



KİMPUR

KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.
2025

CORPORATE CARBON FOOTPRINT

Report

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1. Introduction

1.1. About the Report

The carbon footprint of the direct and indirect activities of KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. (KIMPUR) during the reporting year has been calculated in accordance with ISO 14064 standard and GHG Protocol and reported in this Corporate Carbon Footprint Report.

The primary data used in the study was provided by KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. and includes data between 2025-01-01 and 2025-12-31.

1.2. About KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. (KIMPUR)

Kimpur is a solution partner that continues to expand its presence in global markets while reinforcing its regional leadership in polyurethane systems through its strong production infrastructure, broad product portfolio, and international operations. Today, exporting to more than 60 countries across five continents, Kimpur is positioned as a preferred system manufacturer in international markets thanks to its reliability, technical expertise, and customer-oriented approach.

Drawing strength from more than 40 years of industry experience, we transform our extensive know-how in polyurethane technologies into tailored solutions that address our customers' specific needs. Our high-performance polyurethane systems and polyester polyols are used across a wide range of industries, from footwear and automotive to insulation, home appliances, and furniture, enhancing production efficiency while directly contributing to the performance of end products.

At Kimpur, we aim to be more than a manufacturer that develops products. We strive to be a business partner that enhances its customers' competitiveness, improves their processes, and creates added value. In line with this approach, we continuously invest in research, development, and innovation, while strengthening our technical capabilities through advanced technologies to deliver differentiated solutions to the industry.

We view sustainability as an integral part of our business model and focus on developing products and processes that improve resource efficiency, reduce environmental impacts, and support the circular economy. Through our commitment to international initiatives such as the UN Global Compact, Responsible Care, and the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), we take responsibility in environmental, social, and governance areas and conduct all our activities within this framework.

With its innovative approach, strong R&D infrastructure, and sustainable growth vision, Kimpur continues to create value for its stakeholders and contribute to the transformation of various industries through its polyurethane solutions.

2. Climate Change and 2025 Sustainability Developments

Global warming or climate change is the increase in the average temperatures of the Earth by creating a greenhouse effect due to the increase in gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and as a result, the Earth's climate changes. Some of the sun's rays falling on the Earth are reflected back into the atmosphere. The atmosphere contains greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen. With the effect of these gases, the sun's rays are reflected back to the Earth. As the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increases, this process occurs more frequently and the Earth becomes warmer.

Climate change is one of the most pressing environmental challenges facing our world and requires coordinated efforts on a global scale. In this context, international platforms such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience to climate change. These global frameworks promote cooperation between governments, businesses and civil society organisations, support sustainable development and guide the development of policies necessary to protect the future of our planet. The importance of such international agreements and collaborative efforts to tackle climate change is critical to mitigate the impacts of global warming and leave a livable world for future generations.

2.1. European Green Deal

The European Green Deal is a comprehensive and ambitious strategy launched by the European Union that aims to transform the economy and society towards sustainability. Announced in December 2019, it aims to make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050. It includes a wide range of policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote the efficient use of resources and support the circular economy. The Green Deal ensures that environmental considerations are integrated into all policy and decision-making processes, covering sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture and industry. It also emphasises the importance of biodiversity and aims to protect and restore ecosystems across the continent.

An important component of the European Green Deal is the Just Transition Mechanism, which ensures that the transition to a green economy is fair and inclusive. This mechanism provides financial support and technical assistance to regions and sectors most affected by the green transition, helping them to modernise and create sustainable jobs. The Green Deal also includes initiatives such as the European Climate Code, which legally binds Member States to achieve the 2050 climate neutrality target. By leading these initiatives, the European Union aims to set a global standard for sustainable development, show leadership in the fight against climate change and pave the way for a greener, more resilient future.

