

A T A T E K S

ISO 14064-1:2018

CORPORATE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORT 2025



STANDARD

This report is based on the
ISO 14064-1:2018 standard.

CarbonEmit & CANSET



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Emission Reduction and Elimination Target Activities



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Organization Information

This report was prepared by Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. It provides a detailed report of the carbon footprint of its company's activities.

Organization Name	Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc.
Organization/Branch Address	Organized Industrial Zone Feridun Alpat Street Number: 22 Denizli Denizli/Türkiye
Company Type	Incorporated company
Sector	Textile and Apparel , Fabric Production

1.2 Activity Area and Sectoral Scope

The company operates in the Textile and Apparel sector, conducting its operations within the Fabric Production sub-sector. The company's primary area of activity has been defined as "**All Types of Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics**". Greenhouse gas emission sources have been identified taking into account the operational structure, energy types used, production/service processes, and supporting operations; organizational and operational boundaries have been established based on this scope of activity.

1.3 Report Information

Report Date	06/07/2026
Reporting Standard	Based on ISO 14064-1:2018 standard
Reporting Interval	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025
Person Responsible for the Report	Ahmet Elgümüş
Responsible Person E-Mail	sustainability@atatekstil.com.tr

Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc., with the awareness of being a sustainable organization, has prepared this corporate carbon footprint report using 2025 data.

1.4 Responsibility

This report takes into account the ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard and the GHG Greenhouse Gases Protocol Calculation and Reporting Standards and calculates the total Corporate Carbon Footprint resulting from Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. operations and activities.

1.5 Purpose and Scope

- The purpose of this report is to calculate the direct and indirect greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere during the production activities of Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. in CO₂e.
- CO₂ is a greenhouse gas. It is a gas that causes climate change and deterioration of ecological balance. When calculating the amount of CO₂ emissions, not only emissions from production, but also transportation, heating, energy consumption, waste, material use and all kinds of products produced are taken into account.
- **This report, prepared within the framework of TS EN ISO 14064-1: 2018 Greenhouse Gases - Part 1:** Principles and specifications for the calculation and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the organizational level, includes calculation by categories. The Carbon Footprint Calculation Report has been planned according to Article 9.2 of TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard. The content of the report has been prepared in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 clause 9.3.
- Institutions and organizations determine national and international climate change policies and manage measures to reduce greenhouse gas risks in order to turn current and future risks into opportunities.

In this context, this report is the result of the activities of Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc.;

- Calculating the impact on climate change,
- Reporting in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 Standard,
- Contributing to the development of a Carbon Management Plan,
- Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. has been prepared in order to raise awareness and awareness of subcontractor companies within Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. on climate change, energy efficiency and sustainability issues.

1.6 Target Audience for the Report

This report will be presented to all relevant parties such as senior management, employees, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders in order to assess and manage our company's greenhouse gas emissions and sustainability performance. The information contained in the report has been prepared to provide transparency on environmental impacts and to share our progress towards our sustainability goals.



2. STUDY METHOD

This study is based on ISO 14064-1:2018 standards for Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. All of the following categories were calculated for the company.

1.2	Direct emissions from mobile combustion
1.4	Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems
2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity
2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy
3.1	Emissions from the transport or distribution of goods (inbound to the organization)
3.1	WTT Emissions from the transport or distribution of goods (inbound to the organization)
3.2	Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution for goods
3.2	WTT Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution for goods
3.3	Emissions from Employee commuting includes emissions
3.3	WTT Emissions from Employee commuting includes emissions
3.4	Emissions from Client and visitor transport
3.4	WTT Emissions from Client and visitor transport
3.5	Emissions from Business travels
3.5	WTT Emissions from Business travels
4.1	Emissions from Purchased goods
4.1	WTT calculations
4.1	Emissions from transmission and distribution losses
4.2	Emissions from Capital goods
4.3	Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid waste
4.5	Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories (consulting, cleaning, maintenance, mail delivery, bank, etc.)
5.3	Emissions from end of life stage of the product

Exclusions	1.1	Direct emissions from stationary combustion
	1.3	Direct process emissions and removals arise from industrial process
	1.5	Direct emissions and removals from Land use, Land use change and Forestry
	4.4	Emissions from the use of assets
	5.1	Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product
	5.2	Emissions from downstream leased assets
	5.4	Emissions from investments
	6.1	Other emission sources

