested rainwater in Büyükçekmece plant is approx. 80 megaliters per year. This harvested rainwater is used for ground dedusting. Total fresh water usage was 102.42 megaliters in 2020. In 2021 there is no other freshwater such as surface water/water from wetlands used when compared with last year. Thus total freshwater usage decreased by 22%.   |
| Brackish surface water/Seawater  | Not relevant |                          |   | No brackish surface water or seawater was used in reporting period.  |
| Groundwater – renewable  | Relevant     | 1,877.23                 | Higher                                  | We consider changes between 5 to 40% as higher/lower. Annual groundwater withdrawal for 2020 was 1,704 megaliters. Total groundwater withdrawals increased by 10%. Total production of cement increased by 18% in the reporting year when compared with the previous reporting year. Thus water usage (withdrawal) at the cement production plants increased. Additionally, total production of ready mixed concrete also increased causing a higher withdrawal. |
| Groundwater – non-renewable  | Not relevant |                          |   | No water withdrawal from non-renewable groundwater.  |

|                          |              |        |        |   |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|---|
| Produced/Entrained water | Not relevant |        |        | No produced/entrained water withdrawal present in the reporting period.   |
| Third party sources      | Relevant     | 368.11 | Higher | We consider changes between 5 to 40% as higher/lower. Annual withdrawal from third party sources for 2020 was 346.1 megaliters. Total groundwater withdrawals increased slightly by 6%. Total production of cement increased by 18% in the reporting year when compared with the previous reporting year. Thus water usage (withdrawal) at the cement production plants increased. Additionally, total production of ready mixed concrete also increased causing a higher withdrawal. |

## W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

|                                 | Relevance    | Volume (megaliters/year) | Comparison with previous reporting year | Please explain   |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Fresh surface water             | Not relevant |                          |   | There is no discharge to Fresh surface water.  |
| Brackish surface water/seawater | Relevant     | 132.76                   | Lower                                   | We consider changes between 5 to 40% as higher/lower. Annual discharge other than third-party destinations for 2020 was 197.95 megaliters. There is a 33% decrease when compared with last year. |
| Groundwater                     | Not relevant |                          |   | There is no discharge to Groundwater   |
| Third-party destinations        | Relevant     | 45.84                    | About the same                          | We consider changes between 5 to 40% as higher/lower. Annual discharge other than  |

|  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  | third-party destinations for 2020 was 47 megaliters. There is a 2% decrease when compared with last year. |
|--|--|--|--|---|

## W1.2j

**(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.**

|  | Relevance of treatment level to discharge | Volume (megaliters/year) | Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year | % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to | Please explain  |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Tertiary treatment                                     | Not relevant                              |                          |   |  | We do not have tertiary treatment.  |
| Secondary treatment                                    | Relevant                                  | 44.26                    | Lower   | 1-10   | Çanakkale (CNK) Seaside plant, Ladik (LDK) plant and Ambarlı Port plant has secondary treatments. |
| Primary treatment only                                 | Relevant                                  | 92.71                    | Lower   | 1-10   | Çanakkale (CNK) main plant has primary treatments.  |
| Discharge to the natural environment without treatment | Not relevant                              |                          |   |  | We don't discharge to any natural environment without treatment.                                  |
| Discharge to a third party                             | Relevant                                  | 41.63                    | Lower   | 81-90  | Büyükçekmece Cement Plant Domestic  |

|                   |              |  |  |  |   |
|-------------------|--------------|--|--|--|---|
| without treatment |              |  |  |  | waste water is connected to Local Wastewater Authority infrastructure (İSKİ). (City collectors). Other locations also included for this figure are Ports (Aliağa, Yalova) and Aggregate (Saray) Plant. Domestic wastewater is discharged to Local Wastewater Authorities (Municipality Wastewater Treatment) infrastructure or carried. |
| Other             | Not relevant |  |  |  | N/A   |

### W1.3

**(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.**

|       | Revenue       | Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters) | Total water withdrawal efficiency | Anticipated forward trend   |
|-------|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Row 1 | 2,871,403,785 | 2,325,345.28                               | 1,234.8289992444                  | We aim to reduce our water withdrawal which is also included in our 2030 Sustainability Targets. Thus we anticipate an increase in total water withdrawal efficiency. |

## W2. Business impacts

### W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

### W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Yes, fines, enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

### W2.2a

(W2.2a) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

Row 1

**Total number of fines**

1

**Total value of fines**

96,561

**% of total facilities/operations associated**

2.6

**Number of fines compared to previous reporting year**

Higher

**Comment**

Çanakkale Main Plant, oil-grease parameter resulted high in measurement shortly after physical treatment unit, collection channels maintenance and cleaning works. After cleaning, the load has increased, and oil&grease parameter resulted high. Maintenance were made for the oil leak sources, improvement plans were made. We consider all fines above 100.000 TL as significant. Hence 96,561 TL is considered as non-material.

## W3. Procedures

### W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

## W3.3a

**(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.**

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### Value chain stage

Direct operations

### Coverage

Full

### Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

### Frequency of assessment

Annually

### How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

### Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market  
Enterprise risk management  
International methodologies and standards  
Other

### Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct  
Enterprise Risk Management  
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard  
Internal company methods  
Materiality assessment  
Scenario analysis  
Other, please specify  
HeidelbergCement Risk Management Guide, Sabancı Holding Compliance Report

### Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water regulatory frameworks  
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees  
Other, please specify  
Water stress

### Stakeholders considered

Customers  
Employees

Investors  
Local communities  
NGOs  
Regulators  
Suppliers  
Water utilities at a local level

### **Comment**

Water-related risks are assessed and defined by Plant Managers, Operations Department, Environmental Management Unit, Risk Manager and Sustainability Manager. All defined risks are then followed up and reported by Risk Manager, Sustainability Manager in corporate level and Environmental Executive in plant level. Water related risks are assessed by corporate risk management procedures and policies which are inline with Sabancı Holding and HeidelbergCement Risk Management protocols. ISO 14001 Environmental Management System is also used for assessment and management of water-related risks. Also scenario analysis for climate-related water risks were done inline with TCFD recommendations. A global modelling software developed by a major insurance company is used to evaluate three different climate scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) and different time horizons. We started to use the WBCSD WASH Pledge Self-Assessment tool in order to assess risks related to access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for our employees globally. Water risks and opportunities that are identified are presented to Risk Committee (sub committee to report Corporate Governance Committee), Early Risk Identification Committee and to Corporate Governance Committee periodically. In addition, there are 6 working groups in the sustainability governance structure, one of which is specifically the "Reducing the Environmental Footprint" group. Within the scope of the "Reducing the Environmental Footprint" working group, water management issues are covered. Akçansa has recently published its 2030 Sustainability Targets. There is a company-wide target to decrease water withdrawal per cementitious product. In order to manage water-related risks and opportunities Sustainability Manager and Risk Manager are periodically review the related risks with Environmental Executive.