2.2. Carbon Regulations: CBAM and the ETS Process

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), a key component of the European Union's climate policy framework, will enter into full implementation in 2026 and is expected to create additional costs for imports from carbon-intensive sectors. The mechanism aims to establish a level playing field between EU producers and imported products by applying a carbon price to emissions generated during the production of imported goods, thereby preventing carbon leakage.

Considering Türkiye's strong trade relations with the European Union, CBAM is expected to have significant implications for exporting industrial companies in terms of costs and competitiveness. Although the chemical industry is not included within the initial scope, its emission-intensive nature suggests that it may be incorporated into the mechanism in the medium term.

In Türkiye, efforts to establish the infrastructure for a national Emissions Trading System (ETS) have accelerated. The system, which aims to create a carbon market through the introduction of sector-specific emission limits, is planned to become operational in 2026.

These developments require companies to adopt a more proactive approach to carbon management, emissions monitoring, and the transition to low-carbon production technologies. In this context, we closely monitor relevant regulatory developments and continue our preparations to strengthen our carbon management and reporting infrastructure in anticipation of the potential inclusion of the chemical sector within the scope of these regulations.

2.3. Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Strategy

Türkiye's Long-Term Climate Strategy, published in line with its 2053 Net Zero Emissions Target, sets out a transformative roadmap for the industrial sector. The strategy identifies the transition to low-carbon technologies, the widespread adoption of energy efficiency practices, and the integration of circular economy principles among its key priorities.

In this context, industrial companies are expected not only to transform their production processes but also to reassess their entire product life cycles in order to develop solutions that reduce carbon footprints, improve resource efficiency, and place sustainability at the core of their operations.

Accordingly, the use of bio-based and recycled raw materials, the implementation of effective waste management practices, and the restructuring of product portfolios in line with sustainability criteria are becoming increasingly important.

At Kimpur, in alignment with the Paris Agreement's 2050 Net Zero ambition and Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions Target, our strategic direction is to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

2.4. Transformation in the Chemical and Polyurethane Industry

The chemical and polyurethane industry is among the sectors most significantly affected by the sustainability transition. The adoption of low-carbon production technologies, circular economy practices, and alternative raw materials represents key drivers of transformation across the industry.

The increasing use of recycled and biobased raw materials, the optimization of product life cycles, and the adoption of energy-efficient production Technologies are creating significant competitive advantages.

In line with this transformation, companies are accelerating their efforts to develop sustainable products that reduce environmental impacts, improve resource efficiency, and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

2.5. EcoVadis

EcoVadis is a global corporate sustainability rating provider that assesses the corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable procurement practices of companies around the world. Founded in 2007, EcoVadis offers a comprehensive rating system covering various sustainability aspects such as environmental impact, labour and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement. Its platform is used by thousands of companies to benchmark and improve their sustainability performance and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations.

The EcoVadis assessment includes a detailed questionnaire, document review and analysis of a company's practices and policies. The results are presented in a scorecard that highlights strengths and areas for improvement, enabling companies to monitor their progress and implement necessary changes. By providing credible sustainability ratings, EcoVadis helps companies improve their reputation, promote transparency and foster sustainable growth.

By further enhancing our sustainability performance, Kimpur advanced to the EcoVadis Gold Medal level. While we ranked within the top 13% of companies assessed globally in 2024, our progress in 2025 positioned us within the top 4% worldwide.

3. Project

3.1. Aim and Scope

This study is carried out to calculate and report the greenhouse gas emissions arising from KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.'s operations. In addition, the corporate carbon footprint study can be used to set and manage the company's climate change targets, manage climate-related investments and report greenhouse gas emission indicators for initiatives such as Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and sustainability reports.

The primary data used in the study was provided by KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. and includes data between 2025-01-01 and 2025-12-31.

3.2. ISO 14064-1 Standard

The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions and the content of the report have been prepared in accordance with the ISO 14064 standard. The GHG emission calculation and reporting principles followed in this GHG emission inventory report and specified in ISO 14064-1 standard are as follows:

Relevance: Selection of GHG sources, sinks, reservoirs, data and methodologies appropriate to the needs of target users.

