

## 2023 Sustainability Progress Report

This report includes 2023 evaluation of the indicators shared in the 2021-2022 Yeşilova Holding Sustainability Report. Accordingly, our sustainability report published in 2023 will cover the specified two-year periods, and our next sustainability report will be published in 2025.

## 》 ANNEXES

| Economic Value We Produce and |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distribute to Our Stakeholders | 2020 | 2021 |  |  |
| Economic Value We Generate <br> (Revenues) (Turnover) \$ <br> Employee Benefits <br> (Salary, Fringe Benefits, etc.) \$ <br> Benefit to the State (tax) \$ | 109.572 .000 | 158.544 .000 | 215.329 .000 | 209.817 .000 |
| Financial Supports Received from |  |  |  |  |
| the State |  |  |  |  |

* The notification received in 2022 was examined by the Ethics Committee. The notification received did not cover issues such as forced labor, child labor, discrimination, harassment, money laundering and did not require disciplinary action.

| Internal Audit and Control | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Internal Audit (corporate, financial, operational)
9
$3+6$ *

* 3 internal audits and 6 self-assessment question sets (organized by the Internal Audit and Control unit) were implemented in 2023.

|  |  |  | 2020 |  |  |  | 2021 |  |  |  | 2022 |  |  |  | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Employees |  |  | Female | e Male |  | Total | Female | Ma |  | Total | Fema | e M | le | Total | Female | le Mal |  | Total |
| Number of Employees |  |  | 174 | 930 |  | 1.104 | 189 | 1.2 | 14 | 1.403 | 201 | 1.4011 |  | 1.602 | 290 | 1.862 |  | 2.152 |
| Number of Blue Collar Employees Number of |  |  | 103 | 713 |  | 816 | 107 | 95 |  | 1.057 | 107 | 1.0991 |  | 1.206 | 159 | 1.490 |  | 1.649 |
| White Collar Employees Nu | ber of |  | 71 | 217 |  | 288 | 82 | 26 |  | 346 | 94 | 302 |  | 396 | 131 | 372 |  | 503 |
| Employees Manager and Abov | Numbe |  | 11 | 66 |  | 77 | 16 | 7 |  | 87 | 23 | 94 |  | 117 | 32 | 117 |  | 149 |
| Board Members |  |  | 1 | 2 |  | 3 | 1 | 3 |  | 4 | 1 | 3 |  | 4 | 1 | 2 |  | 3 |
|  | CANSAN |  |  | CAN METAL |  |  | CANEL |  |  | CAN ALUMINIUM |  |  | CANRAY |  | Total | Yeşilova central <br> Female Male Total |  |  |
|  | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Fel Female | Male |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Employees | 59 | 672 | 731 | 56 | 180 | 236 | 85 | 655 | 740 | 12 | 66 | 78 | 58 | 238 | 296 | 20 | 51 | 71 |
| Blue Collar Employees | 39 | 570 | 609 | 41 | 149 | 190 | 46 | 544 | 590 | 2 | 33 | 35 | 31 | 192 | 223 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Blue Collar Employees | 20 | 102 | 122 | 15 | 31 | 46 | 39 | 111 | 150 | 10 | 33 | 43 | 27 | 46 | 73 | 20 | 49 | 69 |
| Employees Manager and Above | 4 | 28 | 32 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 37 | 49 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 18 | 25 |


|  | 2020 |  |  | 2021 |  |  | 2022 |  |  | 2023 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maternity Leave | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Maternity Leave Entitlements | 7 | 62 | 69 | 7 | 73 | 80 | 7 | 72 | 79 | 5 | 72 | 77 |
| Maternity Leave Users | 7 | 62 | 69 | 7 | 73 | 80 | 7 | 72 | 79 | 5 | 71 | 76 |
| Returning to Work After Maternity Leave | 7 | 62 | 69 | 7 | 73 | 80 | 5 | 72 | 77 | 5 | 71 | 76 |
| Returning to Work and Still Working 12 Months Later | 3 | 56 | 59 | 3 | 64 | 67 | 5 | 68 | 73 | 5 | 55 | 60 |
| Rate of Returning to Work Among Those Taking Maternity Leave (\%) | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% | 71\% | 100\% | 97\% | 100\% | 100\% | 100\% |
| Adaptation Rate Among Those Taking Maternity Leave (\%) | 43\% | 90\% | 86\% | 43\% | 88\% | 84\% | 100\% | 94\% | 95\% | 100\% | 77\% | 79\% |