Acceptances:

- Fabric data are maintained in the company's records on a meter-based basis, and it was not possible to directly obtain the kilogram (kg) data required for the carbonfootprint calculation. Therefore, a standardized and consistent methodology was applied to estimate the weight of shipped products. The fabric weights used within the company vary approximately between **50-60 g/m² and 400-450 g/m²**. For calculation purposes, an average value was adopted, and a fabric weight of **200 g/m²** was assumed for all fabrics.
- Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories:** Reporting Instructions, the maximum uncertainty for the activity data of carbon dioxide emissions from energy and industrial processes is estimated as 7%. Based on this approach, the uncertainties depending on the reliability of the activity data on the system are accepted as follows: $\pm 1.5\%$ for high reliability, $\pm 3.0\%$ for medium reliability and $\pm 5.0\%$ for low reliability.
- In the uncertainty calculation, the emission factor uncertainty is assumed to be **5%**.

2.1 Organization Boundaries

The Control-Based Approach has been adopted in determining the organizational boundaries in the Corporate Carbon Footprint calculation of Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. for the year 2025. Within this scope, the organizational boundaries have been established on the basis of Operational Control, and **100%** of the greenhouse gas emissions arising from all activities and locations under the operational control of the company have been included in the inventory scope.

2.2 Reporting Limits

The reporting period covers the dates **01/01/2025-31/12/2025**.

2.3 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data

ISO 14064 Subcategories	Subcategories	Gas quality
Category 1 - Direct GHG emissions and removals Company Type	1.2 Direct emissions from mobile combustion	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
	1.4 Direct fugitive emissions arise from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems	R410A (HFC-32 (50%), HFC-125 (50%)), R-32 (Difluoromethane), R-22 (Chlorodifluoromethane), CO ₂ (Carbon dioxide), R-134a (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane), SF ₆ (Sulfur hexafluoride)
Category 2 - Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	2.1 Indirect emissions from imported electricity	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
	2.2 Indirect emissions from imported energy	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
Category 3 - Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	3.1 Emissions from the transport or distribution of goods (inbound to the organization)	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
	3.1 WTT Emissions from the transport or distribution of goods (inbound to the organization)	CO ₂
	3.2 Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution for goods	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
	3.2 WTT Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution for goods	CO ₂
	3.3 Emissions from Employee commuting includes emissions	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
	3.3 WTT Emissions from Employee commuting includes emissions	CO ₂
	3.4 Emissions from Client and visitor transport	CO ₂
	3.4 WTT Emissions from Client and visitor transport	CO ₂
	3.5 Emissions from Business travels	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
	3.5 WTT Emissions from Business travels	CO ₂

ISO 14064 Subcategories	Subcategories	Gas quality
Category 4 - Indirect GHG emissions from products used by organization	4.1 Emissions from Purchased goods	CO ₂
	4.1 WTT calculations	CO ₂
	4.1 Emissions from transmission and distribution losses	CO ₂
	4.2 Emissions from Capital goods	CO ₂
	4.3 Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid waste	CO ₂
	4.5 Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories (consulting, cleaning, maintenance, mail delivery, bank, etc.)	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
Category 5 - Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of organization's products	5.3 Emissions from end of life stage of the product	CO ₂



3. GHG EMISSION QUANTIFICATION

- The data obtained in the Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. corporate carbon footprint calculation study were multiplied by the relevant emission factors and emission data by activities were obtained in terms of **carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)**.
- Carbon dioxide equivalent is the mass of a given greenhouse gas multiplied by its global warming potential. Potentials are set by the **Kyoto Protocol**.
- The study uses the global warming potential data of the Intergovernmental Panel on **Climate Change AR6 report**.
- Global Warming Potential is expressed in carbon dioxide equivalents and is the unit used to compare the radiative forcing of a greenhouse gas with that of carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide equivalent of a greenhouse gas is the mass of the gas multiplied by its carbon dioxide equivalent.

Greenhouse Gas Type	Global Warming Potential (100 years, CO ₂ e)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1.0
Methane (CH ₄)	27.9
Diazot Monoxide (N ₂ O)	273.0

3.1 Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals

In general for calculations;

- **Activity Data x Calculations** made using the appropriate Emission Factor methodology approach. In addition, the following formulations are explicitly used in the Fixed Combustion and Mobile Combustion calculations.