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### **Value chain stage**

Supply chain

### **Coverage**

Partial

### **Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework

### **Frequency of assessment**

Annually

### **How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Tools on the market  
Enterprise risk management  
International methodologies and standards  
Other

**Tools and methods used**

WRI Aqueduct  
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard  
Internal company methods  
Scenario analysis  
Other, please specify  
HeidelbergCement Risk Management Guide, Sabancı Holding Compliance Report

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water regulatory frameworks  
Other, please specify  
Water Stress

**Stakeholders considered**

Suppliers

**Comment**

Water related risks throughout the supply chain are assessed for water suppliers. Water related risks are assessed by corporate risk management procedures and policies which are inline with Sabancı Holding and HeidelbergCement Risk Management protocols. ISO 14001 Environmental Management System is also used for assessment and management of water-related risks. Also scenario analysis for climate-related physical water risks were conducted inline with TCFD recommendations. This analysis covers several acute and chronic water-related risks, such as flooding, drought or extreme precipitation. In addition, we have supply chain targets set within the scope of Akçansa 2030 Sustainability Targets to ensure responsible purchasing and a sustainable supply chain in all our operations. Water risks are addressed within the scope of supplier audits, and suppliers are encouraged to have ISO 14001 certification.

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**Value chain stage**

Other stages of the value chain

**Coverage**

Partial

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as part of an established enterprise risk management framework



### **Frequency of assessment**

Annually

### **How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

### **Type of tools and methods used**

Tools on the market  
Enterprise risk management  
International methodologies and standards  
Other

### **Tools and methods used**

WRI Aqueduct  
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard  
Scenario analysis  
Other, please specify  
HeidelbergCement Risk Management Guide, Sabancı Holding Compliance Report

### **Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water regulatory frameworks  
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

### **Stakeholders considered**

Customers  
Employees  
Investors  
Local communities  
NGOs  
Regulators  
Suppliers

### **Comment**

We started to expand our risk assessment to aggregate and ready mixed concrete business lines. In the risk assessment of such other stages in the value chain, we evaluate the risks related to water with the WRI Aqueduct. We conduct this risk assessment comprehensively for all facilities. In line with TCFD recommendations, we also rated each facility globally according to its exposure to major acute and chronic risks, including water-related risks such as floods, droughts and heavy rains. We use global modeling software developed by a major insurance company to evaluate three different climate scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5) and different time horizons. We have also started using the WBCSD WASH Pledge Self-Assessment tool to assess risks related to access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

## W3.3b

### **(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.**

Water supply is a critical issue and in cement manufacturing process. At Akçansa, Risk Management is an integrated and multi-disciplinary process. Identification and monitoring of all possible risks that our company may face form the basis of risk management. AThe company and managers have classified the possible risks according to defined risk categories. As part of Akçansa's risk management approach environmental, social, economic, governance and climate risks are holistically assessed and preventive processes are developed. Board of Directors is the highest-level or management with direct responsibility for all sustainability, climate and water related risks and opportunities. Akçansa defines, continuously evaluates and manages its climate-related risks within the framework of corporate risk management practices and in line with the Integrated Management System (IMS) containing ISO 14001:2015 as well as with the direction of the Board. Climate-related transition and physical risks including water-related risks are reported to Sabancı Holding by Risk Manager through "Compliance Risks Report", a consolidated risk follow-up inventory is updated on a quarterly basis. This procedure is directly linked to Sabancı Holding Risk Management Procedure and HeidelbergCement Risk Management System Guidance. Risks arising from operations at the facilities are managed with ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System standards. Each department (operation, environment, finance, legal, sales, etc.) defines and assesses their risks according to the defined thresholds, which are then checked by the Environmental Engineer and Plant Managers Site Supervisors on plant basis. High (Substantive) water-related risks are assessed by Sustainability Manager and Risk Manager together with Operations Deputy General Manager (COO). The action/mitigation plans are evaluated and approved by the Sustainability Steering Committee and risks and opportunities with action plans presented to Board of Directors throughout the Board-level committees (i.e. Early Risk Identification Committee) and/or Board Meetings. In the meantime master plans of plants are developed in every 3-5 years period. Also all targets defined in 2030 Sustainability Targets are linked with defined sustainability risks and each target have a specific action plan. These action plans are reviewed quarterly with the owner of each action and the main responsible for the target, and the progress and disruptions are analyzed and updated when necessary. The Sustainability Committee regularly monitors relevant actions and projects. These studies have been contributed by Operations Team members including Plant Managers and Plant Executive Team, Corporate managers for Environment, Sustainability, Raw Materials, Maintenance, Project, R&D, Process under leadership of Operations Deputy General Manager (DGM). The Master Plan is a very critical and key component of this assessment. All facts regarding current status, future forecast/expectations (including regulatory changes) and technical needs are evaluated in these Master Plans. Here, the impact of water-related issues on finance and plant's operating strategies are considered. The current Master Plan covers the period of 2020-2030.

