LİKİT KİMYA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.

ISO 14064-1:2018
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2025

AUGUST 2026

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the success of companies is no longer limited to the production of goods and services and financial performance. Companies are also expected to act as good corporate citizens by fulfilling their environmental and social responsibilities. Consequently, the concept of sustainability has recently become a priority for both companies and investors. During this transformation process, companies are becoming more conscious and responsible in conducting business and making investments in line with sustainability principles.

To assess the sustainability of a product or system, it must be analysed using environmental, economic and life cycle methodologies. Whilst Environmental Life Cycle Assessment (E-LCA) and Life Cycle Costing (LCC) are used for environmental and economic assessments respectively, Social Life Cycle Assessment (S-LCA) is a method used to evaluate the social impacts arising throughout the life cycle.

In sustainable development projects, which require environmental, economic and social indicators to be considered, environmental indicators such as the carbon footprint have also become an important part of sustainable development.

Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) result from organisations' activities and cause global warming by altering the chemical composition of the atmosphere. Global warming leads to changes in local climate conditions and has adverse effects on vegetation and water resources.

The expression of the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on global warming in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) is known as the carbon footprint.

According to scientific research, reducing the carbon footprint could help mitigate the devastating effects of climate change on humanity and the planet, prevent water scarcity and drought, protect marine life from extinction, and ensure that small island nations are not affected by rising sea levels; it would also be possible to keep global warming below 1.5 ^{o}C.

Alongside the growing awareness resulting from efforts to tackle climate change, there is an increasing interest in measuring the carbon footprint at an organisational level. As the industrial sector is both at the heart of the global climate change problem and a key part of the solution, the participation of companies in this sector in tackling this global issue to achieve international targets is of great importance.

1 ORGANISATION INFORMATION AND PROFILE

Table1 : Company Information

Company Name	Likit Kimya Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Head Office Address	16/A Nartanesi Street, Küçükbakkalköy, 34750 Ataşehir/ Istanbul
Business Address Tekirdağ Terminal	Sultanköy Merkez Mah., İncirli Mandıra St., No. 64 – Marmara Ereğlisi, Tekirdağ
Tax Office and Number	Anadolu Regional Tax Office / 6080297086
Head Office Telephone	+90 216 499 3000
NACE Code and Description	52.10.04 Storage and warehousing activities for petroleum, petroleum products, chemicals, gas, etc.
	46.75.01 Wholesale trade in industrial chemicals (aniline, printing ink, chemical adhesives, fireworks, dyes, synthetic resins, methyl alcohol, paraffin, essences and flavourings, soda, industrial salt, paraffin, nitric acid, ammonia, industrial gases, etc.) Head Office
	46.74.06 Wholesale trade in metal reservoirs, tanks, barrels and similar containers, with a capacity of over 300 litres (excluding those intended for central heating and those fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment) Central
Scope to be Included in the Inventory Declaration	Chemical raw materials, fuel storage, port services and warehousing activities, production and sale of concrete additives, and tank hire activities
Company Trade Register Number	Tekirdağ-763
	Head Office – 350632-0
Environmental Legislation to Which the Business Is Subject	Environmental Protection Act, Waste Management Regulation
Certificates Held by the Organisation	ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001
Website	https://likitkimya.com/

About Likit Kimya

As Likit Kimya Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., we have been providing integrated services for over 30 years to the textile, detergent, paper, food and construction sectors, specialising in the supply, meticulous storage and regular distribution of bulk and packaged chemicals by our expert team.

We are proud to be a leader in our sector, thanks to our experience, logistical capabilities, reputation and extensive product range. Our team of experts takes the necessary care to provide our customers with the highest quality service, from order placement to delivery. By closely monitoring global developments, we use our logistics services to deliver high-quality products at competitive prices to our customers both domestically and internationally, ensuring they are delivered on time.

Through our tank terminal in Tekirdağ-Marmara Ereğlisi, which holds 'Type A General Warehouse' status, and our tank terminal in the Adana Yumurtalık Free Zone, we contribute to our country's economy by engaging in transit trade and exports to many countries around the world.

"Our unwavering belief that we will always provide better service to our valued customers" is the core value that underpins our continued existence and development.

A description of the company's production processes is shown below.

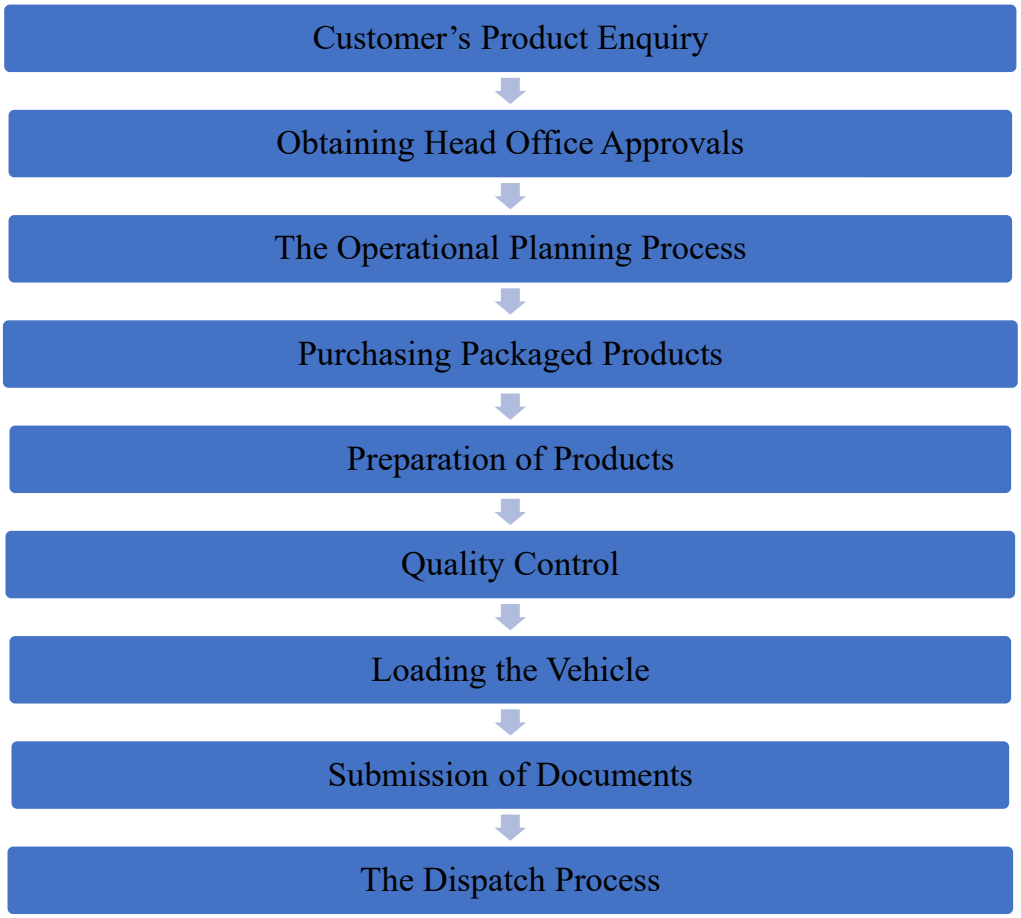


Figure1 : The company’s acetic acid filling and dilution process flow chart

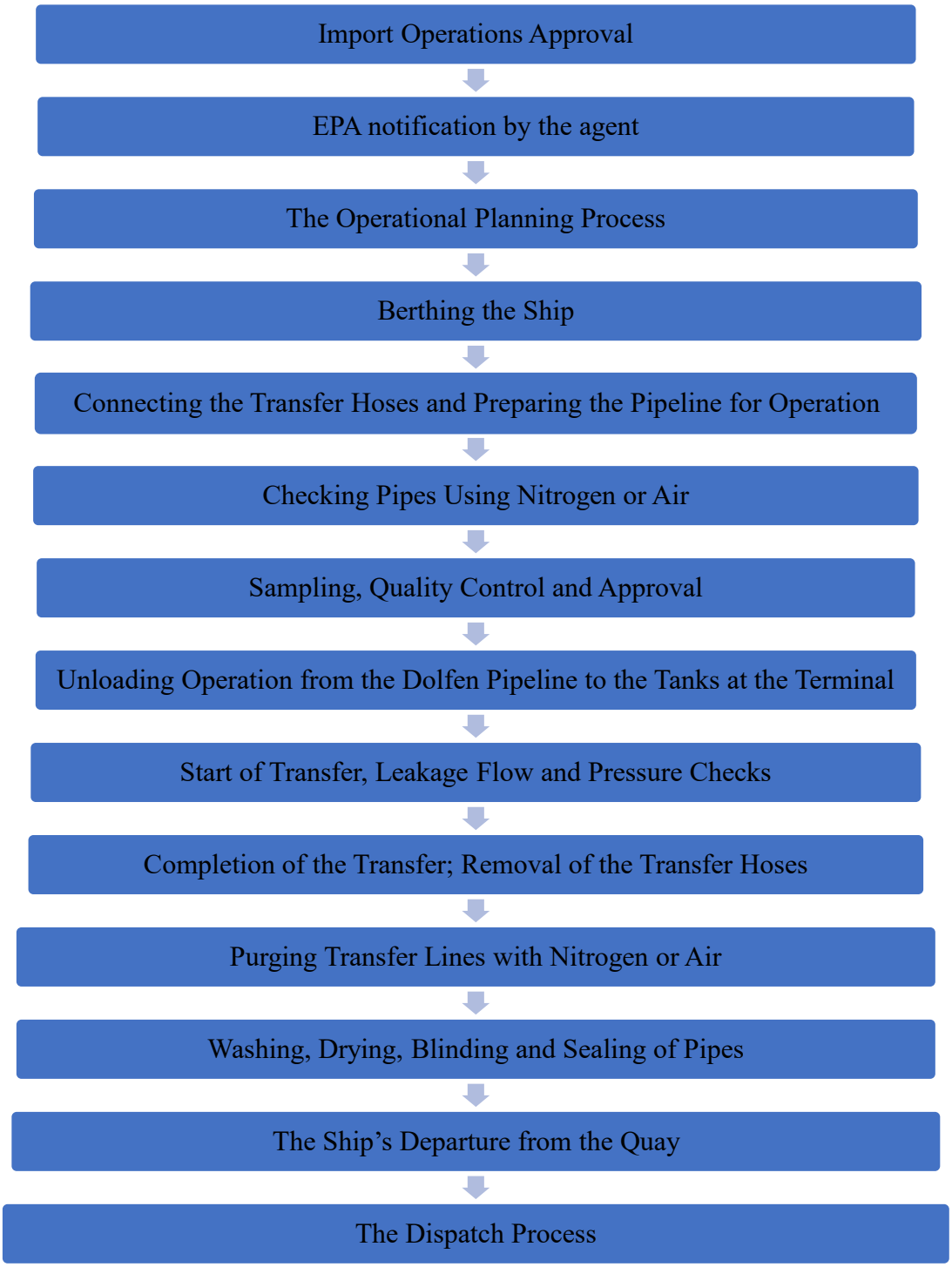
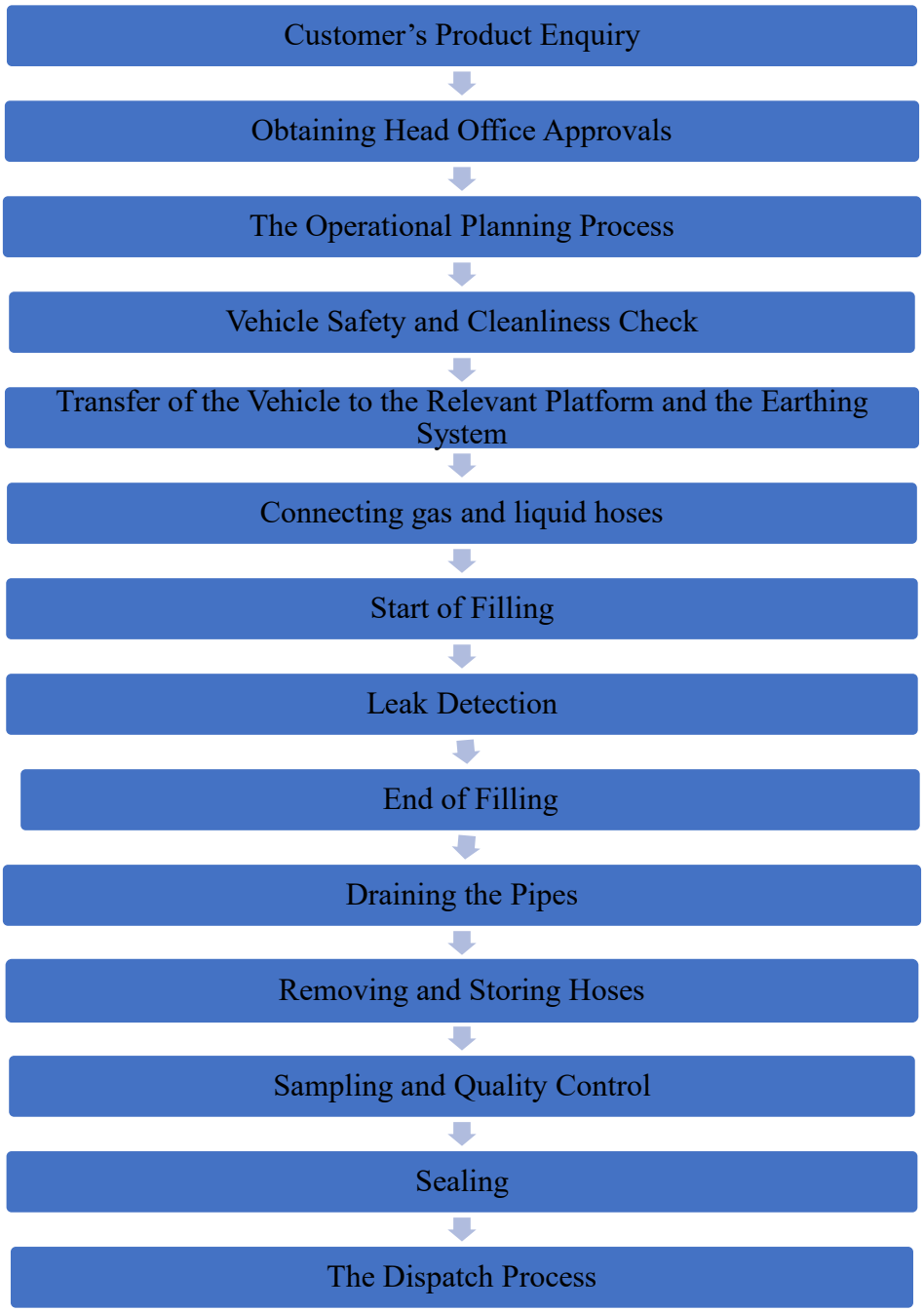