Completeness: Inclusion of all relevant GHG emissions and absorption.

Consistency: Ensure meaningful comparisons of GHG-related information.

Accuracy: Minimise bias and uncertainty as much as possible.

Transparency: Disclosure of sufficient and appropriate GHG-related information to enable target users to make decisions with reasonable confidence.

The limits of the ISO 14064 standard are shown in the table below.

Table 1. ISO 14064 Standard Concept and System Boundaries

Category	Description	Activity
Category 1	Direct GHG Emissions and Removals	Natural gas, diesel, company vehicles, rented vehicles, oxidation and high-low temperature unit emissions, fire extinguishers and refrigerants.
Category 2	Indirect GHG Emissions and Expenditures	Purchased electricity, steam etc.
Category 3	Indirect GHG Emissions from Transport	Upstream transportation and distribution, business travel, employee commuting, downstream

		transportation and distribution.
Category 4	Indirect GHG Emissions from Products Used by the Organisation	Purchased goods and services, capital goods, energy and fuel related activities, waste generated in operations.
Category 5	Indirect GHG Emissions from the Use of the Organisation's Products	Use, processing and disposal of sold products.
Category 6	Other Indirect GHG Emissions	Pre-production leased assets, post-production leased assets, dealers, investments.

3.3. GHG Protocol

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol is a widely recognized international standard for measuring and managing greenhouse gas emissions. Developed in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), the GHG Protocol provides a comprehensive framework for organizations to characterize, report and mitigate their emissions. The protocol includes guidelines for calculating emissions from direct operations (Scope 1), indirect emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2), and other indirect emissions from the value chain (Scope 3). By offering a standardized approach, the GHG Protocol facilitates transparency, consistency and comparability in corporate GHG reporting, thereby supporting efforts to combat global climate change.

3.4. Calculation Methodology and System Boundaries

The Corporate Carbon Footprint Accounting study for KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. was carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol. This study was carried out using the data collection methods by determining separate system boundaries for facilities of KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.. In this context, the defined system boundaries are shown in the following table.

Table 2. System Limits of Study – GHG Protocol Compliant

Scope	Activity	Status
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	Relevant
	Mobile Combustion	Relevant
	Fugitive Emissions	Relevant
	Process Emissions	Not Relevant
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	Relevant
	Purchased Heating/Cooling	Not Relevant
Scope 3	Purchased Goods & Services	Relevant
	Capital Goods	Relevant
	Fuel and Energy Related Activities	Relevant

	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Relevant
	Waste Generated in Operations	Relevant
	Business Travel	Relevant
	Employee Commuting	Relevant
	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Relevant
	Processing of Sold Products	Not Relevant
	Use of Sold Products	Not Relevant
	End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	Not Relevant
	Franchising	Not Relevant
	Investments	Not Relevant

3.5. Base Year Selection

2025 has been adopted as the base year for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation and Verification. The base year covers the period from 2025-01-01 to 2025-12-31.

The greenhouse gas inventory determined by this report will form an input to the company's annual reports and ensure the continuity of the follow-up of the targets according to the base year.

4. Corporate Carbon Footprint

4.1. Results and Analysis

The corporate carbon footprint value, which indicates the direct and indirect emissions of KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. from its activities, is shown in the table below for the sum of the all facilities.

Table 3. Distribution of Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope (GHG Protocol Compliant)

Scope	Sum, tonne CO ₂ eq.	%
Scope 1	4654.7	<1
Scope 2	3507.9	<1
Scope 3	558741.6	98.6
Total (Scope 1-2)	8162.6	1.4
Total (Scope 1-2-3)	566904.2	100.0

Table 4. Facility Breakdown of Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Scope (GHG Protocol Compliant)

Facility	Scope 1	%	Scope 2	%	Scope 3	%
Duzce	1319.4	<1	1064.6	<1	4454.1	<1
Gebze	3304.5	<1	2397.6	<1	14202.4	2.5
Letonya	18.5	<1	2.5	<1	16.7	<1
Merkez Ofis	12.3	<1	43.2	<1	540068.4	95.3
Sum	4654.7	<1	3507.9	<1	558741.6	98.6

Detailed examinations and analyses on the distribution of direct and indirect emissions and the causes of this distribution are shown under the heading "Hot Spot Analysis".