As part of physical risks, Akçansa evaluates water related main substantive risk as water stress which may cause a risk to production disruption either due to upstream impacts on continuous supply chain processes. In order to manage these types of physical risks in line with company

level risk management procedure, Akçansa implements a number of initiatives such as reducing water withdrawal, using closed loop systems, water treatment, having alternative suppliers to prevent supply chain-related production disruption due to physical climate-related events. We have targets to the decrease water withdrawal from wells. Instead we attempt to use recycled and rain harvested water. We have invested for water collection ponds. The water is reused in the process and in dedusting works. Each cement plant has annual water reduction targets. To achieve the best water management methodology the flow diagrams have been prepared and measuring process via flowmeters has already been completed. Water consumption has been controlled regularly on monthly basis and reported to Executive Committee. Regarding our value-chain, on the other hand, we do care water management from our quarries which are operated by 3rd party subcontractors. We have water plans, we do protect water resources. And we do report to Local Environmental Offices about our impact while operating. All suppliers should obey our environmental procedures within the content of ISO 14001:2015 which includes measures of water management to mitigate water footprint, protect water resources from contamination.

## W4. Risks and opportunities

### W4.1

**(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

### W4.1a

**(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Akçansa manages its risks in line with both Sabancı Holding and Heidelberg Cement risk management procedures/ guidelines, and evaluates corporate level as well as asset level risks under multiple categories, namely; financial, operational (service breakdown/disruption) customer, supplier, employee, reputational and compliance risks. Substantive financial and strategic impacts, which are risks that are scored/classified as critical risks, are defined as effects that pose a risk to undermine the entire business. Corporate level substantive risks are defined;

**Quantitatively** as risks above USD 500,000; TL 4,445,000 (Indicative Average Exchange Rate announced on 12/31/2021 by the Central Bank of Turkey as 8.89 USD/TL) on an annual basis

**Qualitatively** as risks that are a threat to our core business model and business continuity which are evaluated considering risk categories and calculated by Risk Methodology heatmap.

### W4.1b

**(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?**

|       | Total number of facilities exposed to water risk | % company-wide facilities this represents | Comment  |
|-------|--|---|--|
| Row 1 | 3  | 1-25                                      | <p>BCM (Büyükçekmece Cement Plant) The production site is located ±500 meters East from the Büyükçekmece Lake. Water is not directly extracted from the lake but from the 8 wells located on plant site. According to the WRI Aqueduct and Falkenmark water scarcity index, Marmara Basin is classified as potential water scarcity area.</p> <p>CNK (Çanakkale Cement Plants) Seaside Cement plant is located by the sea &lt;100m. Main plant for Clinker production is near village far away from sea. The region is in water scarcity area. Water withdraw are not billed by Government. In the future there will be a planning to bill all consumptions. This will get financial impact to the plant.</p> <p>LDK (Ladik Cement Plant) Black sea region. The region is in water scarcity area. Water withdraw are not billed by Government. In the future there will be a planning to bill all consumptions. This will get financial impact to the plant.</p> |

## W4.1c

**(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?**

### Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Other, please specify

Marmara basin

### Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

### % company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

### % company's total global revenue that could be affected

Less than 1%

### Comment

Increase of water supply costs will lead to higher operation cost. Water scarcity may prevent to withdraw water from wells. In this case, 3rd party sources shall be find that can increase operation cost.

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey  
Other, please specify  
North Aegean Region

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

1

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

Less than 1%

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

1-10

**Comment**

Government can apply billing to water withdrawal. That can increase our operating costs at Çanakkale Plant.

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey  
Other, please specify  
Yesilirmak

**Number of facilities exposed to water risk**

1

**% company-wide facilities this represents**

Less than 1%

**% company's total global revenue that could be affected**

Less than 1%

**Comment**

Government can apply billing to water withdrawal. That can increase operation cost at Ladik production plant.

## W4.2

**(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey

Other, please specify

Marmara Basin

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Chronic physical

Inadequate infrastructure

**Primary potential impact**

Increased operating costs

**Company-specific description**

As per the climate projections, water scarcity in Marmara basin over the long-term is considered a substantive risk since our Büyükçekmece Plant is located at this basin.

Inability to meet our water demand via existing methods will result in increased operating since we will need to identify additional/alternative water sources at most likely considerably higher costs.

**Timeframe**

4-6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Low

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

5,027,870

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

Water scarcity will cause difficulties in accessing to adequate amount of water to run the plant and will increase the water cost in the market. Thus this will increase our operational costs. As an indicator average water cost of Büyükçekmece cement plant in 2021 is 7.66 TL. (This cost was 5.3 TL in 2020.) It is also expected that prices may double in the upcoming years.

Considering the 2021 water withdrawn, Total cost is 2,513,935 TL, assumptions has taken as doubling the cost.

**Primary response to risk**

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

**Description of response**

In order to mitigate this risk, we have established site-specific targets and identified necessary infrastructure investment measures and promote best practice and awareness on water management via incentives to our employees.

**Cost of response**

628,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

Total CAPEX planned for wastewater re-use projects.

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey  
Other, please specify  
North Aegean Region

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Regulatory  
Higher water prices

**Primary potential impact**

Changing revenue mix and sources

**Company-specific description**

Water withdraw are not billed by Government currently but in the future there might be a planning to bill all consumptions. Government can apply billing to water withdrawal. That can increase our operating costs at Çanakkale Plant.

**Timeframe**

4-6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

11,373,170

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

## Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

### Explanation of financial impact

Average cost of billing assumed to be 7.66 TL which is current cost of Büyükçekmece Plant. Considering the Çanakkale Plant 2021 total water withdrawal which is 1,484,748 cubic meters; total cost of the risk is calculated as approx. 11,373,170 TL.

### Primary response to risk

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

### Description of response

Rain water collection ponds and wastewater re-use from our own wastewater effluent via advanced wastewater treatment investments are planned.

### Cost of response

7,329,000

### Explanation of cost of response

Total CAPEX planned for wastewater re-use projects.

---

## Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Other, please specify

Yeşilırmak Basin

## Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Regulatory

Higher water prices

## Primary potential impact

Changing revenue mix and sources

## Company-specific description

Water withdraw are not billed by Government currently but in the future there might be a planning to bill all consumptions. Government can apply billing to water withdrawal. That can increase our operating costs at Ladik Plant.

## Timeframe

4-6 years

## Magnitude of potential impact

Low

## Likelihood

Likely

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?



Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

709,400

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

Water withdraw are not billed by Government currently but in the future there might be a planning to bill all consumptions. Government can apply billing to water withdrawal. That can increase our operating costs at Ladik Plant.