Figure2 's Ship-to-Tank Transfer Activity Flowchart


Customer’s Product Enquiry
Obtaining Head Office Approvals
The Operational Planning Process
Vehicle Safety and Cleanliness Check
Transfer of the Vehicle to the Relevant Platform and the Earthing System
Connecting gas and liquid hoses
Start of Filling
Leak Detection
End of Filling
Draining the Pipes
Removing and Storing Hoses
Sampling and Quality Control
Sealing
The Dispatch Process

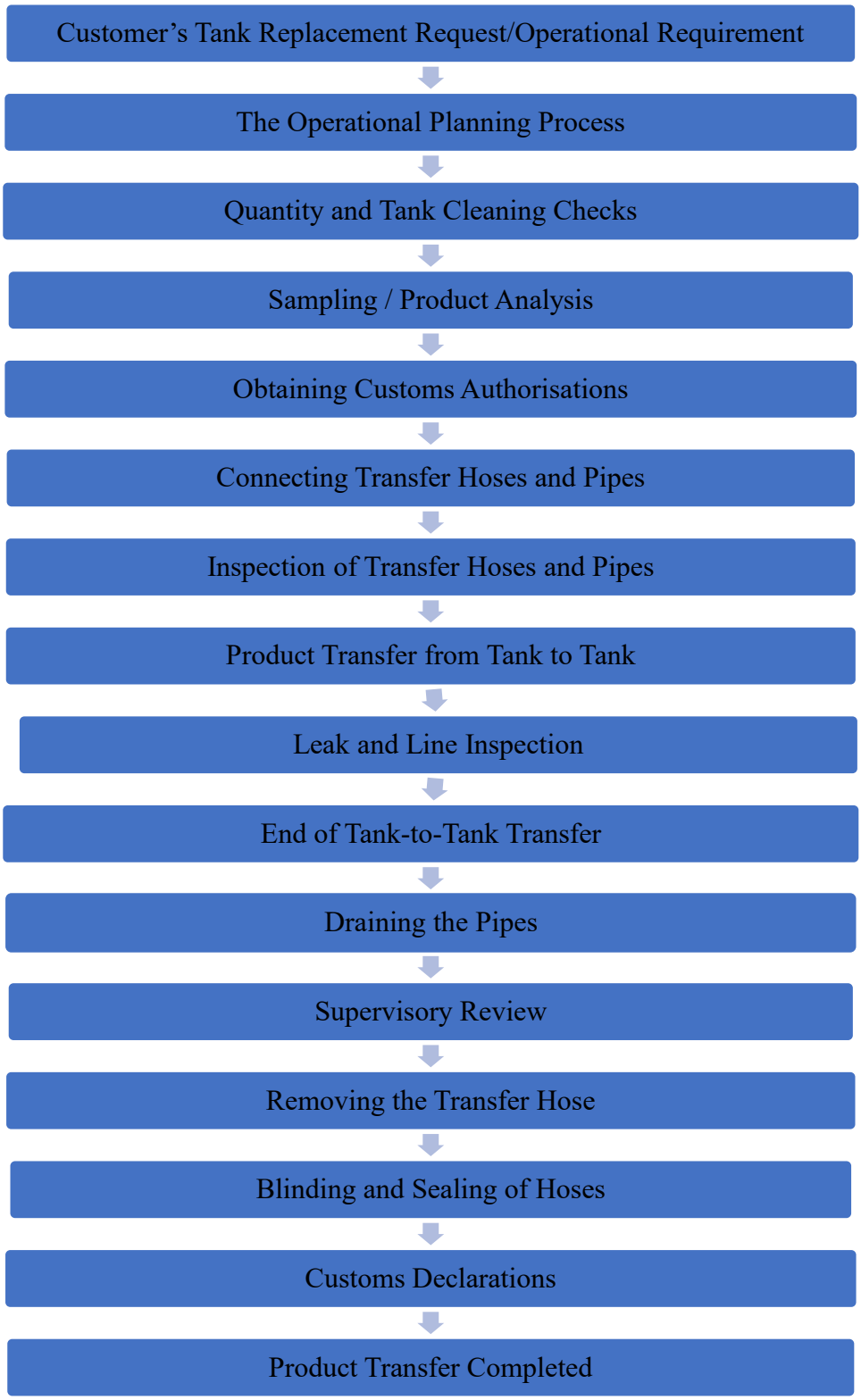


Figure3 ’s Tank-to-Tank Transfer Activity Flowchart

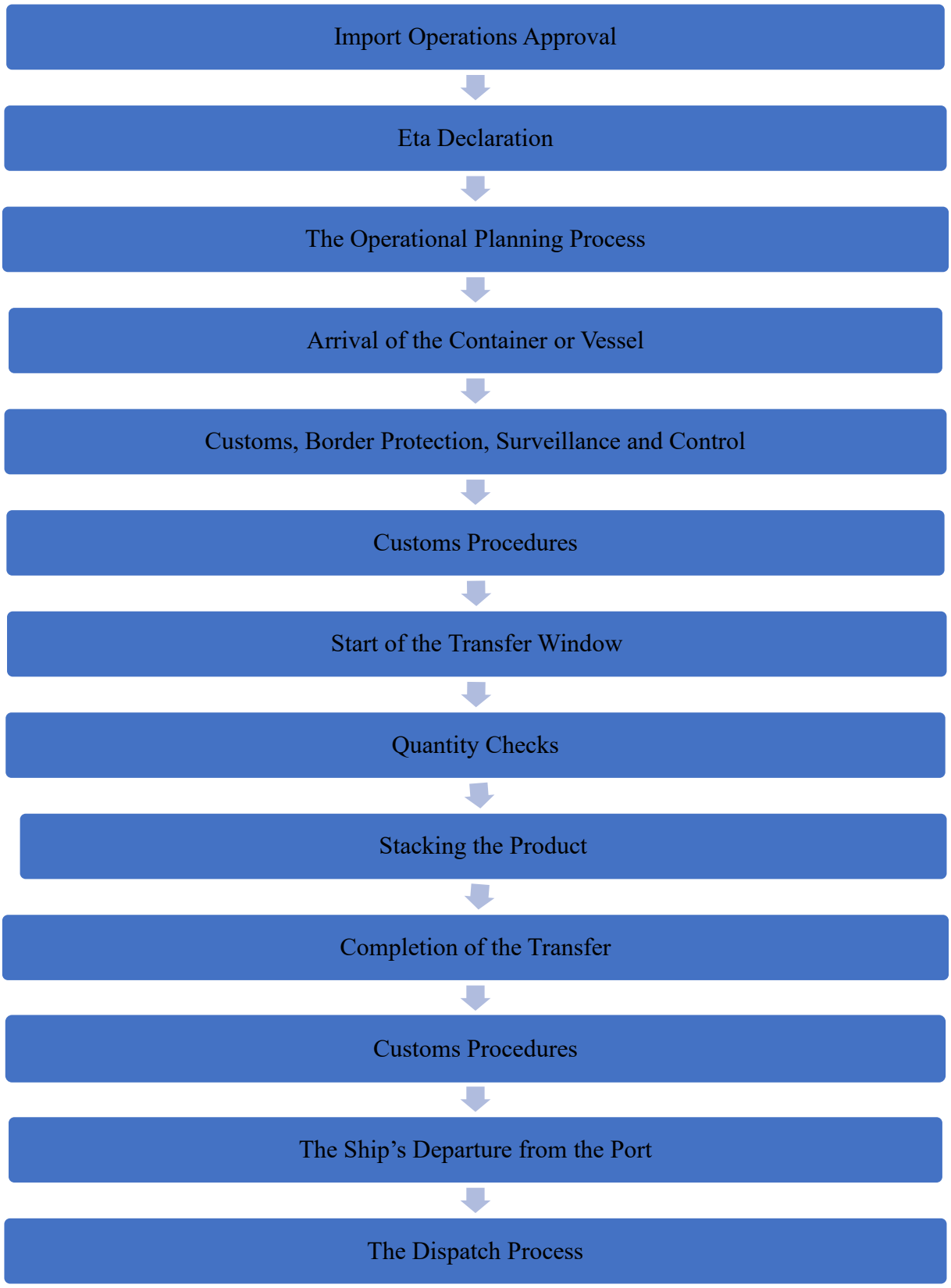


Figure4 's Dry Cargo Operations Flowchart

BASIC REPORT INFORMATION

Report Date	**:** 17 August 2026
Revision No	**:** 00
Reporting Standard	**:** ISO 14064-1:2018 Guidance and Specifications for the Calculation and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals at the Organisation Level
Base Year	**:** 2025
Calculation Year	**:** 2025
Reporting Period	**:** 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025
Person Responsible for the Report	**:** Gül Oktay AĞBABA
Contact Email	**:** gul_agbaba@likitkimya.com

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the greenhouse gas report is to calculate greenhouse gas emissions and removals at organisation level for all operations carried out under our organisation's responsibility, and to make a greenhouse gas declaration in accordance with the requirements of the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard. In line with this objective;

- To keep activities that may cause greenhouse gas emissions under control to minimise potential harm to the environment,
- To ensure the efficient use of greenhouse gas resources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,
- To ensure and improve energy management in our operations,
- To mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions within the framework of global climate policies, international agreements, and national and international commitments,
- To reduce the energy and natural resource consumption of employees, suppliers and subcontractors through training as part of a continuous improvement programme,
- Participation in the emissions trading scheme,
- Providing information to investors,
- Identifying carbon risks and opportunities,

- and the preparation of the annual emissions report.