The activities from which the emissions that make up the corporate carbon footprint originate are indicated in Table 5 together with the facility breakdowns in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

Table 5. Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Activities (GHG Protocol Compliant)

Scope	Activity	Emissions tCO ₂ e	%
Scope 1	Stationary Combustion	4308.7	<1
	Mobile Combustion	273.1	<1
	Fugitive Emissions	72.9	<1
	Process Emissions	0.0	0.0
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	3507.9	<1
	Purchased Heating/Cooling	0.0	0.0
Scope 3	Purchased Goods & Services	522551.2	92.2
	Capital Goods	1516.7	<1
	Fuel and Energy Related Activities	1212.4	<1
	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	17364.1	3.1
	Waste Generated in Operations	1858.4	<1
	Business Travel	29.9	<1
	Employee Commuting	368.2	<1
	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	13840.8	2.4
	Processing of Sold Products	0.0	0.0
	Use of Sold Products	0.0	0.0
	End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	0.0	0.0
	Franchising	0.0	0.0
	Investments	0.0	0.0
Total		566904.2	100.0

4.2. Uncertainty Level

Uncertainty analysis is critical in assessing the accuracy and reliability of measurement results. The uncertainty levels set for different data acquisition methods provide information about the reliability and accuracy of these methods. Often calibrated to specific standards and subjected to rigorous quality control procedures, measuring instruments have a low uncertainty level of 1.5%, indicating reliable and accurate results. Similarly, current meters calibrated to minimize uncertainty have a low uncertainty level of 1.5%, reflecting their precision and reliability. In contrast, uncalibrated ammeters have a higher level of uncertainty of 2.5% due to the potential measurement bias that can result from a lack of calibration. Supplier product labels that provide estimates or standards-based information have a 3.5% uncertainty level, indicating limited accuracy. Data reported by vendors to government agencies and collected from multiple sources reflect moderate reliability with a 5% level of uncertainty.

Table 6. Methodological Uncertainty According to Data Acquisition Methods Values

Activity Data Acquisition Method	Activity Uncertainty	Emission Factor Supply Method	EF Uncertainty
Measuring Device Subject to Legal Metrological Measurement	1.5	IPCC	1.5
Calibration Date Valid Measuring Device	1.5	DEFRA	1.5
Measuring Device with Invalid Calibration Date	2.5	EPA	1.5
Supplier Data Reads from the Label	3.5	UNFCCC	1.5
Supplier Data Statement to the Ministry	5	Internationally Accepted Data	1.5
Invoices	5	National Inventories for Countries	2.5
Google Maps vb. Literature	7	Supplier Data Reads from the Label	3.5
Custom (Measurement)	7	Supplier Data	5
Custom (Assumption)	7	Assumption	7
Special (Declaration)	1.5	ecoinvent	1.5
Custom (Calculated)	7	Custom (Measurement)	1.5
	3.5	Custom (Assumption)	7
	3.7	Special (Declaration)	3.5
		Custom (Modeled)	3.7

In the study, the uncertainty values shown in Table 6 were determined according to the data acquisition method. Using these uncertainty values, cumulative uncertainties were calculated by the Cumulative Root Mean Square (RMS) method. The cumulative uncertainty values are shown in the table below.