Average cost of billing assumed to be 7.66 TL which is current cost of Büyükçekmece Plant. Considering the Ladik Plant 2021 total water withdrawal which is 92,611 cubic meters; total cost of the risk is calculated as approx. 709,400 TL

**Primary response to risk**

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

**Description of response**

Wastewater re-use from our own wastewater effluent via advanced wastewater treatment investments are planned.

**Cost of response**

104,700

**Explanation of cost of response**

Total CAPEX planned for wastewater re-use projects.

## W4.2a

**(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

---

**Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey

Other, please specify

Marmara basin

**Stage of value chain**

Supply chain

**Type of risk & Primary risk driver**

Regulatory  
Higher water prices

**Primary potential impact**

Increased operating costs

**Company-specific description**

Similar to our direct operations, our suppliers are also subjected to water risks in terms of having difficulty over the long-term to access sufficient amount of water needed to pursue their operations. While considering this risk, we focus on our water suppliers at Büyükçekmece Plant, currently the only plant subjected to water costs. Difficulty of our water suppliers' ability to pursue their operations will result in disruption to our production at Büyükçekmece Plant.

**Timeframe**

4-6 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Low

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

2,513,935

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

**Explanation of financial impact**

The financial impact assumed to be at least equal to our water-related OPEX at Büyükçekmece Plant in the reporting period where we are currently buying water from 3rd parties.

**Primary response to risk**

Direct operations

Other, please specify

Finding alternative water resources and purchase from 3rd parties.

**Description of response**

Our response to managing/mitigating this risk is to minimize our water demand to the best degree possible. In order to do so, we implement water efficiency measures and dedicate a CAPEX to these projects.

**Cost of response**

628,000

**Explanation of cost of response**

Only cost bearing response to this risk is water related CAPEX

**W4.3**

**(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

**W4.3a**

**(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

---

**Type of opportunity**

Efficiency

**Primary water-related opportunity**

Cost savings

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

From a point of view, long-term expected increase in water scarcity poses a risk in terms of increasing our operating costs, however, on the other hand, it presents an opportunity over the short-term for companies who implement water efficiency measures to lower their water withdrawals. The opportunity can be defined as reduced water costs at our facilities. Any type of cost savings enable competitive advantage and better capital allocation and is therefore considered as a substantive opportunity in today's operating environment.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

1 to 3 years

**Magnitude of potential financial impact**

Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

766,000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

### Explanation of financial impact

Estimated water saving from efficiency projects is approximately 100,000 cubic meters. 2021 average cost of water at Büyükçekmece plant is taken into account for calculations as 7.66 TL. Potential financial savings were calculated by multiplying estimated saving amount with average cost.

## W5. Facility-level water accounting

### W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

---

#### Facility reference number

Facility 1

#### Facility name (optional)

Büyükçekmece Cement Plant

#### Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Other, please specify

Marmara Basin

#### Latitude

41.0118

#### Longitude

28.3327

#### Located in area with water stress

Yes

#### Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

408.43

#### Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

#### Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

80

#### Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

45.57

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

282.76

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

28.55

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

28.55

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

380.13

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Higher

**Please explain**

For Withdrawal; In 2020, it was 391.19 ; In 2021, total withdrawal is 408.43 ML. There is approx. 4% increase.

Rainwater collectors 80 ML/year, that is the water captured to be used for de-dusting of roads. This amount calculated by tours of street sprinklers considering the vehicle capacity and tour counts.

Total wastewater discharge is in Büyükçekmece Plant caused by Domestic usage. In 2021 it's recorded as 28.55 while 2020 value was 41.36. There is 69% of decrease noted. However this decrease, could have been caused by starting of hybrid working due to pandemic (COVID-19).

Total water consumption for Büyükçekmece plant is 380.13 ML for 2021 while 2020 value is 349.83 ML for . Higher 8% then previous year.  
Connected to CO2 reduction targets; Alternative Fuel increase of the plant results in an increase in the gas temperatures (Related to heat consumption), thus water demand for cooling purposes naturally increases.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 2

**Facility name (optional)**

Çanakkale Cement Plant

**Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey

Other, please specify

North Aegean - Marmara Basin

**Latitude**

39.5156

**Longitude**

26.1439

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

1,484.75

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

1,484.75

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

121.83

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

121.83

**Discharges to groundwater**

0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

1,362.91

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Lower

**Please explain**

For Withdrawal; In 2020, it was 1,607.93 ML ; In 2021, total withdrawal is 1,484.75 ML.  
There is approx. 7,7% decrease.

Total wastewater discharge is in Canakkale Plant in 2021 it's recorded as 121.83 while  
2020 value was 174.97. There is 30% of decrease noted.

There decreases could have been caused by WHR (Waste Heat Recovery) system  
maintenance frequency. In maintenance period, all water recycling in the system are  
discharged to wastewater treatment units, and re-withdrawn.

Total water consumption for Canakkale plant is 1,362.91ML for 2021 while 2020 value is  
1,432.96 ML. Lower around 5% considering previous year.  
Decrease of the consumption is related with WHR system.

---

**Facility reference number**

Facility 3

**Facility name (optional)**

Ladik Cement Plant

**Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey  
Other, please specify  
Yesilirmak Basin

**Latitude**

40.5607

**Longitude**

35.5306

**Located in area with water stress**

Yes

**Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)**

92.61

**Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Much higher

**Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

92.61

**Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**Withdrawals from third party sources**

0

**Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)**

10.93

**Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

About the same

**Discharges to fresh surface water**

10.93

**Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**Discharges to groundwater**



0

**Discharges to third party destinations**

0

**Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)**

81.68

**Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Much higher

**Please explain**

Withdrawal in 2020 was 54.35 megaliters but in 2021, total withdrawal is 92,61 megaliters. There is approx. 70% increase.

Total Discharge in 2020 was 10.93 megaliters; while 2021 it is 10.97 megaliters. It is about the same.

Total consumption in the parallel of withdrawn water is noted as 88% higher.

As its noted last year; maintenance of monitor equipment were done.

2021 amount is more comparable with 2019 Ladik Plant withdrawal (110.33 megaliters)

## W5.1a

**(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?**

**Water withdrawals – total volumes**

---

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

Verification was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 and and ISAE 3410 standards.