The greenhouse gas report covers both direct and indirect emissions; the calculations consider Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) are considered in the calculations.

1.2 Role Definition and Responsibilities

The organisational chart established to enable our organisation to fulfil its greenhouse gas reporting objectives is shown in Figure 2. This chart clearly outlines the hierarchy within the organisation and illustrates the relationships between staff members.

The company's sustainability responsible has been appointed as the 'Sustainability Responsible' by the Sustainability Directorate.

The contact persons for the greenhouse gas inventory report are listed in Table 1, and their job descriptions and responsibilities are further detailed in the 'Greenhouse Gas Management Systems Monitoring Procedure'.

Table2 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report Contact Persons

No.	FIRST NAME SURNAME	POSITION	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Emel ÇALIŞKAN	Project Leader – Consultant	emel@casem.com.tr
2	Münevver ŞEKERÖZ	Project Specialist - CONSULTANT	munevver@casem.com.tr
3	Gül Oktay AĞBABA	Quality, Health, Safety and Environment Manager	gul_agbaba@likitkimya.com

The company's organisational charts are attached for your information.

1.3 Target Users

Target users of the prepared greenhouse gas inventory report

- Senior management
- Employees
- Customers
- Suppliers
- Other stakeholders

1.4 Standards and Documents Used

The standards and documents referred to or used in this report are listed below.

- ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard Specifying Requirements and Guidelines for the Calculation and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals at the Organisational Level
- IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories – 2006
- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
- GHG Protocol DEFRA 2025
- Regulation on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases
- Regulations on Measuring Instruments
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Results by Commodity 1.4
- ECOINVENT 3.12

1.4.1 *ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard*

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) is one of the world's largest non-governmental organisations publishing standards and produces documents that support the transformation of scientific knowledge into tools to help tackle climate change.

The ISO 14060 family of Greenhouse Gas Standards has been published by ISO to facilitate development through a low-carbon economy worldwide. The ISO 14060 Greenhouse Gas Standards provide clarity and consistency for the measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification or validation of greenhouse gas emissions and reductions. The aim is to help organisations manage their carbon footprints and reduce their environmental impact. The standard has three main components: inventory, quantification and reporting. The inventory component requires organisations to identify and measure greenhouse gas emissions from all sources, including direct and indirect emissions. The quantification component involves calculating the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions and determining the organisation's carbon footprint. Finally, the reporting component requires organisations to report their greenhouse gas emissions to stakeholders, including customers, investors and regulatory bodies.

The ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard, which forms part of the Greenhouse Gas Standards, sets out requirements for determining greenhouse gas emission and removal boundaries, calculating an

organisation's greenhouse gas emissions and reductions, and identifying specific company actions or activities aimed at improving GHG management. Furthermore, the ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard includes requirements and guidance regarding inventory quality management, reporting, internal auditing and the organisation's responsibilities in verification activities.

The ISO 14064-2:2019 Standard, which forms part of the Greenhouse Gas Standards family, details the principles and requirements for establishing baselines and for monitoring, quantifying and reporting project emissions. It focuses on greenhouse gas projects or project-based activities specifically designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The ISO 14064-3:2019 Standard, on the other hand, details the requirements for the verification of greenhouse gas claims relating to greenhouse gas inventories, greenhouse gas projects and the carbon footprints of products. It explains the verification or validation process, including verification or validation planning, assessment procedures and the assessment of organisational, project and product greenhouse gas claims.

1.5 Principles

The principles set out in the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard are designed to ensure that greenhouse gas-related information is calculated accurately and fairly. These principles are:

Compliance : Calculation and reporting activities have been carried out with reference to the ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard.

Completeness: All greenhouse gas emissions and removals arising from the organisation's activities have been considered in the calculations.

Consistency : To ensure that comparisons of the CO_2e quantities obtained from the calculations with the base year yield accurate and consistent results, assessments are made by comparing carbon intensity using appropriate parameters rather than absolute CO_2e values. The parameters used for comparison are listed in the calculation tables.

Accuracy : To ensure that the total CO_2e quantity obtained from the calculations is accurate and reliable, a Greenhouse Gas Quality Management System has been established; data has been collected from sources in a manner that minimises uncertainties; and calculation stages have been selected in accordance with the requirements of the target users.

Transparency : To enable end-users to make decisions with reasonable confidence, the greenhouse gas inventory report has been prepared in a clear and comprehensible manner, including all calculation details and the references used in the calculations.

2 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2.1 Definitions

Anthropogenic Biogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions arising from biogenic material because of human activities.

Non-Anthropogenic Biogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions from biogenic material caused by natural disasters (e.g. forest fires resulting from lightning strikes) or natural processes (e.g. decomposition).

Land Use: The human use or management of land within the reporting boundaries.

Uncertainty: A parameter relating to the result of a calculation that can be associated with a specified quantity and indicates the distribution of values.

Primary data: The quantitative value of a process or activity obtained from a direct measurement or from a calculation based on a direct measurement.

Biogenic carbon: Carbon derived from biomass.

Biomass: Material of biological origin. Biomass comprises both living and dead organic material. (e.g. trees, crops, grass, woody residues, algae, animals, manure and waste of biological origin)

Direct Land-Use Change: A change in the human use of land within the reporting boundaries.

Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation.

Verification: The assessment process carried out to determine that a statement regarding past data and information is factually correct and compliant with the criteria.

Verifier: A competent and independent person responsible for carrying out and reporting on the verification process.

Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from an organisation's operations and activities but arising from sources not owned or controlled by the organisation.

Confidence Level: The level of reliability of the greenhouse gas statement.

Intended User: A person or organisation identified by those reporting greenhouse gas information, who relies on the information in the report for decision-making.

Secondary Data: Data obtained from sources other than primary data.

Note: Such sources may include databases accepted by competent authorities and published literature. (e.g. IPCC Guidance documents)

Monitoring: The continuous or periodic assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, or other greenhouse gas-related data (activity data, emission factors, net calorific value, etc.).

Carbon Footprint: The value, measured in terms of carbon dioxide, of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere because of a process's production, transport, heating, energy consumption, or any raw materials it purchases and any products it produces.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e): A unit used to compare the radiative forcing of a greenhouse gas with that of carbon dioxide.

Organisation: A person or group of people with their own functions, responsibilities, authority and relationships, established to achieve their own objectives.

Organisation Boundary: The grouping of activities or facilities over which an organisation has operational or financial control, or in which it holds a share (equity approach).

Global Warming Potential (GWP): A factor defining the radiative forcing effect of a specific greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of its mass equivalent to carbon dioxide, over a specific time period.

The global warming potential values determined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are included in the report.

Client: The individual or organisation submitting a request for verification or validation.

Reporting Boundary: The grouping of direct greenhouse gas emissions or removals occurring within the organisation's boundaries, together with significant indirect emissions resulting from the organisation's operations and activities.

Site-Specific Data: Primary data obtained within the organisation's boundaries. (e.g. volume of fuel consumed, kWh of electricity purchased, kilometres travelled)

Greenhouse Gas: A gaseous component of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, which absorbs and emits specific wavelengths within the infrared radiation spectrum emitted from the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Initiative: A specific activity or initiative implemented by an organisation, either on an ad hoc or ongoing basis, which is not organised as a greenhouse gas project, and which aims to reduce or prevent direct or indirect greenhouse gas emissions, or to increase direct and indirect greenhouse gas removals.

Greenhouse Gas Statement: A factual or impartial statement regarding the basis on which verification or validation is to be conducted.

Greenhouse Gas Emission: The total mass of a specific greenhouse gas released into the atmosphere over a given period.

Greenhouse Gas Emission or Removal Factor: A factor relating to activity data for greenhouse gas emissions or removals.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory: Information relating to a organisation's greenhouse gas sources, sinks, emissions and removals.

Purpose of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory: The primary objective defined by the organisation or greenhouse gas programme that calculates greenhouse gas emissions and removals in a manner consistent with the end-user's needs.

Greenhouse Gas Activity Data: A quantitative measure of an activity resulting in a greenhouse gas emission or removal.

Greenhouse Gas Source: A physical unit or process that releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Greenhouse Gas Programme: A voluntary or mandatory international, national or regional system or scheme, external to the organisation or greenhouse gas project, that records, processes or manages greenhouse gas emissions, removals, emission reductions or removal enhancements.

Greenhouse Gas Project: An activity or set of activities that alter the conditions specified in the baseline scenario, resulting in greenhouse gas emission reductions or improvements in greenhouse gas removals.

Greenhouse Gas Report: An independent document prepared to communicate information on an organisations or project's greenhouse gas emissions to target users.

Greenhouse Gas Reservoir: A component of the Earth's surface other than the atmosphere (e.g. oceans, forests, soil) that has the capacity to accumulate, store and release greenhouse gases.

Greenhouse Gas Removal: The total mass of a specific greenhouse gas removed from the atmosphere over a given period.

Examples include the amount of energy, fuel or electricity consumed, or the amount of material produced.

Greenhouse Gas Sink: A physical entity or process that removes any greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.

Responsible Party: The person or persons responsible for providing the greenhouse gas declaration and the greenhouse gas data supporting the declaration.

Base Year: A past period designated to enable the comparison of greenhouse gas emissions, removals or other greenhouse gas-related information with future periods.

Facility: A single sub-facility, a group of sub-facilities or production processes (stationary or mobile) that can be defined within a single geographical boundary, organisational unit or production process.

2.2 Abbreviations

CH_4	Methane
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	Emission Factor
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
PFC	Perfluorocarbon
SF_6	Sulphur hexafluoride

3 GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY INFORMATION

3.1 Organisation Boundaries

The organisation's address and name, as the organisational boundaries, are specified in Table 2. All activities at the specified address have been included in the calculations.

Table3 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report: Organisation Boundaries

Company Name	Likit Kimya Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Company Address – Head Office Address	Küçükbakkalköy Mah. Nar Tanesi Sok. TLS Plaza Block No: 16/A Ataşehir, Istanbul Head Office Address
Company Name	Likit Kimya Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Business Address – Tekirdağ Terminal	Sultanköy Merkez Mah., İncirli Mandıra St., No. 64 – Marmara Ereğlisi, Tekirdağ

3.2 Calculation Methodology

When calculating greenhouse gas emissions, the calculation methodology was selected to provide accurate, consistent and reproducible results that would minimise uncertainty, in accordance with the organisation's 'Greenhouse Gas Management Systems Monitoring Procedure' processes and taking into account the ease of obtaining the information required by the calculation methodologies. The calculation was carried out at organisation level in accordance with the ISO 14064-1 standard, within the scope of voluntary reporting.

The year 2025 has been selected as the base year. The selection of 2025 as the base year was influenced by the fact that it is the first reporting year and that operational data for 2025 can be collected in the most straightforward and appropriate manner. In subsequent greenhouse gas inventories, the analytical examination and assessment of greenhouse gas emissions have been carried out using 2025 as the base year.

To ensure the representativeness of the base year greenhouse gas inventory, the organisation may develop a base year review and recalculation procedure to account for significant cumulative changes in base year emissions arising from the following:

● A structural change in the organisation's boundaries or reporting (e.g. merger, acquisition, divestment).
● A change in calculation methodologies or emission factors.
● The realisation that an error, either on its own or in combination with several cumulative errors, has led to a material misstatement.