Formulation used in cases where activity data is entered in volume:

- **Activity Data x Density x Gg(10⁻⁶) x Net Calorific Value x Emission Factor (GWP)**

*Density data were taken from the "Regulation on Increasing Efficiency in the Use of Energy Resources and Energy" of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

Formulation used where activity data is entered in terms of mass:

- **Activity Data x Gg(10⁻⁶) x Net Calorific Value x Emission Factor (GWP)**

*Values from the "Measuring Instruments Regulation (2014/32/EU)" have been used as a reference for natural gas, electricity, water, etc. Since uncertainty was not declared for measurements outside the scope of this regulation, a conservative approach was adopted in accordance with ISO 14064-1, and activity data uncertainty was assumed to be ±5% (at a 95% confidence level).

3.2 Distance Calculation Methodology

The distance data used in the calculation of transport-related emissions within the scope of this report were determined according to the following methods;

- Distance calculations for maritime transport were obtained via the <https://sea-distances.org> platform based on the shortest sea route between ports. The shortestvoyage distance between two ports was used as the basis for calculations.
- Distance calculations for road transport were determined using **Google Maps** based on the shortest route between origin and destination points.
- Distance calculations for air transport were performed by calculating the great-circle distance between two points using the **Haversine method** with the geographiccoordinates of the relevant airports.

The distances specified above were used as activity data in greenhouse gas emission calculations.

3.3 Assessment of Procurement Data (Cut-off Approach)

In calculating indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions arising from products used by the organisation, the accounting records relating to purchases of goods, services and capital goods have been analysed. **A cut-off approach** has been applied to increase the efficiency of the data collection process and to make datamanagement practical. Within this scope, purchases recorded in the accounting records were ranked from largest to smallest by total expenditure amount, andpurchases representing **approximately 90% of total expenditure** were included in the calculation. Low-value transactions representing **approximately less than 10%** oftotal expenditure were excluded from the scope in order to prevent a disproportionate increase in data collection costs. Through this approach, it was ensured thattransactions representing the majority of the organisation's procurement activities were included in the calculation, and the representativeness of the reportedemissions was maintained.



4. MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

4.1 Qualitative Materiality

Emission sources have been classified according to their importance levels, taking into account both their quantitative magnitudes and their financial, operational, and legal impacts.

- **High importance level sources** (Evaluation score 15 and above) are those with high emission volumes that also have significant impacts on the company's legal obligations or operations. These sources have been prioritized in the report and analyzed in detail.
- **Low importance level sources** (Evaluation score below 15) are those with limited emission potential and are considered less critical in terms of the company's activities or legal compliance. These sources have been given less weight in the report.

This classification approach enables the company to direct its resources more effectively in emission management while providing a strategic roadmap in the process of achieving sustainability goals.

CATEGORY / SOURCE	MAGNITUDE	IMPACT LEVEL	RISK / OPPORTUNITY	SECTOR SPECIFIC GUIDE	OUTSOURCING	EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT	TOTAL (Σ)	MATERIALITY
3.1 Emissions from the transport or distribution of goods (inbound to the organization)								
Raw material transportation	4	4	5	5	5	1	24	High
Other goods transportation	1	1	1	2	5	1	11	Low
3.2 Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution for goods								
Product delivery to customers	5	5	5	5	5	1	26	High
Waste transportation	2	2	2	2	5	1	14	Low
3.3 Emissions from Employee commuting includes emissions								
Employee commuting	2	2	3	1	3	3	14	Low
3.4 Emissions from Client and visitor transport								
Client and visitor transport	1	1	2	1	2	3	10	Low
3.5 Emissions from Business travels								
Business trips	2	2	3	2	3	3	15	High
Accommodations	2	2	2	1	3	2	12	Low
4.1 Emissions from Purchased goods								
Purchases for production operations	5	5	4	5	5	5	29	High
Non-production related purchases	1	1	1	1	5	1	10	Low
Food product purchases	1	1	3	1	5	1	12	Low
Other purchases	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Low
4.2 Emissions from Capital goods		1	1	1	1	1	6	Low
4.3 Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid waste								
• Industrial Waste	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Low
• Hazardous Waste	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Low
• Domestic Waste	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Low
4.4 Emissions from the use of assets		1	1	2	1	1	7	Low
4.5 Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories (consulting, cleaning, maintenance, mail delivery, bank, etc.)				2	4	3	14	Low

ADDITIONAL INDIRECT EMISSION SOURCES

5.1 Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product	1	2	2	2	1	1	9	Low
5.2 Emissions from downstream leased assets	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Low
5.3 Emissions from end of lifestage of the product	1	1	5	5	5	2	19	High
5.4 Emissions from investments	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	Low
6.1 Other emission sources	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	Low

4.2 Quantitative Materiality

In the quantitative materiality assessment, categories representing 95% of the cumulative total of indirect emissions are considered material, and this table has been created accordingly.