Table 7. Cumulative Uncertainty Values

Facility	SCOPE 1-2-3 CUMULATIVE UNCERTAINTY
Letonya	0%
Merkez Ofis	0%
Duzce	0%
Gebze	0%

5. Hotspot Analysis and Final Evaluation

As a result of the corporate carbon footprint study, the carbon footprint arising from all its activities has been calculated and the hot spots have been determined as follows.

Figure 1. Hot Spot Analysis

1	2	3
Purchased Goods & Services	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Downstream Transportation and Distribution
92.2%	3.1%	2.4%

6. References and Appendices

/The Greenhouse Gas Protocol/ A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition.

/The Greenhouse Gas Protocol/ Scope 3 Calculation Guidance

/ISO 14064-1:2018/ Specifies Principles and Requirements at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions and Removals

/ISO 14064-2:2019/ Specifies Principles and Requirements and Provides Guidance at the Project Level.

/IPCC/ Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion

/IPCC/ Chapter 3: Mobile Combustion

/IPCC/ Chapter 11: HFCs and PFCs: Current and Future Supply, Demand and Emissions, plus Emissions of CFCs, HCFCs and Halons

/DEFRA/ Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023 (Advanced Users)

/Ecoinvent / Ecoinvent Centre, www.Ecoinvent.org

/SimaPro/ SimaPro LCA Software, Pré Consultants, the Netherlands, www.presustainability.com

APPENDIX

Annex 1: ISO 14064 Compliant Calculation Methodology and System Boundaries

The Corporate Carbon Footprint study for KİMTEKS POLİÜRETAN SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. was carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064. The defined system boundaries are shown in the following table.

Table 8. System Limits of the Study (ISO 14064 Compliant)

Category	Activity	Comment
Category 1	Stationary Combustion	Relevant
Category 1	Mobile Combustion	Relevant
Category 1	Fugitive Emissions	Relevant
Category 1	Process Emissions	Not Relevant
Category 2	Purchased Electricity	Relevant
Category 2	Purchased Heat/Cooling	Not Relevant
Category 3	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Relevant
Category 3	Waste Generated in Operations	Relevant
Category 3	Employee Commuting	Relevant
Category 3	Business Travel	Relevant
Category 4	Purchased Goods & Services	Relevant
Category 4	Capital Goods	Relevant
Category 4	Energy and Fuel Related Activities (WTT+T&D Loss+Upstream Emissions)	Relevant
Category 5	Processing of Sold Products	Not Relevant
Category 5	Use of Sold Products	Not Relevant
Category 5	End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	Not Relevant

Appendix 2: ISO 14064 Compliant Calculation Results

The corporate carbon footprint value, which indicates the direct and indirect emissions shown in the table below for the sum of the 3 facilities.

Table 9. Distribution of Total Emissions by Category (ISO 14064 Compliant)

Category	Emission, ton CO ₂ e	%
Category 1	4654.7	<1
Category 2	3507.9	<1
Category 3	31602.9	5.6
Category 4	527138.7	93.0
Category 5	0.0	0.0
Sum	566904.2	100

Table 10. Total greenhouse gas emissions by activity (ISO 14064 compliant)

Category	Activity	Emissions, tCO ₂ e	%
Category 1	Stationary Combustion	4308.7	<1
	Mobile Combustion	273.1	<1
	Fugitive Emissions	72.9	<1
Category 2	Purchased Electricity	3507.9	<1
	Purchased Heating/Cooling	0.0	0.0
Category 3	Process Emissions	0.0	0.0
	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	17364.1	3.1
	Business Travel	29.9	<1
	Employee Commuting	368.2	<1
	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	13840.8	2.4
Category 4	Purchased Goods & Services	522551.2	92.2
	Capital Goods	1516.7	<1
	Fuel and Energy Related Activities	1212.4	<1
	Waste Generated in Operations	1858.4	<1
Category 5	Processing of Sold Products	0.0	0.0
	Use of Sold Products	0.0	0.0
	End of Life Treatment of Sold Products	0.0	0.0
	Franchising	0.0	0.0
	Investments	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		566904.2	100.0%

The activities from which the emissions that make up the corporate carbon footprint originate are indicated in Table 10 in accordance with ISO 14064.