3.2.1 Calculation Approach

As the organisation has no joint operations with other organisations and operates all activities located at the selected reporting address itself, the 'Control Approach' method has been selected for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. Accordingly, greenhouse gas emissions arising from all activities owned and under the operational control of the organisation within its organisational boundaries have been included in the calculation.

3.2.2 Calculation Method

As it was not possible to collect data for a mass balance or measurement-based method for calculating the company's greenhouse gas emissions, the "standard method", which is based on multiplying the activity data obtained by emission factors, has been used. The calculation was carried out in two stages.

In the first stage, the activity data was converted into greenhouse gas emissions.

$$\textit{Greenhouse gas emissions} = \textit{activity data} \times \textit{emission factor}$$

In the second stage, each greenhouse gas was expressed in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent using its global warming potential.

3.3 Reporting Scopes

The reporting scope for greenhouse gas emissions arising from the company's activities has been divided into two main groups: direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions.

3.3.1 *Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

Direct greenhouse gas emissions are those arising from activities owned or controlled by the company and are classified under Category I in the greenhouse gas report. For example, emissions resulting from combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles and similar sources that are owned or controlled fall within this category.

- Stationary Combustion: The combustion of fossil fuels in furnaces or generators
- Stationary Combustion: Use of natural gas
- Mobile Combustion – OFF ROAD: Fuel consumption by forklift trucks
- Mobile Combustion – ON-ROAD: Fuel consumption by staff or company vehicles
- Leakage Emissions: Gas leaks from anthropogenic systems (refrigeration, fire extinguishers or transformers)

3.3.2 *Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions are emissions generated outside the organisation's boundaries that are necessary for the organisation to carry out its activities; these emissions have been assessed within the scope of Categories II to VI in the greenhouse gas report. The categories calculated for the organisation are listed below.

Categories of indirect greenhouse gas emissions:

- Category II: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from imported energy
- Category III: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from transport
- Category IV: Greenhouse gas emissions from purchased raw materials and supplies
- Category V: Greenhouse gas emissions from the end-of-life of sold products
- Category VI: Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions

3.4 Exclusions

- As it was stated that natural gas is not used at the Head Office and the Tekirdağ branch, these have been excluded from the calculation.
- In the calculation of emissions from anthropogenic system leaks, certain quantities of refrigerant gases could not be declared and have therefore been excluded from the calculation.
- Fire extinguishers containing KKT were excluded from the calculation as they are not considered a direct source of greenhouse gas emissions.
- The chiller unit at the Tekirdağ Marmara Ereğlisi terminal was excluded from the calculation as it was not in use.

- As the treatment system at Tekirdağ Marmara Ereğlisi is not operational, it has been excluded from the calculation.
- At the Marmara Ereğlisi facility, a tank hire service is provided to customers. As part of this service, the storage of fuel products belonging to customers arriving at the facility by sea is facilitated. As this operation does not belong to LİKİT Kimya, it has been excluded from the calculation.
- In the calculation of indirect emissions from Category 2 purchased energy, the consumption point emission factor for the distribution line—which includes distribution losses—was used, based on the assumption that our facility is connected to the electricity grid via the distribution line; in Category 6, no separate emission calculation was made for distribution losses, thereby preventing double-counting of emissions.
- As there are no activities relating to the following emission sources, no calculations have been carried out for them in the calculation of direct emissions.
    - 1.3 Process Emissions
    - 1.6 Direct emissions from biomass

3.5 Assumptions

- Category II imported energy – electricity, in connection with indirect emissions: LİKİT KİMYA SAN. VE TİC. A. Ş. -Pump Station, Dolfen Station and Terminal Facility: To reduce grid electricity consumption in 2025, 1,450.00 MWh of I-REC certificates, sourced entirely from renewable energy sources, were purchased from TRAKYA ELEKTRİK PERAKENDE SATIŞ A.Ş.
- For Category III vehicles where tonnage data is unavailable, the emission factor ‘All Rigids’ has been adopted; for journeys where load factor data is unavailable, the emission factor ‘Average Laden’ has been adopted.
- For all maritime shipments of goods and imports of raw materials, the emission factor for vessels has been set as ‘Freighting Goods – Sea tanker – Chemical tanker – Average’.
- In compiling the maritime transport data, it has been assumed that 1 nautical mile equals 1.85200 km.

- In the calculation of emissions arising from waste generation, the selection of emission factors relating to waste disposal methods was based on the waste processing methods specified in the waste declaration form.
- When calculating the volume of household waste, the calculation was based on data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) indicating that local authorities collect 1.09 kg of waste per person per day.
- In the calculation of emissions from capital goods and service purchases, the invoice amounts used as activity data were taken excluding VAT. The Central Bank's average dollar buying rate for 2025 was used to convert the invoice amounts into US dollars.
- When calculating the volume of wastewater, 80 per cent of mains water consumption was wastewater, in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's 'Wastewater Ratio Data' publication.
- Logistics activities were calculated using the kilometres declared by the organisation.

3.6 Data Sources

The sources utilised in compiling the inventory data are shown in Table 4. Both site-specific data and secondary data were utilised in the calculations.

Table4 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report Data Sources

Likit Kimya San. ve Tic. A.Ş.			
Emissions			
Scope	**Category**	**Greenhouse Gas Source**	**Data Source**
Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions	I	Stationary Combustion – LNG	Invoice
		Stationary Combustion – Generator	Invoice
		Stationary Combustion – Fire Pump	Invoice
		Mobile Combustion – Off-Road Diesel	Invoice
		Mobile Combustion – On-Road Diesel	Invoice
		Combustion – Petrol ON ROAD	Invoice
		Water Dispensers and Refrigerators R-134A	Labelling Information
		Water Dispensers and Refrigerators R-600A	Labelling Information
		Air Conditioners R-32	Labelling Information
		Air Conditioners – R-410A	Labelling Information
		Dehumidifiers - R-134A	Labelling Information
		Fire Extinguishers – CO_2 – Leak	Company Declaration
		Fire Extinguishers – CO_2 – Refill	Company Declaration
		Fire Extinguishers – FM200	Company Declaration
		Transformers	Company Declaration
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions	II	Imported Energy – Electricity	Invoice
	III	LNG Transport – Road	Company Declaration
		WTT – LNG Transport – Road – ROAD	Company Declaration
		Raw Materials Transport – Sea	Company Declaration
		WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Sea	Company Declaration
		Raw Materials Transport – Road	Company Declaration
		WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Road	Company Declaration
		Product Transport – Road	Company Declaration
		WTT – Product Transport – Road	Company Declaration
		Product Transport – Sea	Company Declaration
		WTT – Goods Transport – Sea	Company Declaration
		Employee Commuting – Road	Company Declaration
		WTT – Employee commuting – Road Transport	Company Declaration
		Catering Services - Road Transport	Invoice
		WTT - Catering Services - Road Transport	Invoice
		WTT – LNG	Invoice
		WTT - Diesel	Invoice
		WTT - Petrol	Invoice
		WTT - Electricity	Invoice
		Business Travel - Air	Invoice
		Accommodation	Invoice
	IV	Use of Raw Materials	Company Declaration
		Capital Goods	Invoice
		Waste Disposal	Vehicle Registration
		Water Consumption	Invoice
		Wastewater Disposal	Invoice
		Services Received	Invoice
	V	End of Useful Life of Products Sold	Company Declaration
	VI	WTT – Emissions from Energy Distribution	Transmission/Distribution Loss Calculation

4 GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORT

The company's total emissions amounted to 168.966,89 tonnes of CO_2, and data on the total emissions from all identified greenhouse gas sources are set out in Table 5.

Table5 's Greenhouse Gas Inventory

LİKİT KİMYAGREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORTING SCOPE										
Emissions			CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	HFC	PFC	SF_6	GHG Tonnes of CO_2e	
Scope	**Category**	**Source**								
Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions	I	Stationary Combustion – LNG	225.876,14	314,54	576,30				226,77	**610,20**
		Stationary Combustion – Generator	47.579,60	57,40	105,18				47,74	
		Stationary Combustion - Fire Pump	7.956,46	9,60	17,59				7,98	
		Mobile Combustion – Off-Road Diesel	35.963,18	60,02	3.789,38				39,81	
		Combustion - Diesel ON ROAD	53.099,95	83,28	762,96				53,95	
		Mobile Combustion – Petrol ON ROAD	190.929,76	311,99	4.287,24				195,53	
		Water Dispensers and Fridges R-134a				0,12			0,00	
		Water Dispensers and Refrigerators R-600A				0,00			0,00	
		Air conditioners R-32				3,47			0,00	
		Air conditioners – R-410A				13.533,00			13,53	
		Dehumidifier -134a				171,36			0,17	
		Fire Extinguishers – CO_2 – Leakage	6,00						0,01	
		Fire Extinguishers – CO_2 – Refill	30,00						0,03	
		Fire Extinguishers – FM200				23.500			23,50	
		Transformer						1.179,36	1,18	
	II	Electricity	117.026,06						117,03	**117.03**
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions	III	LNG Transport – Road	1.863,98	0,38	21,87				1,89	**33.859,91**
		WTT – LNG Transport – Road	413,79						0,41	
		Raw Materials Transport – Sea	19.552.081,27	6.453,34	230.476,40				19.789,01	
		WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Sea Freight	4.494.289,80						4.494,29	
		Raw Materials Transport – Road	1.502.600,6	308,00	17.633,2				1.520,54	
		WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Road Transport	333.569,03						333,57	
		Product Transport – Road	5.666.596,2	869,91	53.934,44				5.721,40	
		WTT – Product Transport – Road Freight	1.321.393,8						1.321,39	
		Product Transport – Sea	353.220,51	116,58	4.163,70				357,50	
		WTT – Product Transport – Sea Freight	81.192,14						81,19	
		Employee Commuting – Road	43.723,08	0,84	284,08				44,01	
		WTT – Employee Commuting – Road Transport	10.550,70						10,55	
		Catering Services – Road Transport	8.055,29	0,15	52,34				8,11	
		WTT - Catering Services - Road Transport	1.943,80						1,94	
		WTT - LNG	72.613,36						72,61	
		WTT - Diesel	33.313,16						33,31	
		WTT - Petrol	48.418,39						48,42	
		WTT – Electricity	6.815,69						6,82	
		Business Travel – Air	9.416,15	1,33	111,21				9,53	
		WTT – Business Travel – Air	2.772,30						2,77	
		Accommodation	635,90						0,64	
	IV	Raw Material Usage	133.875.059,22						133.875,06	**134.377,58**
		Stationary Assets	5.071,90						5,07	
		Waste Disposal	56.317,02						56,32	
		Water consumption	2.670,87						2,67	
		Wastewater Disposal	1.900,24						1,90	
		Services Received	36.274,38						36,27	
	V	End of Useful Life of Products Sold	2.111,86						2,11	**2,11**
		WTT – Emissions from Energy Distribution	56,00						0,06	**0,06**
		TOTAL	**168.203.407,77**	**8.587,37**	**316.215,96**	**37.208,75**	**0,00**	**1.179,36**	**168.966,89 tonnes of CO_2e**	

4.1 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report: Calculations and Analyses

The total figures for the company's greenhouse gas emissions, broken down by scope, are shown in Table 6. It can be seen that a large proportion of the emissions stems from indirect greenhouse gas emissions. Whilst direct greenhouse gas emissions totalled 610,20 tonnes of CO_2e, indirect greenhouse gas emissions totalled 168.356,68 tonnes of CO_2e.