* Returning to work after maternity leave and still working after 12 months


| New Employees <br> by Age | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age 18-29 | 131 | 283 | 294 | 296 |
| Age 30-50 | 135 | 299 | 279 | 251 |
| Over 50 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 6 |


| New Employees by Age | CANSAN |  |  | CAN METAL |  |  | CANEL |  |  | CAN ALUMINIUM |  |  | CANRAY |  |  | Yeşilova Central |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Age 18-29 | 5 | 104 | 109 | 9 | 32 | 41 | 8 | 58 | 66 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 56 | 66 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Age 30-50 | 5 | 56 | 61 | 9 | 36 | 45 | 23 | 55 | 78 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 41 | 55 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Over 50 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Education | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OHS and Environmental Training Hours (per person) * | *1 | 6,48 | 3,42 | 6,28 |
| General Training Hours (per person) | *1 | 22,39 | 19,55 | 23,19 |
| General Training Hours | *1 | 28.146,73 | 26.412,00 | 49.908 |

*Our companies are in the "Hazardous" class and the legal training periods are carried out on a person basis in specified periods.

* 1 : The data could not be consolidated due to the system transition in 2020.

| Education | CANSAN |  |  | CAN METAL |  |  | CANEL |  |  | CAN ALUMINIUM |  |  | CANRAY |  |  | Yeşilova central |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| OHS and Environmental Training Hours (per person) * | 5,6 | 5,7 | 5,0 | 9,0 | 8,0 | 8,2 | 11,4 | 11,7 | 11,7 | 5,3 | 8,2 | 7,8 | 2,4 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 1,7 | 1,3 | 1,5 |
| General Training Hours (per person) | 34 | 18 | 17 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 37 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 57 | 54 | 59 |
| General Training Hours | 2000 | 12.326 | 4.326 | 1.517 | 5.434 | 6,951 | 3.114 | 17.544 | 20.658 | 329 | 690 | 1.019 | 1.119 | 1.948 | 3.067 | 1.139 | 2.744 | 3.883 |

## 》 ANNEXES

| Freedom of Association | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Union Member Employee Number | 383 | 845 | 1029 | 1.422 |
| Union Member Employee Ratio | $47 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $85 \%$ | $86 \%$ |


| Freedom of Association | CANSAN |  |  | CAN METAL |  |  | CANEL |  |  | CAN ALUMINIUM |  |  | CANRAY |  |  | YeşiLova CENTRAL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Union Member Employee Number | 39 | 570 | 609 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 544 | 590 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 192 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Union Member Employee Ratio |  | 100\% |  |  | 0\% |  |  | 100\% |  |  | 0\% |  |  | 100\% |  |  | 0\% |  |


| Employee Circulation Rate | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employee Circulation Rate* | $9,15 \%$ | $11,53 \%$ | $15,23 \%$ | $22,9 \%$ |
| Blue-collar | $7,18 \%$ | $11,53 \%$ | $13,44 \%$ | $24,92 \%$ |
| White-collar | $14,95 \%$ | $15,00 \%$ | $20,78 \%$ | $17,04 \%$ |
| Uncontrolled Employee Circulation Rate* 1 | $5,18 \%$ | $7,37 \%$ | $7,37 \%$ | $14,43 \%$ |
| Uncontrolled Circulation Rate Blue-collar | $3,96 \%$ | $6,37 \%$ | $7,52 \%$ | $14,89 \%$ |
| Uncontrolled Circulation Rate White-collar | $8,75 \%$ | $10,43 \%$ | $12,52 \%$ | $13,09 \%$ |

*: It has been observed that the Employee Circulation Rate has increased in the automotive sector as of 2021, especially with the introduction of thelocal automotive company, as well as the reflection of the employees going abroad from the main industry and sub-industry to our company, and in order to better monitor this, the "Uncontrolled Employee Circulation Rate*1" has also started to be monitored. In addition, it can be added that the lifting of the bans in 2022, followed by the prohibition of quitting during the pandemic process, is the source of the increase in 2022.
*1: This rate is monitored in order to reduce the circulation rate due to "resignation".