PwC, has verified total Water withdrawals – total volumes by 100%

**Water withdrawals – volume by source**

---

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

Verification was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 and and ISAE 3410 standards.

PwC, has verified total Water withdrawals – volume by source by 100%

**Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

Water withdrawal quality parameters are monitored periodically by accredited bodies but not verified.

**Water discharges – total volumes**

---

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

Verification was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 and and ISAE 3410 standards.  
PwC, has verified Water discharges – total volumes by 100%

**Water discharges – volume by destination**

---

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

Verification was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 and and ISAE 3410 standards.  
PwC, has verified Water discharges – volume by destination by 100%

**Water discharges – volume by final treatment level**

---

**% verified**

Not verified

**Please explain**

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level - are followed but not verified.

**Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters**

---

**% verified**

76-100

**Verification standard used**

Canakkale (every 2 months) / Ladik (every 4 months) / Ambarlı Port Plants (the locations that has Wastewater Treatment Plants/Units) wastewaters are measured by accredited 3rd party laboratories.  
SM2540D, TS5676, EPA200.7, SM5220B, TS4164, SM3500-Cr B, SM4500, SM2120C, SM2550B, SM4500, SM5520B standards were used.

**Water consumption – total volume**

---

**% verified**

76-100

### Verification standard used

Verification was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 and and ISAE 3410 standards.  
PwC, has verified Water consumption – total volume by 100%

## W6. Governance


### W6.1

#### (W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?


Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

#### W6.1a

#### (W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

|       | Scope        | Content  | Please explain   |
|-------|--------------|--|--|
| Row 1 | Company-wide | Description of business dependency on water<br>Description of business impact on water<br>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations<br>Description of water-related standards for procurement<br>Company water targets and goals<br>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs<br>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education<br>Recognition of environmental | Akcansa has a publicly available Quality, Environment, Energy and Health&safety Policy in place which covers all the integrated management system aspects in place, namely; ISO 9001, EN 197-2, ISO 14001, ISO 50001, and OHSAS 18001. Water-related aspects are included in and defined under environmental impacts in Environment and Energy Policy. Monitoring and improving our environmental impact covering the whole life cycle of our products (including procurement phase) are our main environmental (including water) consideration as part of this Policy. The Policy is open to public access on our web site. The water management approach and strategy is also communicated in our Sustainability Reports. Performance targets are set at plant level and at employee level.<br> 1 |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  | linkages, for example, due to climate change |  |
|--|--|--|--|

 1Environment and Energy Policy (2).doc

## W6.2

**(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

### W6.2a

**(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.**

| Position of individual              | Please explain   |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Board Chair                         | Board of Directors are the highest-level individuals with direct responsibility for all sustainability related issues such as but not limited to sustainability strategy, policies, risks and opportunities. Board Chair is representing Sabancı Holding as President of Building Materials Business Unit. He is informed regularly by Akçansa CEO (General Manager) on behalf of the Sustainability Steering Committee in Akçansa Board Meetings. Chair's responsibility is to approve sustainability vision, strategy and targets. Akçansa's sustainability strategy and the most recent Akçansa 2030 Sustainability Targets including the water-related targets were approved by the Chair as well as the sustainability governance structure. Akçansa's 2030 target is to reduce water withdrawal by 13%. Board Chair is also informed by Sustainability Manager to review and oversee the sustainability progress and water related actions monthly or more often if needed.  |
| Other, please specify<br>Vice Chair | Board of Directors are the highest-level individuals with direct responsibility for all environmental sustainability and climate-related issues such as but not limited to climate strategy, policies, risks and opportunities. Vice President is representing HeidelbergCement as Vorstand Member responsible from Africa & East Mediterranean. He is informed regularly by Akçansa CEO on behalf of the Sustainability Steering Committee in Akçansa Board Meetings. His responsibility is to define sustainability vision, strategy, risks and opportunities, approving policies and frameworks. Akçansa's sustainability strategy and the most recent Akçansa 2030 Sustainability Targets including the climate-related targets were approved by the Vice Chair as well as the sustainability governance structure. Akçansa's 2030 target is to reduce water withdrawal by 13%. Vice Chair is also informed by Sustainability Manager to review and oversee the sustainability progress and water related actions monthly or more often if needed. |
| Director on board                   | Board of Directors are the highest-level individuals with direct responsibility for all environmental sustainability related issues such as but not limited to strategy, policies, risks and opportunities. Board Members other than the Chair and Vice President have   |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
|                       | <p>the responsibility to oversee the sustainability related operations in addition to discuss, propose, monitor and inspect sustainability vision and strategy. Akçansa's sustainability strategy and the most recent Akçansa 2030 Sustainability Targets including the water-related targets were approved by the Directors on the Board as well as the sustainability governance structure. Akçansa's 2030 target is to reduce water withdrawal by 13%. One of the Board members is the Chair of Early Risk Identification Committee which evaluates climate and water related risks as well. Moreover, another Board Member is Chair of Corporate Governance Committee that has the responsibility to track the progress on sustainability targets, water-related operations, implementation of climate and sustainability related projects throughout the value chain. He is informed by Sustainability Manager to review the sustainability progress and climate &amp; water related actions quarterly via Corporate Governance Committee meetings or more often if needed. He is also a member of Sustainability Steering Committee. Moreover, water data has been reported to HeidelbergCement on monthly basis with corporate reports.</p> |
| Board-level committee | <p>Corporate Governance Committee (CGC) is authorized by the Board of Directors. It oversees the work of the Sustainability Steering Committee, which operates in line with the sustainability strategy, which includes the priority sustainability issues, risks and opportunities determined and approved by the Board of Directors, and the policies established and approved accordingly. CGC Evaluates the Sustainability Steering Committee's recommendations for environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices and makes remedial recommendations to the Board of Directors on ESG issues. CGC monitors the company's compliance with sustainability principles. The progress on sustainability ratings and indexes are monitored by CGC and presented to the BoD. One of the independent Board Members is Head of Corporate Governance Committee and also a member of and Sustainability Steering Committee.</p>  |