Annex 3: ISO 14064 Compliant Uncertainty Analysis

In the study, the uncertainty values shown in Table 6 were determined according to the data acquisition method. Using these uncertainty values, cumulative uncertainties were calculated by the Cumulative Root Mean Square (RMS) method. The cumulative uncertainty value is shown in the table below.

Table 11. Cumulative Uncertainty Values (ISO 14064 Compliant)

Facility	SCOPE 1-2-3 CUMULATIVE UNCERTAINTY
Letonya	0%
Merkez Ofis	0%
Duzce	0%
Gebze	0%

Appendix 4: AR6 Emission Breakdowns

Below the IPCC AR6 emission breakdowns are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. IPCC AR6 Compliant Emission Breakdowns

Capsules / Activities	Name	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Facility	Emission
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	SF6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Duzce	28.7
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	R410A	0.7	0.0	0.0	Duzce	0.7
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	R404A	6.6	0.0	0.0	Gebze	6.6
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	HFC-134a	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gebze	0.1
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	R410A	3.3	0.0	0.0	Gebze	3.3
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	SF6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gebze	28.7
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	HFC-32	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gebze	0.1
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	HCFC-22	0.2	0.0	0.0	Gebze	0.2
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	CO2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gebze	0.0
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	HFC-134	0.0	0.0	0.0	Gebze	1.3
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	HFC-134a	0.0	0.0	0.0	Duzce	1.7
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	R407A	1.5	0.0	0.0	Gebze	1.5
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	CO2	0.0	0.0	0.0	Duzce	0.0
Scope 1 / Fugitive Emissions	HFC-32	0.0	0.0	0.0	Duzce	0.0
Scope 1 / Mobile Combustion	Diesel - On Road	97.0	0.1	1.4	Gebze	98.5
Scope 1 / Mobile Combustion	LPG - On Road	164.7	4.5	0.1	Gebze	169.4
Scope 1 / Mobile Combustion	LPG - On Road	5.1	0.1	0.0	Letonya	5.2
Scope 1 / Stationary Combustion	Natural Gas	2991.9	1.5	1.5	Gebze	2994.8
Scope 1 / Stationary	Natural Gas	13.3	0.0	0.0	Letonya	13.3

Combustion						
Scope 1 / Stationary Combustion	Natural Gas	12.3	0.0	0.0	Merkez Ofis	12.3
Scope 1 / Stationary Combustion	Natural Gas	1284.3	0.6	0.6	Duzce	1285.6
Scope 1 / Stationary Combustion	Diesel	2.6	0.0	0.0	Duzce	2.6
Scope 2 / Purchased Electricity	Republic of Türkiye	43.2	0.0	0.0	Merkez Ofis	43.2
Scope 2 / Purchased Electricity	Republic of Türkiye	1064.6	0.0	0.0	Duzce	1064.6
Scope 2 / Purchased Electricity	Republic of Türkiye	2397.6	0.0	0.0	Gebze	2397.6
Scope 2 / Purchased Electricity	Latvia	2.5	0.0	0.0	Letonya	2.5

Annex 5: Not Applicable to Company Operations

Kimpur operates in the polyurethane manufacturing industry. Cement, clinker and coal are neither used as raw materials nor produced within our operations. The below indicators are reported as “0” or “Not Applicable” solely to meet the requested disclosure format and to clearly state that these activities are outside the company’s scope:

Total CO₂ and CO₂ equivalents emission in tonnes per tonne of cement produced: 0 tons

Total carbon CO₂ equivalent emissions per tonne of clinker produced (Co₂/t): 0 tons

Total energy use in gigajoules per tonne of clinker produced: 0 GJ

Amount of Coal produced in tonnes (raw material): 0 tons

Percentage of Grid or Transmission loss as reported by the company: %5