Table6 : Distribution of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope

Distribution of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope		
Emissions Scope	**Percentage**	**Total tonnes of CO_2e**
Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0,36%	610,20
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions	99,64%	168.356,68
TOTAL Greenhouse Gas Emissions		**168.966,89**

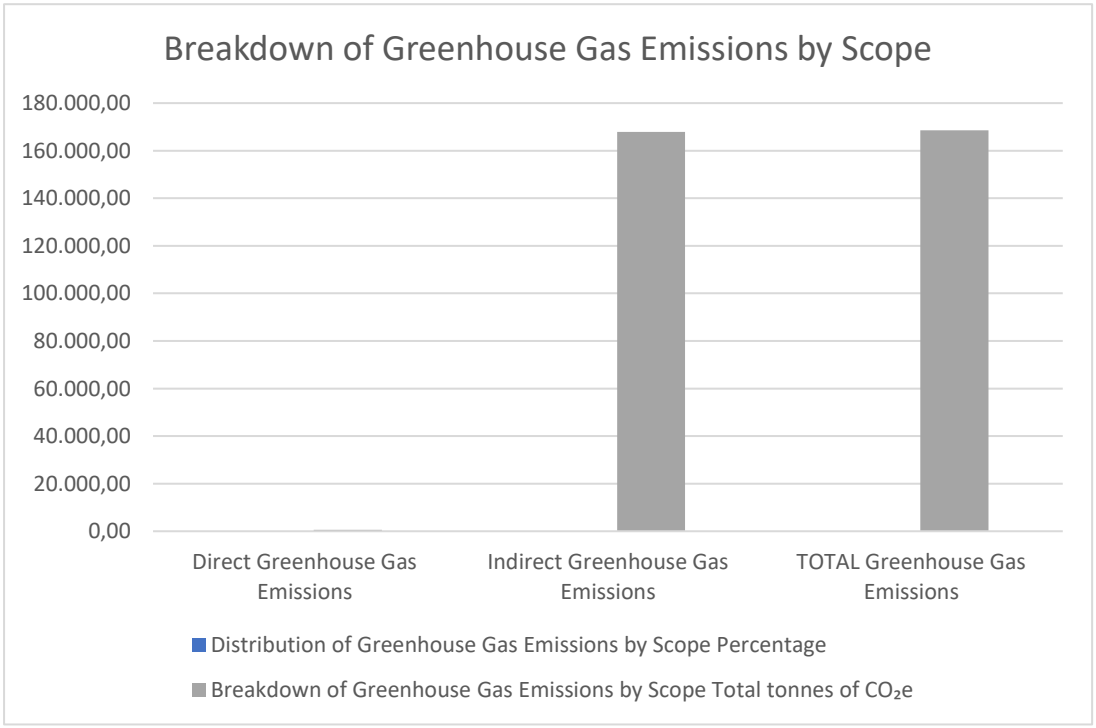


Figure5 Distribution of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope

The total values of the company's greenhouse gas emissions by category are shown in Table 7. It can be seen that a large proportion of the emissions stems from Category IV emissions. The volume of Category IV emissions is 134.377,58 tonnes of CO_2, accounting for 79,53 per cent of total emissions.

Table7 : Distribution of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Category

Distribution of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Category		
Emission Category	**Percentage**	**Total tonnes of CO_2e**
Category I	0,36%	610,20
Category II	0,07%	117,03
Category III	20,09%	33.859,91
Category IV	79,48%	134.377,58
Category V	0,00%	2,11
Category VI	0,00%	0,06
	TOTAL	**168.966,89**

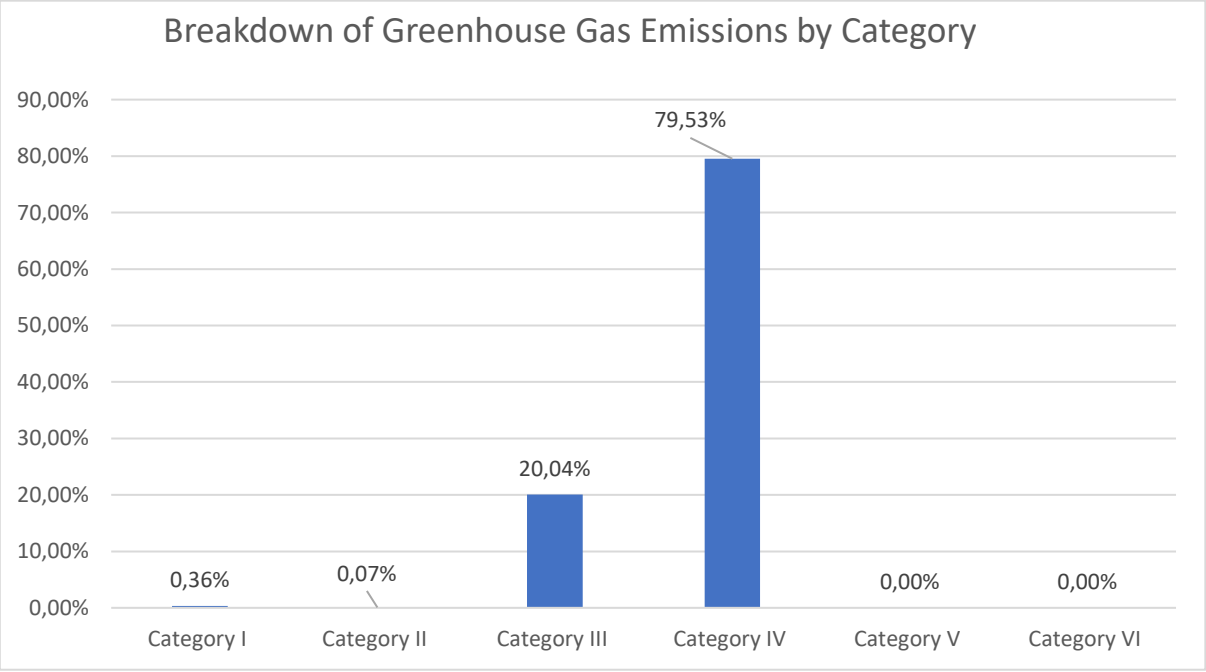


Figure6 Distribution of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Category

4.1.1 *Calculation and Analysis of Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

Direct greenhouse gas emissions consist of fuel emissions from stationary and mobile combustion sources within the organisation's boundaries, as well as fugitive emissions from gases used in anthropogenic systems.

4.1.1.1 *Calculation of Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Stationary and Mobile Combustion Sources*

Activity data for fuels included in the calculation of direct emissions from mobile combustion sources have been treated in terms of mass. For data provided in terms of volume, activity data have been converted to mass units using density coefficients.

Table8 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Fuel Density References

FUEL NAME	Density	Unit	Density References
Diesel	832,36	kg/m³	DEFRA 2025 – Fuel Properties: Diesel (average biofuel blend)
Petrol	746,20	kg/m³	DEFRA 2025 – Fuel Properties – Petrol (average biofuel blend)

In the second stage, the activity data for fuels, expressed in terms of mass, were converted to activity data values in 'Tj' using NCV coefficient values.

$$Activity\ Data_{(fuelTj)} = Activity\ Data_{(fuelGg)} \times NCV_{(fuel)}$$

Table9 : Greenhouse Gas Inventory Fuel NCV References

FUEL NAME	NCV (Tj/Gg)	NCV References
Diesel	43,0	IPCC 2006 Volume 2 Chapter 1 TABLE 1.2
Petrol	44,30	IPCC 2006 Volume 2 Chapter 1 TABLE 1.2
LNG	44,2	IPCC 2006 Volume 2 Chapter 1 TABLE 1.2

In the third stage, the emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O gases from fuels, expressed in kg, were calculated using the following formula.

$$Greenhouse\ Gas\ Emissions_{(CO_2)} = Activity\ Data_{(fuelTj)} \times Emission\ Factor_{(CO_2)}$$

$$Greenhouse\ Gas\ Emissions_{(CH_4)} = Activity\ Data_{(fuelTj)} \times Emission\ Factor_{(CH_4)}$$

$$Greenhouse\ Gas\ Emissions_{(N_2O)} = Activity\ Data_{(fuelTj)} \times Emission\ Factor_{(N_2O)}$$

Table10 : Greenhouse Gas Inventory – Fuel Emission Factor References

Activity Data Name	Combustion Type	EF CO_2 kg/Tj	EF CH_4 kg/Tj	EF N_2O kg/Tj	Emission Factor References
Diesel – Off-Road	Mobile	74.100	4,15	28,6	IPCC 2006 Vol. 2 Ch. 3 TABLE 3.3.1
Diesel – ON ROAD	Mobile	74.100	3,9	3,9	IPCC 2006 Vol. 2 Ch. 3 TABLE 3.2.1 and TABLE 3.2.2
Petrol – ON ROAD	Mobile	69.300	3,8	5,7	IPCC 2006 Vol. 2 Ch. 3 TABLE 3.2.1 and TABLE 3.2.2
LNG	Stationary	64.200	3	0,6	IPCC 2006 Vol. 2 Ch. 2 TABLE 2.3
Diesel	Stationary	74.100	3	0,6	IPCC 2006 Vol. 2 Ch. 2 TABLE 2.3

4.1.1.2 *Calculation of Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Anthropogenic System Leakages*

In determining the leakage rates of greenhouse gases used in anthropogenic systems, the leakage rate tables provided by the IPCC were utilised, depending on the type of equipment. The determined greenhouse gas leakage rates are expressed in kilograms.

Table11 Greenhouse Gas Inventory: Reference Leakage Rates for Anthropogenic Systems

Equipment Type	Leakage Rate %	Leakage Rate Reference
Refrigerators / Water Dispensers	0,1	IPCC 2006 Vol. 3 Ch. 7 TABLE 7.9
Air conditioners	1	IPCC 2006 Vol. 3 Ch. 7 TABLE 7.9
Air conditioners	10	IPCC 2006 Vol. 3 Ch. 7 TABLE 7.9
Fire Extinguishers – Leakage	4	IPCC 2005, Chapter 9: Fire Protection, TABLE 9.2
Chiller – Air Dryer	2	IPCC 2006 Vol. 3 Ch. 7 TABLE 7.9
Transformer	0,026	IPCC 2006 Vol. 3 Ch. 7 TABLE 7.9

In the final stage of calculating direct greenhouse gas emissions from anthropogenic systems involving stationary and mobile combustion, each greenhouse gas was multiplied by its own 100-year global warming potential (GWP) factor and converted to kg CO_2e.

The GWP values used in the calculation are specified in Table 12.

$$CO_2\ GHG\ Emissions_{(kgCO_2e)} = Greenhouse\ Gas\ Emissions_{CO_2} \times GWP_{CO_2}$$

$$CH_4\ GHG\ Emissions_{(kgCO_2e)} = Greenhouse\ Gas\ Emissions_{CH_4} \times GWP_{CH_4}$$

$$N_2O\ GHG\ Emissions_{(kgCO_2e)} = Greenhouse\ Gas\ Emissions_{N_2O} \times GWP_{N_2O}$$

All values calculated in kg CO_2e have been totalled and converted to tonnes of CO_2e for reporting purposes.

Total GHG Emissions $_{(tonnes\ CO_2e)}$ = (CO_2 GHG Emissions $_{(kg\ CO_2e)}$ + CH_4 GHG Emissions $_{(kg\ CO_2e)}$ + N_2O GHG Emissions $_{(kg\ CO_2e)}$) / 1000

Table12 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Anthropogenic Systems GWP Values

GHG	GWP 100	GWP Value References
CO_2	1	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
CH_4	29,8	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
N_2O	273	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
R-410A	2255,50	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
R32	771	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
R22	1960	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
R-134A	1530	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
FM200	3600	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7
R600	3	DEFRA 2025 – Refrigerants and other
SF6	25200	IPCC AR6 WGI Chapter 7 TABLE 7. SM.7

4.1.1.3 Analysis of Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The facility's direct greenhouse gas emissions falling within Category I are presented in Table 13. Whilst Category I emissions totalled 610,20 tonnes CO_2e, the table analysis shows that LNG accounted for the largest share of Category I emissions, at 226,77 tonnes CO_2e. The share of LNG emissions from stationary combustion within the total Category I emissions was 37,16 per cent.