## W6.2b

### (W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

|       | Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item | Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated  | Please explain   |
|-------|---|---|--|
| Row 1 | Scheduled - some meetings                                       | <p>Monitoring implementation and performance</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> | <p>Akçansa Board takes the highest responsibility to define sustainability vision, strategy, policies, frameworks, sustainability related risks and opportunities. The Board has reviewed and approved the Sustainability Strategy and 2030 Sustainability Targets that includes the environmental sustainability targets. For cement business water is a critical material. Water-related aspects are always included and periodically reviewed at an operational level. At the strategic</p> |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  | <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Approving policies and frameworks</p> | <p>level, Board has the responsibility to oversee the sustainability related operations. One of the Board members is the Chair of Early Risk Identification Committee which handles water-related risks as well. The Early Risk Identification Committee review and guide sustainability risk management policies. Committee meets 6 times a year and reviews risks and opportunities, including those related to environment and climate change and the Board is informed periodically about the assessments. Another Board Member is the Chair of Corporate Governance Committee. Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for monitoring the company's compliance with sustainability principles. Corporate Governance Committee meets 4 times a year and reviews sustainability updates, progress on KPI's and implementation of sustainability related projects. The Board evaluates and approves business plans in line with our strategy across all underlying categories including environmental (water) related plans. Additionally, Akçansa Sustainability Committee informs the Sustainability Steering Committee led by the CEO who periodically informs the Board about the critical water-related issues. Board has the responsibility to review and approve annual budgets and investment plans.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

## W6.2d

**(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?**

|       | <b>Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues</b> | <b>Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues</b> | <b>Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future</b>  |
|-------|--|---|---|
| Row 1 | No, but we plan to address this within the next two years      | Important but not an immediate priority                                     | A competency assessment study has not yet been conducted for board members, but the board chair, vice chair and corporate governance committee chairman have long-term industry experience in sustainability and climate-related issues. It is planned to conduct a skill matrix study within two years, in which the experiences in the direction of |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  | climate and water related policy and strategy management are evaluated. |
|--|--|--|---|

## W6.3

**(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

---

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Responsibility**

Assessing future trends in water demand  
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities  
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

Akçansa CEO (GM) both approves and reports on key sustainability KPIs and relevant ongoing projects to the Board members twice a year on behalf of Sustainability Steering Committee. Board is informed by CEO on water related KPI's set under Akçansa 2030 Sustainability Targets during Board Meetings.

---

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Other committee, please specify  
Sustainability Steering Committee

**Responsibility**

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities  
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC) consists of Akçansa Executive Committee Members (CEO and other C-Suite Officers (Deputy GMs) and a Board Member who is also the President of Corporate Governance Committee. Its main mission is to approve and follow up sustainability targets, sustainability related projects, performance and roadmaps. SSC meets four times a year in which Chair of Sustainability Committee shares important issues to SSC members. SSC reports to Akçansa Board of Directors.

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

**Responsibility**

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

Chief Operating Officer (COO) (Deputy GM for Operations) has the responsibility of chairing the Sustainability Committee and is a member of Sustainability Steering Committee. 3 Plant Managers, Sustainability Manager and Environmental Executive directly report to him. He sets the environmental and water related targets (such as decreasing water withdrawal, water efficiency KPIs) together with Plant Managers, Sustainability Manager and Environmental Executive (both are direct reports of COO). COO reports to the Sustainability Steering Committee on environmental and water-related issues.

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**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Other, please specify

Sustainability Manager

**Responsibility**

Assessing future trends in water demand

Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Other, please specify

Setting and following water-related targets and action plans

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

Sustainability Manager is responsible of setting the environmental and climate related targets together with Deputy GM-Operations (COO), Plant Managers and Environmental Executive. She assesses the climate related risks with Risk Manager and mitigation actions with COO. She directly reports to COO and participates to Corporate Governance Committee (board level committee) meetings. Board Chair and Vice President are also informed by Sustainability Manager monthly or more often if needed.

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**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Sustainability committee



### Responsibility

- Assessing future trends in water demand
- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities
- Other, please specify
  - Setting action plans

### Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

- Not reported to board

### Please explain

Sustainability Committee (SC) takes the key position to set corporate targets as well as to develop and implement projects. Being chaired by Deputy General Managers (DGM) of Operations and Human Resources Functions at the same time who directly report to General Manager (GM), it is composed of 6 pillars managed by relevant corporate managerial positions. Committee Members build Working Groups (WGs) to develop and implement projects to reach sustainability targets. SC is composed of 6 pillars namely; Occupational Health & Safety, Reducing Environmental Footprint, Innovation & Digitalization, Circular Economy, Being a Good Neighbor and People, Compliance & Transparency including stakeholder engagement topics. SC meets 6 times a year and reports to Sustainability Steering Committee and coordinated by Sustainability Manager.

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### Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

- Risk manager

### Responsibility

- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing water-related risks and opportunities

### Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

- More frequently than quarterly

### Please explain

Risk Manager assesses and follows climate related risks together with Sustainability Manager. She is a direct report of Akçansa CEO (GM). She reports climate related risks to Sabancı Holding and Early Risk Identification Committee regularly. She also reports to board-level committee of Early Identification of Risk Committee 6 times a year about environmental and climate-related risks including water risks.

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### Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

- Other, please specify
  - Environmental Executive

### Responsibility

- Assessing water-related risks and opportunities

Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Other, please specify

Developing action plans and implementation of projects related to water

### Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

As important matters arise

### Please explain

Environmental Executive is the Head of “Reducing Environmental Footprint” pillar in Sustainability Committee and a direct report of COO. He is responsible for developing action plans, assessing water related risks at plant level, following up the quality and availability of the water used and/or discharged, regulation follow-up and compliance. He is supported by his direct reports (Environmental Team: environmental engineers at plants responsible of ISO 14001 EMS management, compliance to regulations, CO2 emissions follow-up/calculations/reporting).