| Employee Circulation Rate | CANSAN |  | CAN METAL |  |  | CANEL |  |  | CAN ALUMINIUM |  |  | CANRAY |  |  | YeşiLova central |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Male Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Employee Circulation Rate* |  | 21,64\% |  | 18,75\% |  |  | 30,33\% |  |  | 10,88\% |  |  | 16,24\% |  |  | 11,13\% |  |
| Blue-collar |  | 22,16\% |  | 18,61\% |  |  | 33,22\% |  |  | 14,55\% |  |  | 16,09\% |  |  | 0,00\% |  |
| White-collar |  | 19,10\% |  | 19,25\% |  |  | 20,42\% |  |  | 8,14\% |  |  | 16,59\% |  |  | 11,46\% |  |
| Uncontrolled Employee Circulation Rate* 1 |  | 17,27\% |  | 9,05\% |  |  | 16,67\% |  |  | 9,33\% |  |  | 7,04\% |  |  | 9,54\% |  |
| Uncontrolled Circulation Rate |  | 17,33\% |  | 8,90\% |  |  | 16,95\% |  |  | 10,91\% |  |  | 6,13\% |  |  | 0,00\% |  |
| Uncontrolled Circulation Rate White-collar |  | 16,98\% |  | 9,63\% |  |  | 15,71\% |  |  | 8,14\% |  |  | 9,22\% |  |  | 9,82\% |  |


| Opinion/Suggestion/Kaizen | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opinion Rate Per Group | * | 2,58 | 2,59 | 1,96 |
| *It was not included in 2020 because it was not followed in the same way in all companies. |  |  |  |  |


| Occupational Accident and <br> Occupational Disease | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fatal Occupational Accident | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of injuries with high result <br> (incapacity for more than 6 months) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Occupational Disease Detected | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Accident Frequency Rate *1 | 25 | 22 | 30 | 0 |
| Accident Severity Ratio *2 | 0,28 | 0,4 | 0,33 | 0,28 |
| Can Aluminium AFR/ASR | $0 / 0,00$ | $0 / 0,00$ | $47 / 0,00$ | $0 / 0,00$ |
| Canel AFR/ASR | $22 / 0,17$ | $21 / 0,17$ | $21 / 0,35$ | $28 / 0,41$ |
| Cansan AFR/ASR | $23 / 0,39$ | $19 / 0,70$ | $72 / 0,57$ | $78 / 0,90$ |
| Can Metal AFR/ASR | $54 / 0,17$ | $51 / 0,23$ | $0 / 0,00$ | $12 / 0,09$ |
| Canray AFR/ASR | $28 / 0,35$ | $22 / 0,22$ | $0 / 0,00$ | $0 / 0,00$ |

*1: Loss-time injury (LTI) frequency rate for direct labor - (total number of loss-time incidents) $\times 1,000,000 /$ total hours worked across the company *2: Loss-time injury (LTI) severity rate for direct labor (number of days lost due to injuries) $\times 1,000$ /total hours worked

## 》 ANNEXES

|  | 2020 |  | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raw Material Amount | Primary | Secondary | Primary | Secondary | Primary | Secondary | Primary | Secondary |
| Aluminium * | 16.948 | 8.465 | 15.447 | 9.503 | 17.309 | 7.477 | 18.948 | 9.859 |
| RATIO | $67 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $62 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $34 \%$ |

* It is calculated with the data of Cansan and Can Metal companies, which constitute the main input of all our production companies. Due to the increase in capacity in Cansan, the rate of primary aluminium use has increased.

|  | 2020 |  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group Waste Amount (ton) | Nonhazardous Waste | Hazardous Waste | Nonhazardous Waste | Hazardous Waste | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Non- } \\ \text { hazardous } \\ \text { Waste } \end{array}$ | Hazardous Waste | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non- } \\ \text { hazardous } \\ \text { Waste } \end{gathered}$ | Hazardous Waste |
| Recovery | 2.373 | 1.544 | 6.705 | 1.660 | 7.712 | 1.781 | 8.517 | 1.954 |
| Reuse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disposed of * | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0,006 |
| Not Disposed of (Stock) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total by Hazard Class | 2.373 | 1.545 | 6.705 | 1.662 | 7.712 | 1.805 | 8.517 | 1.954 |
| TOTAL | 3.917 |  | 8.367 |  | 9.517 |  | 10.471 |  |

* Within the scope of GRI 306, combustion (R1) for the purpose of energy production from waste recovery codes, unlike the recovery of the product, combustion for the purpose of obtaining energy is considered to be transparent. Therefore, 0.5 tons for 2020,2 tons for 2021 and 23.74 tons for 2022 were recorded under incinerated waste disposal with the energy recovery code R1.

| Group Waste Density | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "Non-hazardous Waste <br> (ton Waste/Turnover \$) * 1.000.000" | 22 | 42 | 36 | 41 |
| "Hazardous Waste (ton Waste/Turnover <br> \$) *1.000.000" | 14 | 10 | 8 | 9 |


|  | 2020 |  | 2021 |  | 2022 |  | 2023 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company Waste Amount (ton) | Non- Hazard- <br> hazardous ous Waste <br> Waste | Total | Non- Hazard- hazardous ous Waste Waste | Total | Non- Hazard- hazardous ous Waste Waste | Total | Non- Hazard- hazardous ous Waste Waste | Total |
| Can Aluminium | - - | 0,000 | - - | 0,000 | 0,434 | 0,434 | - - | 0,000 |
| Recovery | - - | 0,000 | - - | 0,000 | 0,434 | 0,434 | - - | 0,000 |


| Canel | 92,338 | 105,744 | 198,082 | 117,753 | 77,589 | $195,342242,253$ | 206,228 | $448,481445,027225,792$ | 670,819 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recovery | 92,338 | 105,744 | 198,082 | 117,553 | 77,484 | $195,037242,253$ | 206,223 | $448,476445,027225,792$ | 670,819 |  |
| Disposed of * | - | - | 0,000 | - | 0,005 | 0,005 | - | 0,005 | 0,005 | - |
| Not Disposed of (Stock) | - | - | 0,000 | 0,200 | 0,100 | 0,300 | - | - | 0,000 | - |

## Cansan 2207,2381259,6203466,8586456,5201494,1607950,680 7274,162 1517,058 8791,2207878,5341643,4019521,935

Recovery 2207,238 1259,116 3466,3546456,5201492,156 7948,6767274,162 1517,049 8791,211 - 1643,3951643,395 Disposed of *

-     - 0,000 - 2,004 2,004 - 0,009 0,009 - 0,006 0,006

Can Metal $\quad 73,019179,348252,367130,733$ 90,670 221,403 152,972 81,104 234,076164,454 82,660 247,114
Recovery $\quad 73,019179,347252,366130,733$ 90,670 221,403 152,972 57,355 210,327164,454 82,660 247,114
Disposed of 0,001 0,001 - 0,000 - 23,749 23,749 - 0,000

| Canray | - | - | 0,000 | - | - | 0,000 | 42,870 | - | 42,870 | 29,064 | 2,060 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31,124 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Recovery | - | - | 0,000 | - | - | 0,000 | 42,870 | - | 42,870 | 29,064 | 2,060 |
| 31,124 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yeşilova Holding | - | - | 0,000 | - | - | 0,000 | - | - | 0,000 | - | - |
| 0,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Center*1

[^0]| Group Corporate Carbon Footprint | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ton CO2-e) |  |  |  |  |


| Carbon Footprint <br> Density | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scope 1 and 2 Emissions | 131 | 100 | 94 | 97 |
| (ton CO 2-e/Turnover \$) *1.000.000 |  |  |  |  |


|  | 2020 |  |  | 2021 |  |  | 2022 |  |  | 2023 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company Corporate Carbon Footprint (ton CO,-e) | Scope 1Scope 2 Total |  |  | Scope 1Scope 2 Total |  |  | Scope 1Scope 2 Total |  |  | Scope 1Scope 2 Total |  |  |
| Can Aluminium | 113 | 122 | 235 | 117 | 110 | 228 | 112 | 173 | 284 | 114 | 162 | 276 |
| Canel | 867 | 1.074 | 1.942 | 1.252 | 1.561 | 2.813 | 1.632 | 2.637 | 4.269 | 1.502 | 2.492 | 3.994 |
| Cansan | 3.275 | 5.987 | 9.262 | 3.469 | 5.825 | 9.294 | 3.704 | 7.174 | 10.878 | 3.620 | 7.145 | 10.765 |
| Can Metal | 1.827 | 1.050 | 2.877 | 2.191 | 1.121 | 3.312 | 2.532 | 1.735 | 4.266 | 2.724 | 1.811 | 4.535 |
| Canray | - | - | 0 | 23 | 129 | 152 | 196 | 349 | 544 | 283 | 437 | 720 |
| Yeşilova Holding Center*1 | 56 | - | 56 | 55 | - | 55 | 77 | - | 77 | - | 78 | 78 |

*1: Since Yeşilova Central Company uses the offices in Cansan and Canel companies as offices, Scope 1 emissions arising only from company vehicles have been calculated.

| Group Energy Consumptions | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natural gas $\left(\mathrm{sm}^{3}\right)$ | 2.932 .061 | 3.416 .007 | 3.969 .623 | 3.981 .762 |
| Electricity (kwh) | 18.670 .031 | 23.325 .311 | 24.931 .581 | 27.381 .387 |
| Diesel (ton) | 10 | 11 | 17 | 19 |
| TOTAL TEP | 4.035 | 4.835 | $\mathbf{5 . 4 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 6 5 9}$ |


| Energy Density | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Energy Consumption <br> (TOE/Turnover \$) *1.000.000 | 37 | 30 | 25 | 27 |


|  | 2020 |  | 2021 |  |  | 2022 |  |  | 2022 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company Energy Consumptions | Natural Electric Gas ( $\mathrm{sm}^{3}$ ) (kwh) | Diesel (ton) | Natural Gas (sm | Electric <br> ) (kwh) | Diesel (ton) | Natural Cas $\left(\mathrm{sm}^{3}\right)$ | Electric (kwh) | Diesel (ton) | Natural Gas (sm³) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electric } \\ & \text { 3) (kwh) } \end{aligned}$ | Diesel (ton) |
| Can Aluminium | 10.627277 .068 | - | 10.010 | 294.251 | - | 10.491 | 356.624 | - | 221 | 368.878 | - |
| Canel | 371.8322 .435 .775 | - | 593.859 | 4.163 .727 | - | 774.770 | 5.448 .985 | - | 688.267 | 5.663.602 | - |
| Cansan | 1.629.94813.576.117 | 10,20 | 1.704 .625 | 515.532 .967 | 10,48 | 1.819.326 | 64.821.706 | 17,01 | 1.787 .696 | 16.237.964 | 19 |
| Can Metal | 919.6542 .381 .071 | - | 1.107.514 | 2.989 .507 | 0,50 | 1.278.365 | 53.584.119 | - | 1.378 .660 | 4.116.704 | - |
| Canray | - - | - | - | 344.859 | - | 86.671 | 720.146 | - | 126.919 | 994.240 | - |
| Yeşilova Holding Center*1 | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |


| Group Drawn Water Amount | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Underground water drawn $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 4.813 | 2.605 | 1.976 | 3.431 |
| Mains water drawn (1st and 2nd quality) $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ <br> Other water drawn (tanker) $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 115.593 | 112.887 | 118.997 | 117.724 |
| TOTAL | 120.406 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Group Density of Drawn Water | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drawn Water (underground, mains and <br> other) (m <br> 3 Turnover \$)* 1.000 |  |  |  |  |


| Group Amount of Water Discharged |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and Consumed |

* Calculated based on water and wastewater bills.

|  | 2020 |  |  | 2021 |  |  | 2022 |  |  | 2023 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Company Water Consumptions | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Drawn } \\ \text { Water }\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Discharged } \\ & \text { Water } \\ & \left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Water Consumed (m3) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Drawn } \\ \text { Water }\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Discharged } \\ & \text { Water } \\ & \left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Water } \\ \text { Consumed } \\ (\mathrm{m} 3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Drawn } \\ \text { Water }\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Discharged } \\ & \text { Water } \\ & \left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Water Consumed (m3) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Drawn } \\ \text { Water }\left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Discharged } \\ & \text { Water } \\ & \left(\mathrm{m}^{3}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Water Consumed (m3) |
| Can Aluminium | 695 | 690 | 5 | 625 | 616 | 9 | 647 | 637 | 10 | 575 | 292 | 283 |
| Canel | 19.882 | 19.882 | 0 | 20.982 | 19.245 | 1.737 | 27.989 | 23.251 | 4.738 | 32.405 | 32.405 | 0 |
| Cansan | 82.975 | 82.975 | 0 | 81.999 | 81.999 | 0 | 71.393 | 71.393 | 0 | 65.060 | 65.060 | 0 |
| Can Metal | 16.854 | 4.320 | 12.534 | 11.886 | 15.048 | -3.162* | 20.944 | 7.681 | 13.263 | 16.152 | 16.152 | 0 |
| Canray*1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.963 | 6.963 | 0 |
| Yeşilova Holding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[^1]Yeşilova Holding Sustainability Report 2021－2022
You can scan the QR code to review．


[^0]:    *Within the scope of GRI 306, incineration (R1) for the purpose of energy production from waste recovery codes is considered as disposal for the purpose of obtaining energy different from the recovery of the product. For this reason, 0.5 tons for Cansan for 2020, 2 tons for 2021 and 23.74 tons for Can Metal for 2022 were recorded under incinerated waste disposal with R1 energy recovery code.
    *1: As Yeşilova Central Company uses the offices in Cansan and Canel companies as offices, waste is managed in these companies.

[^1]:    * Calculated based on water and wastewater bills.
    *1: Canray also met the need for human water consumption from Cansan during the reporting period and was also recorded as 0 because it was not invoiced.
    ${ }^{* 2}$ : Since Yeşilova Central Company uses the offices in Cansan and Canel companies as offices, water consumption is managed in these companies.