Table13 Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions Category I Data

LİKİT KİMYA GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY							
Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions – CATEGORY I							
Emission Source	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**HFC**	**PFC**	**SF_6**	**GHG Tonnes of CO_2e**
Constant Combustion – LNG	225,876.14	314.54	576.30	-	-	-	226.77
Stationary Combustion - Generator	47,579.60	57.40	105.18	-	-	-	47.74
Stationary Fire Suppression - Fire Pump	7,956.46	9.60	17.59	-	-	-	7.98
Mobile Combustion – Off-Road Diesel	35,963.18	60.02	3,789.38	-	-	-	39.81
Transport Fuel – Diesel ON ROAD	53,099.95	83.28	762.96	-	-	-	53.95
Motor Fuel – Petrol ON ROAD	190,929.76	311.99	4,287.24	-	-	-	195.53
Water Dispensers and Refrigerators R-134A	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	0.00
Water Dispensers and Fridges R-600A	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
Air conditioners using R-32	-	-	-	3.47	-	-	0.00
Air conditioners – R410A	-	-	-	13,533.00	-	-	13.53
Air Dryer -134A	-	-	-	171.36	-	-	0.17
Fire Extinguishers – CO_2 Leak	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Fire Extinguishers – CO_2 – Refilling	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Fire Extinguishers – FM200	-	-	-	23,500.80	-	-	23.50
Transformer	-	-	-	-	-	1,179.36	1.18
CATEGORY I TOTAL EMISSIONS							**610.20**

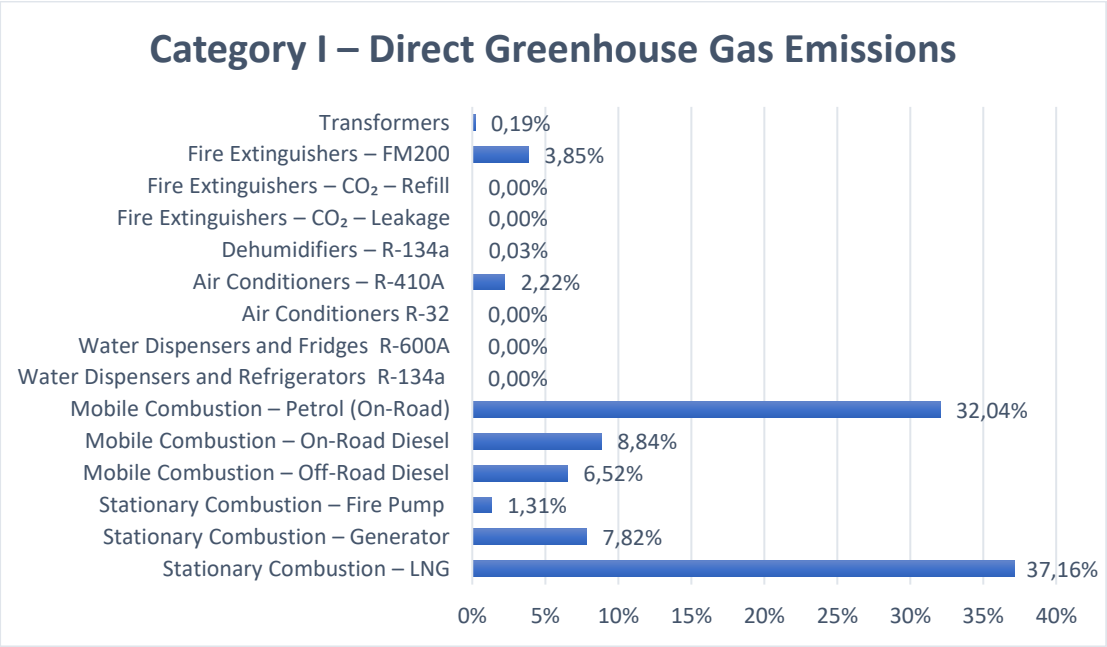


Figure7 Category I – Distribution of Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions

4.1.2 *Calculation and Analysis of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

4.1.2.1 *Calculation of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Imported Energy*

Data on electricity consumption, which is the source of the facility's indirect emissions from imported energy, was obtained from bills in kWh and converted to MWh for inclusion in the calculation. Emission factors were obtained from TEİAŞ.

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from electricity consumption were calculated using the following formula.

$$TCO_2e\ GHG\ Emissions_{(Eelectricity)} = Activity\ Data_{(electricitykWh)} \times Electricity\ Emission\ Factor_{(TCO2e)}$$

Table14 : Reference for Electricity Emission Factors

Activity Data Name	EF (tCO2e/MWh)	Emission Factor References
Imported Energy – Electricity	0,469	The emission factor has been obtained from TEİAŞ.

4.1.2.2 *Analysis of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Imported Energy Sources*

The facility's indirect emissions from imported energy, falling within Category II, are presented in Table 15. Whilst Category II emissions amounted to 258,80 tonnes of CO_2, the breakdown of Category II emissions is shown below.

In 2025, it was determined that the total 1.598,49 MWh of grid electricity consumed by Likit Kimya Dolfen, the Pumping Station and the Terminal Station resulted in 749,69 tonnes of CO_2e emissions, calculated using a location-based method. However, the purchase of 1.450 MWh of I-REC certificates, sourced entirely from renewable energy sources and acquired from TRAKYA ELEKTRİK PERAKENDE SATIŞ A.Ş., has been declared. The emissions calculation was carried out by deducting the quantity of I-RECs purchased from the total consumption.

Table15 Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions Category II

LİKİT KİMYA GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY		
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – CATEGORY II		
Emission Source	**CO_2**	**Greenhouse Gas Tonnes of CO_2 e**
Electricity	117,03	117,03
CATEGORY II TOTAL EMISSIONS		**117,03**

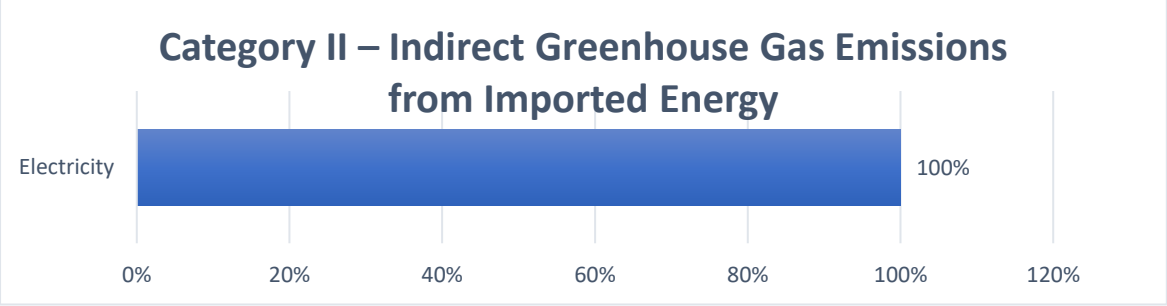


Figure8 Distribution of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Imported Energy

The International Tracking Standard Foundation
Founder of I-REC

Redemption Statement

This Redemption Statement has been validated against the Evident Registry by Foton Marketplace

This Redemption Statement has been produced for

Likit Kimya San ve Tic. A.Ş - TERMİNAL TESİSİ

by

TRAKYA ELEKTRİK PERAKENDE SATIŞ A.Ş.

confirming the Redemption of

1350.000000

I-REC Certificates, representing REDEMPTION 1350.000000 MWh of electricity generated from renewable sources

This Statement relates to electricity consumption located at or in

SULTANKÖY MAH.İNCİRLİ MANDIRA CAD. NO: 64
M.EREĞLİSİ/TEKİRDAĞ

in respect of the reporting period

2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31

TREPAŞ

QR Code Verification
Verify the status of this Redemption Statement by scanning the QR code on the left and entering in the Verification Key below.

Verification Key
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Verification URL
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The International Tracking Standard Foundation
Founder of I-REC

Redemption Statement

This Redemption Statement has been validated against the Evident Registry by Foton Marketplace

This Redemption Statement has been produced for

Likit Kimya San ve Tic. A.Ş - POMPA İSTASYONU

by

TRAKYA ELEKTRİK PERAKENDE SATIŞ A.Ş.

confirming the Redemption of

80.000000

I-REC Certificates, representing REDEMPTION 80.000000 MWh of electricity generated from renewable sources

This Statement relates to electricity consumption located at or in

SULTANKÖY MAH. EKŞİ ELMA CAD. NO: NO:28 M.EREĞLİSİ/TEKİRDAĞ

in respect of the reporting period

2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31

TREPAŞ
Trakya Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş.

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The International Tracking Standard Foundation
Founder of I-REC

Redemption Statement

This Redemption Statement has been validated against the Evident Registry by Foton Marketplace

This Redemption Statement has been produced for

Likit Kimya San ve Tic. A.Ş - DOLFEN TESİS

by

TRAKYA ELEKTRİK PERAKENDE SATIŞ A.Ş.

confirming the Redemption of

20.000000

I-REC Certificates, representing REDEMPTION 20.000000 MWh of electricity generated from renewable sources

This Statement relates to electricity consumption located at or in

DEREAĞZI MAH. SERİNSU SOK. NO:1 M.EREĞLİSİ/TEKİRDAĞ

in respect of the reporting period

2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31

TREPAŞ

QR Code Verification

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Verification Key

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Verification URL

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4.1.2.3 *Calculation of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Transport*

In the work to determine activity data for transport-related emissions in kilometres, the km data obtained via the applicationswww.google.com/maps for road transport, https://tr.distance.to/ for air transport andwww.searates.com/distance-time for maritime transport were utilised. When converting the data for maritime transport, which was recorded in miles, to kilometres, 1 mile was calculated as 1.85200 km according to Google data.

CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O gas emissions in kilograms were calculated using the following formula:

$$CO_2 \text{ GHG Emissions}_{(kg\ CO_2e)} = \text{Activity Data}_{(km/tonne \cdot km)} \times \text{Emission Factor}_{(kg\ CO_2e\ of\ CO_2 per unit)}$$

$$CH_4 \text{ GHG Emissions}_{(kg\ CO_2e)} = \text{Activity Data}_{(km/tonne \cdot km)} \times \text{Emission Factor}_{(kg\ CO_2e\ of\ CH_4 per unit)}$$

$$N_2O \text{ GHG Emissions}_{(kg\ CO_2e)} = \text{Activity Data}_{(km/tonne \cdot km)} \times \text{Emission Factor}_{(kg\ CO_2e\ of\ N_2O per unit)}$$

All values calculated in kg CO_2e have been summed and converted to tonnes of CO_2e for reporting purposes.

$$\text{Total GHG Emissions}_{(tonnes\ CO_2e)} = (CO_2 \text{ GHG Emissions}_{(kg\ CO_2e)} + CH_4 \text{ GHG Emissions}_{(kg\ CO_2e)} + N_2O \text{ GHG Emissions}_{(kg\ CO_2e)}) / 1000$$

The emission factors used in the calculation of transport-related emissions are given in Table 16.