## W6.4

### (W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

|       | Provide incentives for management of water-related issues             | Comment   |
|-------|---|---|
| Row 1 | No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years | Performance indicators are determined in accordance with the Remuneration Policy for the Members of the Board of Directors and Senior Executives, in line with the main company targets, to include non-financial long-term sustainability indicators as well as financial indicators. It is also among the plans to add the targets on water to the performance targets. |

## W6.5

### (W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

Yes, other

## W6.5a

### (W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Akçansa recently established its 2030 sustainability roadmap containing 6 focus areas (pillars). One of the 6 pillars is reducing environmental footprint. Under this pillar, water management and reducing water footprint is considered. In order to achieve these targets, the process is monitored by Sustainability Steering Committee and associated/necessary direct and indirect

engagement actions are planned accordingly. Sustainability Committee periodically check the progress. The results are shared with the stakeholders through our sustainability report publicly available on Akçansa web site. Our engagements towards influencing the policy is therefore monitored and maintained as consistent with our overall corporate as well as sustainability strategy, which includes our water commitments.

We closely monitor the regulations directly and through associations and unions of which we are members. We continuously give opinions in the working groups of these NGOs, especially within the scope of environmental related regulations. As working groups of these organizations, we directly support the authorities during the preparation of related policies and legislation. Again, through these associations and unions, we continue to work on the preparation of position papers that reflect the views of the business world. We conduct representation at roundtable meetings, and support projects carried out by the governmental authorities upon requests.

## W6.6

**(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?**

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

## W7. Business strategy

### W7.1

**(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?**

|                               | Are water-related issues integrated?     | Long-term time horizon (years) | Please explain   |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Long-term business objectives | Yes, water-related issues are integrated | 5-10                           | Water is a vital source for our process. Hence, maintaining/enabling water security is already integrated into our business plans. Business planning and our long-term objectives have been influenced in terms of water-related aspects in the form of dedicating a budget for water efficiency driven investments. Water scarcity, also risks of flooding or severe weather events involving water, are incorporated in our long-term business objectives. This also concerns access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) issues. The water utilization targets and targets to reduce water withdrawals are included in 2030 Sustainability Targets. They also had been covered as part of our |

|   |  |      |   |
|---|--|------|---|
|   |  |      | expired/completed 2020 sustainability Targets. Target achievement year of 2030 provides strategic long-term time horizon for water issues. We incorporated water-related issues in our targets due to the projected lack of water availability, thereby dealing responsibly with water. Indeed, reducing water footprint also results in improved community relations securing our license to operate.  |
| Strategy for achieving long-term objectives | Yes, water-related issues are integrated | 5-10 | As Akçansa, our strategic focus is to carry out our operations to the full potential while minimizing our negative environmental impact. Accordingly, water monitoring, management and risk assessment processes are in place and among our targets inline with HeidelbergCement's long-term water commitments and aligned with UN SDG's. Water withdrawal reduction targets are included in Akçansa 2030 sustainability goals for both cement, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates business lines. Target achievement year of 2030 provides strategic long-term time horizon for water issues. The strategy is to achieve reduction targets, to improve water management process through monitoring, bringing new technology if available and to train our employees so that every person takes responsibility towards reaching company targets. |
| Financial planning                          | Yes, water-related issues are integrated | 5-10 | Water-related targets set in the 2030 Sustainability Roadmap require financial planning to be implemented successfully. Target achievement year of 2030 provides strategic long-term time horizon for water issues. Of course, water-related issues in our operations, such as maintenance and monitoring are already integrated into financial planning. We are currently also integrating water risks in our financial planning process inline with TCFD recommendations. Especially in Canakkale Plant a financial analysis have been studied for desalination project for the future need of plant. In addition, investments for the reuse of wastewater are continuously evaluated and included in CAPEX plans.  |

## W7.2

**(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?**

Row 1

**Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)**

100

**Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)**

200

**Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)**

27

**Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)**

100

**Please explain**

2 wastewater related investment implemented in Ambarlı (re-use) and Yalova Ports in 2021.

There were not any capex implemented in 2020; Therefore capex change is noted as 100%.

In 2022; there are several own wastewater re-use projects are in consideration. So that, the anticipated trend change is again noted as 200% .

Regarding OPEX changes; operational costs variations are consisting of general maintenance and measurements.

(Büyükçekmece - 3 rainwater collectors - Çanakkale 3 biological + 6 physical wastewater treatment system - Ladik 1 rainwater collector, 1 biological + 4 physical wastewater treatment system - Ambarlı 1 Biological, 1 re-use system - Yalova 1 chemical treatment)

%27 increase is noted due to increased cost of maintenance and measurements.

For 2022, anticipated water related Opex may further increase dramatically because of inflation rate.

Measurement, maintenance and cleaning cost together with estimated Water costs will be increased. Thus it is noted as 100%.

## W7.3

**(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?**

|       | Use of scenario analysis | Comment   |
|-------|--------------------------|---|
| Row 1 | Yes                      | We have undertaken a technology-related scenario analysis against the 2DS scenario as part of our low carbon transition plan. On the other hand we are using "Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)" in our scenario analysis of water-related issues. We use RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5 with time horizons of 2030, 2050 and 2100 for physical risk assessments. RCPs are fully integrated scenarios (i.e., they are not a complete package of socioeconomic, emissions |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | and climate projections). They are consistent sets of projections of only the components of radiative forcing that are meant to serve as input for climate modeling, pattern scaling and atmospheric chemistry modeling," according to the RCP Database. These models of how energy is cycled through all parts of the planet can be used to estimate dozens of environmental variables (winds, temperature, moisture, etc.). The models are tested by simulating historical conditions and then matching the results to our historical observational records |
|--|--|---|