Emission Category	Emission Source	Emission Amount (tCO ₂ e)	Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)	Quantitative Evaluation
 4.1	Emissions from Purchased goods	4,131.259737	56.30733	56.30733	★ Important
 4.5	Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories (consulting, cleaning, maintenance, mail delivery, bank, etc.)	1,986.415645	27.07401	83.38134	★ Important
 2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	541.020494	7.37388	90.75523	★ Important
 3.2	Emissions from Downstream transport and distribution for goods	178.528917	2.43327	93.18850	★ Important
 4.3	Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid waste	161.439962	2.20036	95.38886	★ Important
 3.1	Emissions from the transport or distribution of goods (inbound to the organization)	119.708674	1.63158	97.02044	Non Important
 4.1	WTT calculations (Excluding Category 1 calculations)	87.768245	1.19624	98.21669	Non Important
 3.3	Emissions from Employee commuting includes emissions	53.677050	0.73160	98.94828	Non Important
 4.1	Emissions from transmission and distribution losses	43.630685	0.59467	99.54295	Non Important
 3.5	Emissions from Business travels	14.670324	0.19995	99.74290	Non Important
 3.4	Emissions from Client and visitor transport	7.546172	0.10285	99.84575	Non Important
 4.2	Emissions from Capital goods	5.715066	0.07789	99.92364	Non Important
 5.3	Emissions from end of lifestage of the product	5.098020	0.06948	99.99313	Non Important
 2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	0.504134	0.00687	100.0000	Non Important



5. RENEWABLE ENERGY GHG REDUCTION

Atateks Ata Tekstil Industry and Trade Inc. Company name company has saved 1.882,700 tCO₂e emissions from the use of renewable energy.



RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE

 ENERGY TYPE	 DATA SOURCE	 DATA CHARACTERISTIC	 DESCRIPTION
Solar energy	Company record	Primary	Rooftop Solar PV System



RENEWABLE ENERGY PERFORMANCE

 ENERGY TYPE	 AMOUNT (kWh)	 EF (tCO ₂ /MWh)	 TOTAL (tCO ₂ e)	 REFERENCE
Solar energy 	3,016,180.000 kWh	0.624 tCO ₂ /MWh	1,882.700 tCO ₂ e	https://enerji.gov.tr/Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/%C3%87evreVe%C4%B0klim/%C4%B0klimDe%C4%9Fi%C5%9Fikli%C4%9Fi/TUESEmisy onFktr/Belgeler/Sebeke_EF_Bilgi_Formu_2023.pdf



6. UNCERTAINTY CALCULATION

6.1 Emission Factor Uncertainty Approach

The emission factors used in greenhouse gas emission calculations carried out within the scope of ISO 14064-1 have been evaluated according to the data source from which they were obtained, and different uncertainty values have been defined for each data source. In this approach, the reliability, traceability, timeliness, verifiability, and consistency with the calculated activity data of the data source have been taken into account.

The emission factor sourcing methods and uncertainty rates used in the uncertainty assessment have been determined as follows:

- Emission factors sourced from DEFRA: **1.50%**
- Emission factors sourced from internationally recognised databases, in particular Ecoinvent 3.12: **1.50%**
- Emission factors sourced from national inventories of individual countries: **2.50%**
- Emission factors sourced from internationally recognised inventories such as IEA, Greenview and EPA: **5.00%**
- Cases where emission factors are entered manually: **5.00%**
- Emission factors provided by suppliers: **5.00%**
- Emission factors sourced from IPCC default values: **7.00%**

This classification has been applied to transparently reveal the data quality of the emission factors used in the calculations, to systematically evaluate uncertainties that may arise from different data sources, and to ensure that the total greenhouse gas emission uncertainty can be calculated consistently.

Total Uncertainty for the sum of all emissions measured directly and indirectly	Total Uncertainty	Uncertainty Rating
	± 2.3%	High

As a result of the uncertainty analysis performed, the measurement accuracy of activity data, the reliability of supplier data, and the variation of emission factors used were evaluated; it was determined that the combined **uncertainty level remained below 5% of total greenhouse gas emissions**. This value is considered within the '**low uncertainty**' range accepted under ISO 14064-1, and it was concluded that it does not create a deviation that would affect the reliability of the reported total emission amount or decision-making processes. Therefore, it was concluded that the uncertainties have no significant effect on the emission results and that the calculations comply with the principles of transparency, accuracy, and reliability.



7. CARBON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

These indicators evaluate the organization's greenhouse gas emissions in relation to revenue and production output, providing a comprehensive assessment of its carbon performance and operational efficiency.



CARBON INTENSITY

Indicates the amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated per unit of revenue.

- ✓ Lower values reflect lower emissions relative to economic output.

OUR PERFORMANCE

0.41
kgCO₂e / USD

FORMULA

$$\frac{\text{Total Emissions (kgCO}_2\text{e)}}{\text{Revenue (USD)}}$$



CARBON EFFICIENCY

Indicates the amount of greenhouse gas emissions per million currency units of revenue.

- ✓ Lower values indicate more efficient and low-carbon operations.

OUR PERFORMANCE

REVENUE (TRY)

10.27
tCO₂e /
million TRY

REVENUE (USD)

405.12
tCO₂e /
million USD

FORMULA

$$\frac{\text{Total Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)}}{\text{Revenue (million currency units)}}$$



EMISSION INTENSITY

Indicates the amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated per unit of production output.

- ✓ Lower values reflect lower emissions per unit of production.

OUR PERFORMANCE

0.001986
tCO₂e / meter

FORMULA

$$\frac{\text{Total Emissions (tCO}_2\text{e)}}{\text{Total Production Quantity (meter)}}$$



INTERPRETATION

Lower values across these indicators represent better environmental performance and improved resource efficiency.

ISO 14064-1:2018

This declaration has been prepared according to standard 14064-1:2018,
adopting GHG and IPCC methodologies

Carbon Footprint Account Statement

Inventory Code : **13a29a33**

Publication Date : **08.05.2026**

A T A T E K S

Period

2025

Category 1

Direct GHG emissions and removals	85.860 tCO ₂ e
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Category 2

Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	541.525 tCO ₂ e
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Category 3

Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	461.803 tCO ₂ e
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Category 4

Indirect GHG emissions from products used by organization	6,345.148 tCO ₂ e
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Category 5

Indirect GHG emissions associated	5.098 tCO ₂ e
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Category 6

Indirect GHG emissions from other sources	Not calculated
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Total Emission

7,439.434 tCO₂e

This statement of account, and all data collected and analyzed in the statement of account, has been created in accordance with the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy of the World Resources Institute (WRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG), the most widely used international carbon accounting methodology. The GHG Protocol is recognized as the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, calculate and manage greenhouse gas emissions.



8. EMISSION REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION TARGET ACTIVITIES

1		The procurement of I-REC certificates is planned to increase the organization's use of renewable electricity
2		A feasibility study will be conducted for a rooftop Solar Power Plant (SPP/PV system) . If deemed technically and economically feasible, an investment project may be implemented to expand the existing installed capacity.
3		Energy efficiency assessments will be carried out, and action plans will be developed based on the assessment results.
4		Energy efficiency will be established as a mandatory evaluation criterion for all new fixed asset and equipment investments.
5		The transition to LED lighting throughout the facility will be completed.
6		Awareness training programs on energy efficiency and climate change will be organized for employees, with a target of achieving 100% participation
7		Periodic sustainability awareness training programs will be implemented to strengthen the organization's sustainability culture.
8		The organization's corporate carbon footprint will be calculated annually, and the results will be monitored to evaluate environmental performance.
9		Greenhouse gas emission reduction performance will be evaluated on an annual basis, and action plans will be developed to address identified improvement opportunities.
10		Opportunities to reduce emissions from logistics operations will be assessed through the evaluation of transportation modes and logistics optimization initiatives



atateks



atateks.fabric



www.atatekstil.com.tr



sustainability@atatekstil.com.tr

We are pleased to share our Carbon Footprint Report with our stakeholders and regard their comments and evaluations as valuable feedback that will contribute to our sustainability journey.

A T A T E K S