Table16 Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Transport

Activity Data Name	EF			Emission Factor References
	kg CO_2e of CO_2 per unit	kg CO_2e of CH_4 per unit	kg CO_2e of N_2O per unit	
LNG Inbound Road Transport	0,19514	0,00004	0,00229	DEFRA 2025 – Freight Transport
WTT – Inbound LNG Transport	0,04332			DEFRA 2025 – WTT Delivery Vehicles & Freight
Raw Materials Transport – Sea	0,01018	0,00000	0,00012	DEFRA 2025 – Freight Transport
WTT-H. Sea Freight	0.00234			DEFRA 2025 – Freight Transport
Inbound Road Transport	0.19514	0.00004	0.00229	DEFRA 2025 – WTT Delivery Vehicles & Freight
WTT Maritime Transport	0,00234			DEFRA 2025 – WTT Delivery Vehicles & Freight
Outbound Road Transport	0,13028	0,00002	0,00124	DEFRA 2025 – Freight Transport
WTT – Outbound Road Freight	0,03038			DEFRA 2025 – WTT Delivery Vehicles & Freight
Goods Transport – Sea	0,01018	0,00000	0,00012	DEFRA 2025 – Freight Transport
WTT – Goods Transport – Sea	0,00234			DEFRA 2025 – WTT Delivery Vehicles & Freight
Employee commuting	0,25395	0,000005	0,001650	DEFRA 2025 Managed Assets – Vehicles
WTT – Personnel Services	0,06128			DEFRA 2025 – WTT Delivery Vehicles & Freight
Food Transport – Road	0,25395	0,000005	0,001650	DEFRA 2025 – Managed Assets – Vehicle
WTT – Food Transport	0,06128			DEFRA 2025 – WTT Delivery Vehicles & Freight
WTT – LNG	912,22817			DEFRA 2025 – WTT – Fuels
WTT – Diesel	0,61101			DEFRA 2025 – WTT – Fuels
WTT - Petrol	0,58094			DEFRA 2025 – WTT – Fuels
WTT – Electricity	0,04590			DEFRA 2025 – WTT – UK electricity
Business Travel – Air	0,07344	0,00001	0,00090	DEFRA 2025 – Business Travel Air-Eco.
Business Travel – Air	0,06382	0,00001	0,00067	DEFRA 2025 – Business Travel Air-Eco.
WTT – Business Travel – Air	0,0166			DEFRA 2025 – WTT – Business Travel Air-Eco.
Accommodation – TURKEY	32,1			DEFRA 2025 – Hotel Stay
Accommodation – THAILAND	43,4			DEFRA 2025 – Hotel Stay
Accommodation – GERMANY	13,2			DEFRA 2025 – Hotel Stay

4.1.2.4 *Analysis of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Transport*

The transport-related indirect emissions of the facility falling within Category III are set out in Table 17. Whilst Category III emissions totalled 33.859,91 tonnes of CO_2e, the largest share within Category III emissions, at 19.789,01 tonnes of CO_2e, relates to the transport of raw materials by sea. The share of indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the transport of raw materials by sea within Category III stood at 58,44 per cent.

Table17 : Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Category III Data

LİKİT KİMYA GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY				
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – CATEGORY III				
Emission Source	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**Greenhouse Gas (in tonnes of CO_2e)**
LNG Transport – Road	1.863,98	0,38	21,87	1,89
WTT – LNG Transport – Road	413,79	-	-	0,41
Raw Materials Transport - Sea	19.552.081,27	6.453,34	230.476,40	19.789,01
WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Sea Freight	4.494.289,80	-	-	4.494,29
Raw Materials Transport - Road	1.502.600,64	308,00	17.633,27	1.520,54
WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Road	333.569,03	-	-	333,57
Product Transport – Road	5.666.596,27	869,91	53.934,44	5.721,40
WTT – Product Transport – Road Freight	1.321.393,88	-	-	1.321,39
Goods Transport – Sea Freight	353.220,51	116,58	4.163,70	357,50
WTT – Product Transport – Sea Freight	81.192,14	-	-	81,19
Employee commuting - Road	43.723,08	0,84	284,08	44,01
WTT - Employee Commuting - Road	10.550,70	-	-	10,55
Catering Services – Road Transport	8.055,29	0,15	52,34	8,11
WTT - Catering Services - Road Transport	1.943,80	-	-	1,94
WTT - LNG	72.613,36	-	-	72,61
WTT - Diesel	33.313,16	-	-	33,31
WTT - Petrol	48.418,39	-	-	48,42
WTT - Electricity	6.815,69	-	-	6,82
Business Travel - Air	9.416,15	1,33	111,21	9,53
WTT – Business Travel – Air Travel	2.772,30	-	-	2,77
Accommodation	635,90	-	-	0,64
			CATEGORY III TOTAL EMISSIONS	**33.859,91**

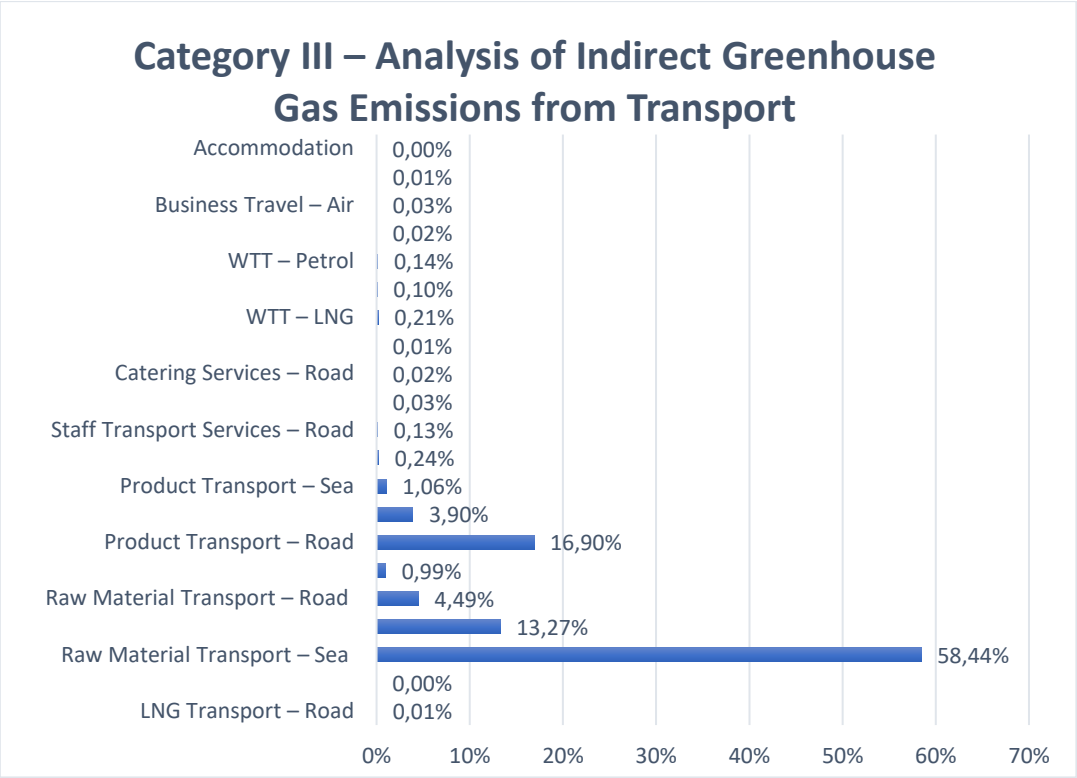


Figure9 Category III – Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Transport

4.1.2.5 *Calculation of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Products Used*

Table 18 shows the activities included in the calculation of indirect emissions from products used, along with the consumption units and emission factors employed. The emission calculation was carried out according to the following formula.

$$GHG\ Emissions_{(kg\ CO_2e)} = Activity\ Data_{(m^3/kg/tonne)} \times Emission\ Factor_{(Total\ kg\ CO_2e)}$$

Values calculated in kg CO_2e have been reported in tonnes of CO_2e.

Table18 Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for Products Used

Activity Data Name	Unit	EF Total kg CO_2e	Emission Factor Reference
Acetic Acid	kg	2,59	Ecoinvent 3.12 – Chemical, acetic acid market (GLO)
Phosphoric Acid	kg	1,39	Ecoinvent 3.12-Chemical, market for phosphoric acid, industrial grade, anhydrous, in 85% solution (GLO)
Calcium Naphthalene-Organic	kg	3,88	Ecoinvent 3.12 Chemicals – market for chemical, organic, unspecified – GLO
Sodium hydroxide	kg	0,99	Ecoinvent 3.12 – Chemicals – Market for sodium hydroxide (RER)
MEG (Monoethylene Glycol) – Organic	kg	3,88	Ecoinvent 3.12 Chemicals – market for chemical, organic, unspecified – GLO
Potassium hydroxide	kg	1,61	Ecoinvent 3.12 Chemicals – market for chemical, inorganic – GLO –
Sodium Naphthalene-Organic	kg	3,88	Ecoinvent 3.12 Chemicals – market for chemical, organic, unspecified – GLO
Sodium lignin	kg	3,88	Ecoinvent 3.12 Chemicals – market for chemical, organic, unspecified – GLO
IBC-HDPE (consumables)	Tonnes	0,00	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Plastic label (consumable)	Tonnes	3.095,16	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Plastic stretch film (consumables)	Tonnes	3.095,16	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Wooden wedges (consumables)	Tonnes	269,50	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Wood-MDF (consumables)	Tonnes	269,50	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Wood-plywood (consumables)	Tonnes	269,50	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Cardboard corner protectors (consumables)	Tonnes	1288,50	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Wooden pallets (consumables)	Tonnes	269,50	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Plastic drum (consumable)	Tonnes	3.095,16	DEFRA 2025 – Material Use
Capital expenditure	$	0,166	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Results by Commodity
Waste Disposal	Tonnes	4,69	DEFRA 2025 – Waste Disposal
Household Waste	Tonnes	497,24	DEFRA 2025 – Waste Disposal
Water Use	m^3	0,191	DEFRA 2025 – Water Supply
Wastewater Disposal	m^3	0,171	DEFRA 2025 – Water Treatment
Services Received	$	0,084	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Results by Commodity
Services Received	$	0,074	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Results by Commodity
Services Received	$	0,036	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Results by Commodity
Services Received	$	0,061	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Results by Commodity
Services Received	$	0,186	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Results by Commodity

4.1.2.6 *Analysis of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Products Used*

The indirect emissions from products used by the company, falling within Category IV, are presented in Table 19. Whilst Category IV emissions totalled 134.377,58 tonnes of CO_2e, the largest share of these emissions, at 134.275,35 tonnes of CO_2e, is attributable to the use of raw materials. The share of indirect greenhouse gas emissions from raw material uses within Category IV stood at 99,92 per cent.

Table19 : Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Category IV Data

LİKİT KİMYA GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY		
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – CATEGORY IV		
Emission Source	**CO_2**	**Greenhouse Gas (tonnes of CO_2e)**
Raw Material Use	134.275.346,52	134.275,35
Capital Goods	5.071,90	5,07
Waste Disposal	56.317,02	56,32
Water Consumption	2.670,87	2,67
Wastewater Disposal	1.900,24	1,90
Services Received	36.274,38	36,27
CATEGORY IV TOTAL EMISSIONS		**134.377,58**

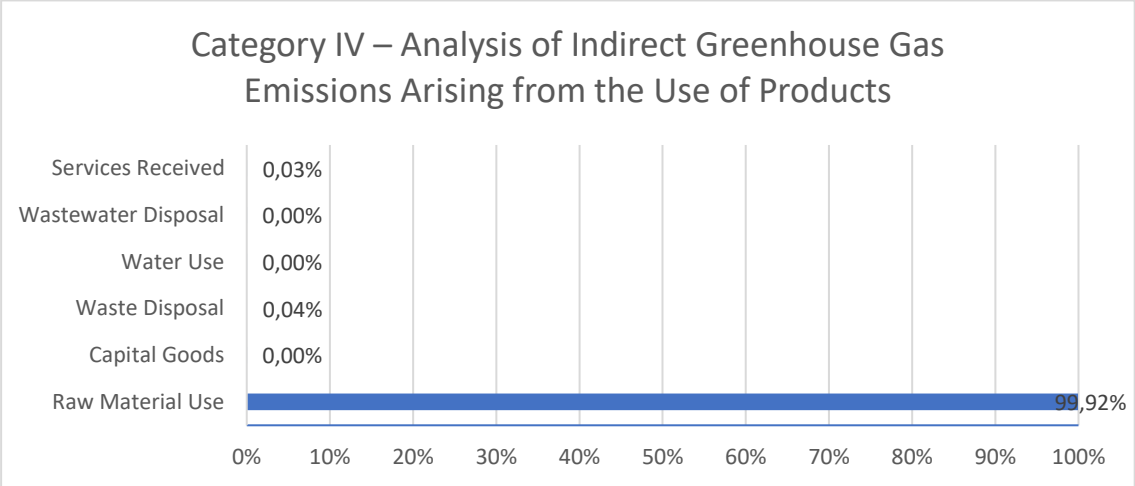


Figure10 Category IV – Distribution of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Product Use

4.1.2.7 *Analysis of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Product Lifecycle of Sold Products*

The indirect emissions from sold products occurring within Category V are presented in Table 20. Whilst Category V emissions amounted to 2,11 tonnes of CO_2, the breakdown of Category V emissions is shown below based on the table analysis.

Table20 : Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Category V Data

LİKİT KİMYA GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY		
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – CATEGORY V		
Emission Source	**CO_2**	**Greenhouse Gas (in tonnes of CO_2)**
End of Life of Sold Products	2.111,86	2,11
CATEGORY V TOTAL EMISSIONS		**2,11**

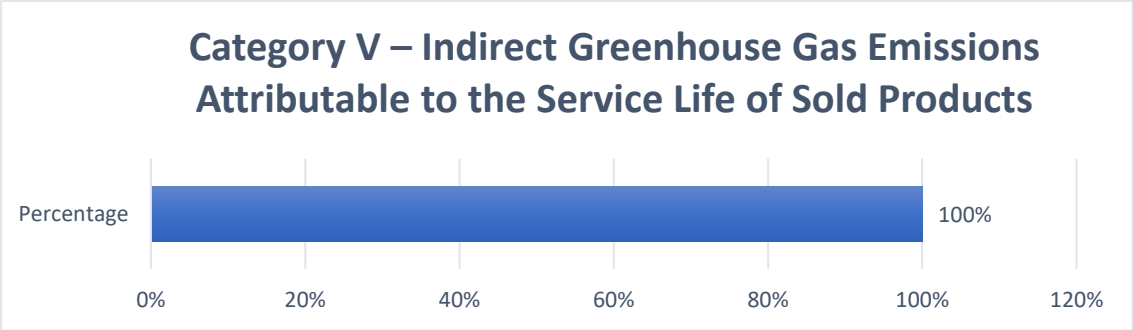


Figure11 Distribution of Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Use of Sold Products

4.1.2.8 *Calculation of Other Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

Leakage emissions arising from the transmission and distribution of purchased electricity have been calculated. The emissions calculation was carried out according to the following formula.

$$GHG\ Emissions\ _{(kg\ CO_2e)} = Activity\ Data\ _{(kWh)} \times Emission\ Factor\ _{(Total\ kg\ CO_2e)}$$

$$GHG\ Emissions\ from\ Transmission\ and\ Distribution\ _{(tonnes\ CO_2e)} = Total\ Electricity\ GHG\ Emissions\ _{(tonnes\ CO_2e)} \times Emission\ Factor$$

Table21 : Other Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Category VI Data

LİKİT KİMYA GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY		
Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions – CATEGORY VI		
Emission Source	**CO_2**	**Greenhouse Gas (tonnes of CO_2e)**
WTT – Electricity – Losses and Leakage	0,06	0,06
TEİAŞ Transmission and Distribution Ratio 9.5 per cent CATEGORY VI TOTAL		**0,06**

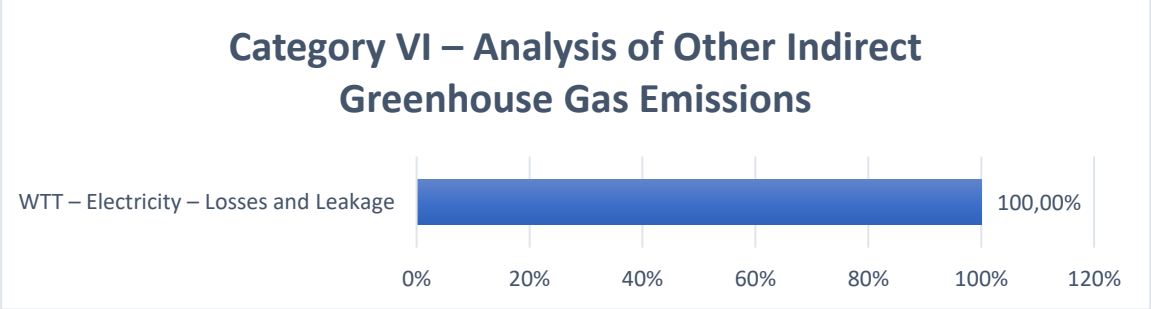


Figure12 Distribution of Other Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions

4.1.3 *Assessment of Significant Indirect Emissions*

Indirect emissions contributing at least 95 per cent to the total indirect emissions have been classified as significant indirect emissions and are shown in Table 22. The assessment of significant indirect emissions was carried out according to the proportion of emissions.

Table22 Assessment of Significant Indirect Emissions

PRIORITISATION Quantitative, from largest to smallest					
Source	**Greenhouse Gas (tonnes CO_2e)**	**Percentage**	**Cumulative Percentage**	**Quantitatively Significant**	**Could it affect emissions?**
Raw Material Usage	134.275,35	79,71%	79,71%	IMPORTANT	YES
Raw Materials Transport – Sea Freight	19.789,01	11,78%	91,49%	IMPORTANT	YES
Product Transport – Road	5.721,40	3,41%	94,90%	IMPORTANT	YES
WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Sea Freight	4.494,29	2,68%	97,57%	IMPORTANT	YES
Raw Materials Transport – Road	1.520,54	0,91%	98,48%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - Product Transport - Road	1.321,39	0,79%	99,26%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Product Shipping - Sea Freight	357,50	0,21%	99,48%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT – Raw Materials Transport – Road	333,57	0,20%	99,68%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Electricity	117,03	0,07%	99,75%	IMPORTANT	YES
WTT - Product Transport - Sea Freight	81,19	0,05%	99,79%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - LNG	72,61	0,04%	99,84%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Waste Disposal	56,32	0,03%	99,87%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - Petrol	48,42	0,03%	99,90%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Employee Commuting – Road	44,01	0,03%	99,93%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Services Received	36,27	0,02%	99,95%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - Diesel	33,31	0,02%	99,97%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - Employee commuting - Road Transport	10,55	0,01%	99,97%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Business Travel - Air	9,53	0,01%	99,98%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Catering Services – Road Transport	8,11	0,00%	99,98%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - Electricity	6,82	0,00%	99,99%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Capital Goods	5,07	0,00%	99,99%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT – Business Travel – Airline	2,77	0,00%	99,99%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Water consumption	2,67	0,00%	99,99%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
End of Useful Life of Products Sold	2,11	0,00%	100,00%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - Catering Services - Road Transport	1,94	0,00%	100,00%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Wastewater Disposal	1,90	0,00%	100,00%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
LNG Transport – Road	1,89	0,00%	100,00%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
Accommodation	0,64	0,00%	100,00%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT - LNG Transport - Road	0,41	0,00%	100,00%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO
WTT – Emissions from Energy Distribution	0,06	0,00%	100,00%	NOT IMPORTANT	NO

4.1.4 *Assessment of uncertainty*

When calculating the uncertainties in the greenhouse gas emissions inventory, two main sources of uncertainty were considered. The total uncertainty was calculated by jointly assessing the uncertainty in the activity data for each emission source and the uncertainty in the emission factor.

The uncertainty formula is as follows:

$$B\ toplam = \frac{\sqrt{(u1 * x1)^2 + (u2 * x2)^2}}{u1 + u2}$$

u1 =Activity data (ton CO_2)
x1 = Emission uncertainty or emission factor uncertainty (%)

Uncertainty calculations are detailed in the 'Uncertainty Calculation Document' attached hereto.

The calculation tables prepared by the GHG Protocol and the IPCC were used in the uncertainty calculations. The uncertainty rate for the calculation of indirect emissions for 2025 was calculated as % +/- 2.8. The total uncertainty has been calculated as ±2.8 per cent, with a reasonable confidence level of ±97.2 per cent. Data collection methodologies are being developed in line with published standards and forms; the aim is to reduce the uncertainty level by 0.5 per cent through the collection of reliable data.

Uncertainty Aggregation from Worksheets 1 and 2

	Aggregated Uncertainty	Uncertainty Ranking
Step 4: Aggregated Uncertainty for the total of all directly and indirectly measured emissions	**± 2.8%**	**High**

Automatically calculated values:
Automated uncertainty ranking:

4.1.5 *Emissions Reduction Target*

To achieve an emissions reduction target in line with absolute reduction methodologies;

it is recommended that an energy audit be carried out to assess the existing potential. Based on this potential, equipment with low energy efficiency can be replaced with high-efficiency alternatives.

Another measure to reduce the carbon footprint is to ensure the use of renewable energy. It is recommended that the company first invest in its own on-site solar power plant.

Reducing electricity consumption from lighting by converting lighting throughout the facility to LED systems.

Improve the energy efficiency of systems such as heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) in chemical storage areas by using smart sensors or frequency-controlled motors.

Afforestation and carbon sink projects could be developed.

Strategic partnerships with suppliers should be strengthened to encourage the widespread adoption of low-carbon production processes. In addition, reducing transport-related emissions through the optimisation of logistics processes and the implementation of sustainable raw material supply mechanisms should be among the key priorities.

Reduce fuel consumption per unit of transport (tonne-km) by using Fuel Management Software and route optimisation for the transport fleet.

The aim is to increase the use of recycled raw materials and recyclable materials to minimise the environmental impact of processes. In line with this, processes will be continuously improved to promote the widespread adoption of environmentally friendly packaging practices and to increase the recycling rates of production waste. This will help to reduce the use of natural resources and support the circular economy approach.

Training programmes will be organised to raise staff awareness of their carbon footprint, and incentive schemes will be introduced to promote energy and resource conservation. It is recommended that sustainability objectives become an integral part of the company culture.

To reduce transport-related emissions, it is recommended that fuel-efficient and hybrid vehicles be prioritised for transport services.

Encouraging key suppliers and logistics partners to set their own carbon footprint reduction targets or to meet sustainability criteria.

Regarding our emission reduction targets, initiatives and projects for reduction and removal are also included in the Greenhouse Gas Management Systems Monitoring Procedure Target Tracking Table.

4.1.6 *Risk and Opportunity Assessment Targets*

Under the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard, the organisation's risk assessment has been carried out in the Risk and Opportunity Analysis Report. According to the Risk and Opportunity Analysis Report, factors that could affect data quality within our organisation have been identified and recorded based on risk levels, according to the work areas where the data sources are located. Efforts will be made to systematically review processes, identify weaknesses, determine the causes affecting carbon emissions and critical points, and resolve issues through teamwork and improved internal communication, with a view to mitigating risks and ensuring data quality.

4.1.7 *Greenhouse Gas Inventory Quality Management System*

A greenhouse gas management procedure has been established within our organisation, and in accordance with the procedures established under the greenhouse gas management system;

- Ensuring compliance with the principles of the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard
- To ensure the greenhouse gas inventory is fit for purpose
- To carry out routine checks to ensure the accuracy of the greenhouse gas inventory and rectify any shortcomings
- To carry out work to rectify any errors and omissions identified
- To document and archive greenhouse gas inventory records.

Relevant procedures and forms are published and made available to all users within the framework of the greenhouse gas management procedure.

Records relating to the greenhouse gas management system are retained for 10 years and are regularly backed up by the IT department.

Corrective and improvement activities are carried out through annual internal audits and Sustainability Committee meetings. Risk assessments regarding the data quality of greenhouse gas emission determination and calculation data are carried out periodically.