## W7.3a

**(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization’s business strategy.**

|       | Type of scenario analysis used   | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices  | Description of possible water-related outcomes  | Influence on business strategy  |
|-------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Row 1 | Water-related<br>Climate-related | For transition scenario analysis, we used IEA 2DS scenario. All assumptions used in scenario analysis are in line with IEA's Energy Technology Perspectives 2017 report. For water stress assessment, we used WRI Aqueduct tool with a time horizon of 2030 and 2040. For physical assessments, we used IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathways. RCP 2.6 Scenario was used as the "Optimistic" scenario – substantial reduction of GHG during the century with wide range of new technologies and strategies successfully introduced. According to RCP 2.6; the Earth gets warmer as CO2 increases in the atmosphere, Earth | We have assessed our plants and sites according to the exposure to physical risks, covering several acute and chronic water-related risks, (flooding, drought, heavy precipitation etc.). Our assessment makes use of three scenarios (RCP 2.6 as an optimistic scenario, RCP 4.5 as a stabilisation scenario and RCP 8.5 as a pessimistic scenario) and covers the time horizon until 2050. Risks affecting us across are climatic developments that can lead to high precipitation, sea-level rise and water scarcity. Our plants are under medium to high risk of water scarcity by 2050 and under high risk of extreme precipitation and flooding. This may cause damage to our own assets or lead to production disruptions in our own operations due to water shortages. We mitigate these risks by effective water management practices during | In 2020, we set a target of reducing our water withdrawals per unit production by 13% by 2030, with these data in hand. We aim to develop projects that will reduce water withdrawals and recycle water in each plant and site. At the company level, we will be implementing Water Management Plans in sites located on water-scarce areas. We ensure the effective use of water with monitoring systems at all our sites. One of our goals is to use new technologies in this regard. On the other hand, we are evaluating CAPEX plans to reduce water withdrawal by recycling and reusing water in our operations. |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | <p>doesn't warm uniformly, the oceans warm slower than the continents and arctic. Projections are based on a high emissions scenario. Projections for temperature according to RCP 2.6 W/m<sup>2</sup> show the level of radiative forcing by greenhouse gas emissions peaking by mid-century then returning to 2.6 W/m<sup>2</sup> by 2100. A large-scale, global and differentiated greenhouse gas mitigation strategy and new technologies would need to be widely employed very soon. RCP 4.5 Scenario was used as the "Stabilization" scenario – radiative forcing is stabilized before 2100 by employment of a range of technologies and strategies for GHG reduction. According to RCP 4.5, Earth gets warmer as CO<sub>2</sub> increases in the atmosphere and Earth doesn't warm uniformly, the oceans warm slower than the continents and arctic. Projections are based on a high emissions scenario. Projections for temperature according to RCP 4.5 show the level of radiative forcing by greenhouse gas emissions stabilizing at</p> | <p>production or investing in water recycling and reuse. We use WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water scarcity. We have started developing water management plans in line with HeidelbergCement's Sustainability Commitments 2030.</p> |  |
|--|---|--|--|

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | <p>4.5 W/m2 by 2100. Employment of a range of technologies and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are assumed in this stabilization scenario. RCP 8.5 Scenario was used as the “Pessimistic” scenario – radiative forcing is growing beyond 2100 due to missing adaptation of technologies and strategies for GHG reduction. According to RCP 8.5 Scenario, Earth gets warmer as CO2 increases in the atmosphere, Earth doesn't warm uniformly, the oceans warm slower than the continents and arctic. Projections are based on a high emissions scenario. Projections for temperature according to RCP 8.5 W/m2 show extreme change. CO2 levels rise to 936ppm by 2100 making the global temperature rise by about 5-6°C by 2100. For physical climate risks assessment, all facilities were assessed by their locations. The time horizon for the scenario is until 2030, 2050 and 2100.</p> |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

## W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?



## Row 1

### Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

### Please explain

In financial effect calculations, we use İstanbul - Büyükçekmece Plant's average water price to see the possible amount for water valuation across all our operations.

## W7.5

### (W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

|       | Products and/or services classified as low water impact | Please explain   |
|-------|---|--|
| Row 1 | Yes   | High performance concrete products that reduce the amount of water consumed per unit concrete in concrete production by 40-50 liters. This corresponds to a low water use of around 15%. |

## W8. Targets

### W8.1

#### (W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

|       | Levels for targets and/or goals   | Monitoring at corporate level                | Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals           |
|-------|---|--|---|
| Row 1 | Company-wide targets and goals<br>Activity level specific targets and/or goals<br>Site/facility specific targets and/or goals | Targets are monitored at the corporate level | General approach is to reduce Water consumption in all locations. |

### W8.1a

#### (W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

#### Target reference number

Target 1

**Category of target**

Water consumption

**Level**

Company-wide

**Primary motivation**

Reduced environmental impact

**Description of target**

13% reduction of water consumption; (based on 2017-20 average which was 0,231 m3/t cementitious)

**Quantitative metric**

% reduction per unit of production

**Baseline year**

2020

**Start year**

2020

**Target year**

2030

**% of target achieved**

0

**Please explain**


Starting from 2020 due to, inclusion of all locations.  
And planned CAPEX's for Rainwater and further improvements will be started for 2022.  
Sustainability Targets, Reducing environmental Footprint.  
2030 target is 13% reduction of water consumption; (based on 2017-20 average which was 0,231 m3/t cementitious)

## W9. Verification

### W9.1

**(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?**

Yes

 Akçansa\_Limited\_Assurance\_Opinion\_2021.pdf

### W9.1a

**(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?**

| Disclosure module | Data verified   | Verification standard | Please explain  |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| W1 Current state  | Data disclosed on total water withdrawal amount by volume and by source has been externally verified as per ISAE 3000 standard. | ISAE 3000             | Water withdrawal is an important KPI that we monitor as part of our 2030 sustainability targets. Therefore, accurately monitoring this data will enable us to better progress against our set 2030 targets. Therefore, we aim to obtain verification to this data on an annual basis. |

## W10. Sign off

### W-FI

**(W-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.**

Access to clean water is a human right in accordance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Akçansa recognizes the importance of a water management and water conservation strategy. Water is used for cement production processes, washing, ground watering, cooling and cleaning purposes, as well as for the production of concrete. Water is a valuable and essential resource for Akçansa, thus effective water management is a significant topic that is addressed as part of our environmental protection plans.

Akçansa's goal is to support effective water management in the regions it operates, and to manage water risks by monitoring and reducing the amount of water used in cooling, dedusting, and washing processes, as well as for irrigation and domestic purposes, and by recovering the water consumed. In the production lines Akçansa uses closed cycle systems for cooling purposes, which provide with the highest level of water recovery, and in aggregate production water is recycled and reused in dedusting and washing processes. Akçansa monitors and meets water quality requirements in discharge as required per local regulations and permits and will continue to work on further minimizing the environmental impacts of its water discharges.

### W10.1

**(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.**

|       | Job title       | Corresponding job category    |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Row 1 | General Manager | Chief Executive Officer (CEO) |

### W10.2

**(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water**

**Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].**

Yes

## Submit your response

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

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

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms