TEKNOSA

SUSTAINABILITY BULLETIN

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Contents

News from the Worlds

COP29 - United Nations Climate Change Conference

COP29, held in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, in 2024, brought together world leaders to combat climate change. Financing, emission reduction and renewable energy were the main issues at the summit. However, no consensus was reached on some critical issues. These issues will be discussed again in June at the Bonn Interim Session and COP30.

Phase Out of Fossil Fuels and Renewable Energy

- The summit reached consensus on the gradual reduction of fossil fuels, but no decision was made to phase them out completely.
- Renewable energy was one of the main agenda items of COP29, and a call was made to triple global renewable energy capacity by 2030.

Countries' Emissions Commitments

2025 was set as the deadline for all countries to submit their new national contribution declarations under the Paris Agreement. The notable commitments include:

- **EU:** Aims to reduce emissions by 55% by 2030, reach net zero by 2050.
- **US:** Committed to 50-52% emissions reduction compared to 2005 levels.
- **China:** Plans to reach carbon neutrality by 2060, peaking carbon emissions before 2030.
- **India:** Increases solar investment to reach net zero by 2070.
- **UK:** Seeks 81% emissions reduction compared to 1990 levels by 2035.

Türkiye's COP29 Strategy

Türkiye announced its Long-Term Climate Strategy:

- It aims to increase its renewable energy share to 50% by 2030.
- It plans to increase its wind and solar energy capacity from 31 GW to 120 GW.
- It aims to increase its nuclear energy capacity to 20 GW by 2050.

While 23 countries in Europe have decided to end coal, Türkiye stands out as one of the five countries that have not taken steps in this direction. →

Gender and Climate Change

The Lima Working Program on Gender and Climate Change was extended for another 10 years at COP29. The parties decided to develop a new gender action plan to be adopted at COP30.

Declaration on Reducing Methane Emissions

Reducing methane emissions from organic waste was one of the important agenda items of COP29. More than 30 countries have signed the Declaration to Reduce Methane Emissions from Organic Waste. The initiative aims to reduce global methane emissions by 30% by 2030.

CBD Biodiversity
COP16

The CBD Biodiversity COP16, held in Colombia and attended by our country as a party, was an important meeting within the framework of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). This conference had a wide impact with the participation of countries party to the Biosafety Cartagena Protocol and the Nagoya Protocol. The conference aimed to review the applicability of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in Montreal in 2022 and to discuss the compatibility between the countries' Biodiversity Strategies and this framework.

While COP 16 increased efforts to protect biodiversity, important decisions were made such as the operationalization of a new global mechanism for sharing the benefits obtained from the use of digital genetic information. In addition, progress was made such as increasing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in protecting biodiversity.

Another important outcome of the meeting was the establishment of a new monitoring infrastructure for monitoring the global biodiversity framework and the strengthening of resource mobilization for this framework.

COP 16 once again highlighted the critical importance of protecting biodiversity not only for environmental but also for economic and social development. This conference was recorded as an important step in building a sustainable future.

The End of an Era in the UK:

142 Years of Coal Power Officially Conclude

The coal era in the United Kingdom has officially come to an end after 142 years. On the very land where the Industrial Revolution began, the country's last coal-fired power station, **Ratcliffe-on-Soar**, was shut down in October 2024, marking its place in history. With this development, the UK has become the **first G7 country to completely phase out coal energy.**

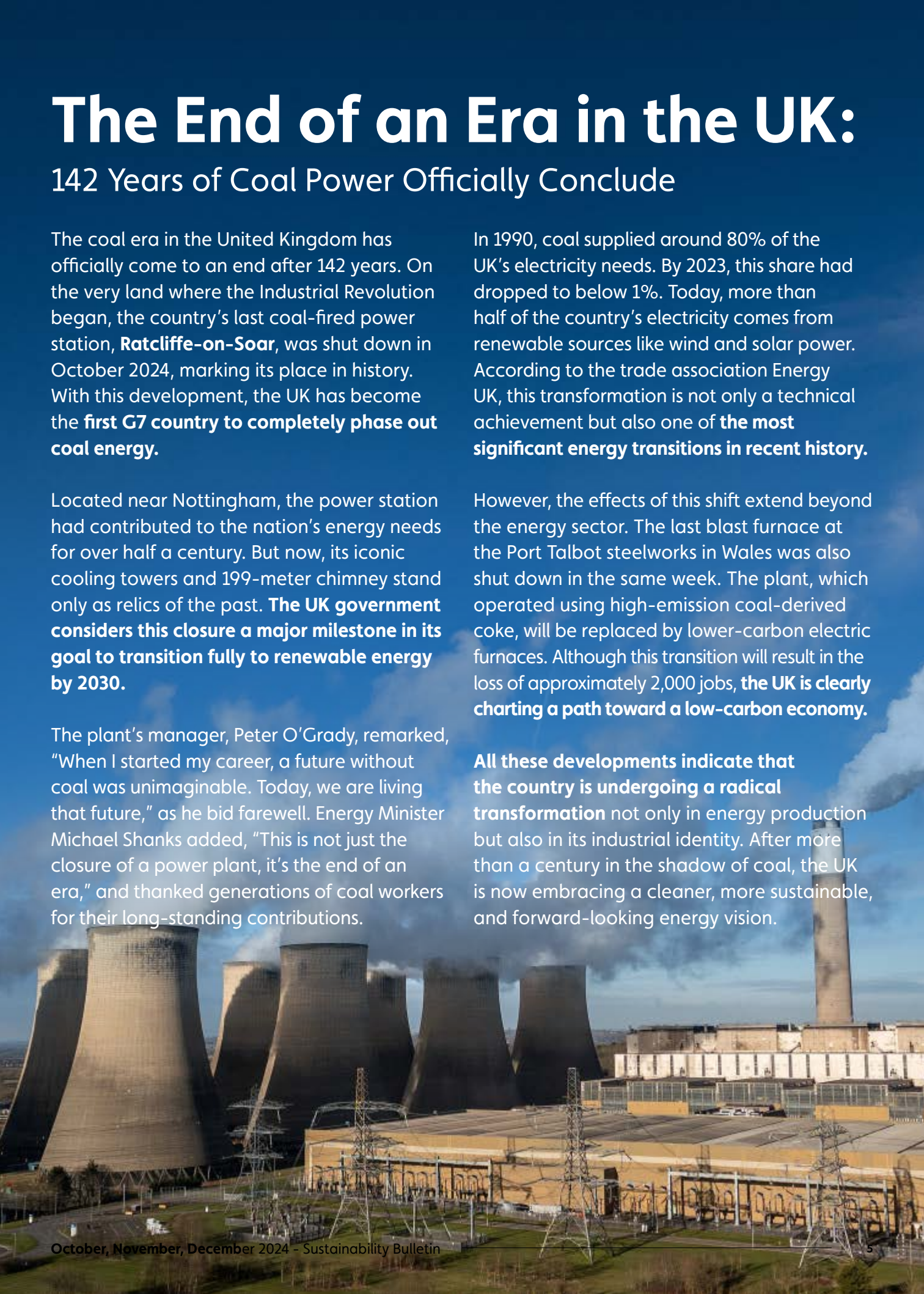
Located near Nottingham, the power station had contributed to the nation's energy needs for over half a century. But now, its iconic cooling towers and 199-meter chimney stand only as relics of the past. **The UK government considers this closure a major milestone in its goal to transition fully to renewable energy by 2030.**

The plant's manager, Peter O'Grady, remarked, "When I started my career, a future without coal was unimaginable. Today, we are living that future," as he bid farewell. Energy Minister Michael Shanks added, "This is not just the closure of a power plant, it's the end of an era," and thanked generations of coal workers for their long-standing contributions.

In 1990, coal supplied around 80% of the UK's electricity needs. By 2023, this share had dropped to below 1%. Today, more than half of the country's electricity comes from renewable sources like wind and solar power. According to the trade association Energy UK, this transformation is not only a technical achievement but also one of **the most significant energy transitions in recent history.**

However, the effects of this shift extend beyond the energy sector. The last blast furnace at the Port Talbot steelworks in Wales was also shut down in the same week. The plant, which operated using high-emission coal-derived coke, will be replaced by lower-carbon electric furnaces. Although this transition will result in the loss of approximately 2,000 jobs, **the UK is clearly charting a path toward a low-carbon economy.**

All these developments indicate that the country is undergoing a radical transformation not only in energy production but also in its industrial identity. After more than a century in the shadow of coal, the UK is now embracing a cleaner, more sustainable, and forward-looking energy vision.



A Historic Step from Vanuatu:
The World's Largest Climate Case Begins in The Hague

On December 3, 2024, the small Pacific island nation of Vanuatu launched a landmark case at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague. This case has been recorded as **the first and most comprehensive legal proceeding** globally concerning responsibility for the climate crisis. Its aim is to clearly define countries' obligations under international law regarding climate change.

Comprising 83 islands and home to approximately 320,000 people, Vanuatu is responsible for just 0.0001% of global greenhouse gas emissions. **Yet it faces an existential threat** due to rising sea levels and extreme weather events. The nation is among the most affected regions by the consequences of global warming.

One remarkable aspect of this case is that it was initiated by a group of university students. Law students from the University of the South Pacific launched the campaign five years ago, which eventually led to the Vanuatu government taking action. The United Nations General Assembly recognized their call and referred the request to the ICJ.

During the proceedings, nearly 100 countries and numerous international organizations submitted written statements in support of the case. For the first time in the Court's history, this many parties are involved in a single case. The 15 ICJ judges will evaluate the obligations of high-emitting countries and the legal consequences that may arise from future violations.

Vanuatu's Climate Ambassador, Ralph Regenvanu, emphasized the significance of the case by stating:"If this course is not changed, our country will become uninhabitable within 50 years. Our culture, our livelihoods, and our human rights will vanish."

Although the ruling of the International Court of Justice will not be legally binding, **it is expected to exert immense pressure on governments, corporations, and policymakers around the world.** If the Court recognizes climate destruction as a violation of international law, this decision could pave the way for new lawsuits and sanctions in the fight against the climate crisis.

This case aims to be the voice not only of Vanuatu, but also of all island nations and developing communities under threat from rising seas and environmental disasters. As a **turning point in the pursuit of climate justice**, this case declares that the climate crisis is no longer only an environmental concern, but now also a matter of legal accountability.

News From Türkiye

7 Years in 7 Continents:

Zero Waste Movement Moves to the Global Stage

One of Türkiye's important environmental initiatives, the Zero Waste Project, reached its seventh year in 2024 and began to be promoted globally with the slogan "7 Years in 7 Continents". As part of the project, approximately 60 million tons of waste has been recycled and added to the economy to date. While 193 thousand buildings have been included in the zero-waste system, 9 thousand tons of waste are separated every day, and zero waste awareness has been instilled in 22 million people.

In addition to recycling and waste management efforts, Türkiye launched the National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Desertification in 2024 to prevent drought and soil degradation. During the same period, various publications were prepared to share environmental knowledge and experience. Over the past five years, environmental protection expenditures exceeded 514 billion Turkish lira. The Zero Waste Project has become a leading example of concrete steps taken to promote the reuse of waste within an environmentally friendly development framework.

Istanbul has been selected as the **2024 One World City**

Istanbul has made a significant mark in the global fight against climate change. The city was recognized in the One Planet City Challenge (OPCC)—a global competition organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) that evaluates cities' sustainability performance. In the 2024 results, Istanbul was among the cities awarded this prestigious title. Alongside Sunderland, UK, Istanbul impressed the international jury with a strong and comprehensive climate action plan, despite the complex challenges of being a major metropolis.

Istanbul's vision is to become carbon-neutral and climate-resilient by 2050. To achieve this, the city is focusing on key targets such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the use of renewable energy sources, and making urban transportation more sustainable. These efforts reflect an integrated approach that combines environmental responsibility with social transformation.

Transparency plays a vital role in the city's sustainability journey. Annual Climate Monitoring Reports ensure that actions taken and progress made are shared with the public. The Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan, announced in March 2024, aims to enhance energy efficiency and accelerate the transition to renewable resources. Additionally, since joining the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Green Cities Network in 2021, Istanbul has been implementing eco-friendly practices across various sectors, from infrastructure and transportation to green spaces and waste management.

Istanbul's success is not just about winning an international award—it also demonstrates how local governments can develop effective solutions to the climate crisis and how these solutions can resonate globally. However, Türkiye's rich biodiversity and natural assets continue to face serious threats in this process. The drying of wetlands, disruption of migratory bird routes, and the degradation of marine habitats due to pollution and urban development are all issues that increase the vulnerability of both nature and society.

Against this backdrop, Istanbul's actions stand out as a hopeful example on the path to sustainable development. The growing role of cities in building a more livable future is becoming increasingly decisive in shaping the fate of the planet.

A New Era in Türkiye's Sustainability Reporting Standards:

What Does the December 2024 Decision Bring?

One of the most notable developments in sustainability reporting in Turkey during the final quarter of 2024 was the decision announced by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) on December 18, 2024. With this decision, the scope of implementation for the Turkey Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) was redefined, introducing certain flexibilities for some companies.
TSRS is a set of standards developed to measure, monitor, and report sustainability performance based on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles. These standards are specifically designed in alignment with the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), aiming to enhance transparency and accountability of Türkiye companies in the eyes of international investors and stakeholders.

The new decision reclassifies the companies that fall within the scope of these regulations and temporarily exempts certain groups from these obligations. This transitional approach is intended to provide additional preparation time for companies that are still in the process of developing their reporting capabilities.

What Does TSRS Mean for Companies?

This development carries both opportunities and responsibilities for Turkish companies undergoing sustainability transformation. For firms aiming to strengthen corporate reputation, attract investor interest, and increase transparency in supply chains, structuring TSRS-compliant reporting systems is of strategic importance.
Moreover, in sectors with strong commercial ties to the EU, compliance with TSRS can offer a competitive advantage within the framework of the European Green Deal.

Türkiye Rising in Renewable Energy:

KPMG and APLUS Energy's 2024 Report

The 2024 Energy Sector Report, jointly prepared by KPMG and APLUS Energy, provides important data on renewable energy developments worldwide and in Türkiye. While renewable energy installed capacity is rapidly increasing globally, China and the US stand out. China is the leader in solar energy with 392 GW, while the US is among the countries with the highest capacity in wind energy with 141 GW.

Türkiye has made significant progress in the renewable energy sector in recent years. Between 2000 and 2023, Türkiye's renewable energy installed capacity increased from 11.2 GW to 62 GW with a compound annual growth rate of 7.7%. **By the end of 2023, Türkiye's total installed power capacity reached 109.5 GW, 56.6% of which is provided by renewable energy sources.**

Hydroelectric power plants, the source with the highest installed capacity in Türkiye's renewable energy sector, are the leaders with 32 GW.

Wind power plants follow this with 11.8 GW installed capacity, ranking second.

Solar energy, which has been growing rapidly in recent years, constitutes 12.9% of Türkiye's total energy capacity, and a large portion of this capacity, 88.2%, is provided through unlicensed power plants.

Living Planet Report 2024: Our Planet Is Alarming

The 2024 Living Planet Report published by WWF reveals that the planet has reached an alarming state. **Between 1970 and 2020, monitored wildlife populations declined by an average of 73%.** This signals not only a massive loss in animal species but also a growing threat to the life-support systems we depend on—such as clean air, fresh water, and fertile soil.

The devastation of the Amazon rainforest and coral bleaching in reef systems point to ecosystems approaching irreversible tipping points. According to the report, the world has entered a critical juncture that threatens food security and livelihoods across the globe.

Turkey is not exempt from this global picture. Known for its wetlands, migratory bird routes, and rich biodiversity, the country faces intense pressure from drought, excessive water use, agricultural pollution, and urban expansion. Since 2021, increasing mega wildfires have endangered protected species such as the caracal, while sea turtle nesting areas are at risk due to plastic pollution and coastal development. WWF calls on governments and global leaders to protect biodiversity, reduce emissions, and limit overconsumption through nature-based solutions. At the core of this transformation lies energy transition: the shift away from fossil fuels toward clean, renewable sources must happen swiftly and equitably—it can no longer be delayed.

Despite the fact that solar and wind energy costs have dropped by up to 85% over the past decade, the scale of transformation remains insufficient. As WWF emphasizes, it's not just about how much energy we produce, but also how, where, and for whom it is produced. A sustainable energy system must also serve as a foundation for social well-being.

The 2024 report is not just a warning—it is a powerful call to action. The steps we take today will shape not only our present, but also the future of our planet and all forms of life it sustains.

The Climate Crisis: An Overlooked Violation of Human Rights

Human Rights Day, celebrated every year on December 10, reminds us of the fundamental rights that all people possess without discrimination. However, in today's world, these rights are threatened not only by war, poverty, or discrimination but also by the climate crisis.

Climate change, accelerated by human-induced greenhouse gas emissions, endangers the most basic rights such as health, housing, water, and food. **The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report** presents these facts with scientific evidence and emphasizes that failing to take action to prevent the foreseeable long-term damages of the climate crisis constitutes a breach of duty.

Extreme weather events, drought, forest fires, and rising sea levels place a greater burden especially on women, children, the elderly, Indigenous peoples, and impoverished communities. These groups have fewer resources to adapt to the consequences of the climate crisis and are therefore disproportionately affected.

At this point, states bear a significant responsibility. According to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), governments and businesses are obliged to take effective measures in combating climate change, support communities, and ensure climate justice. Otherwise, they are knowingly and willingly violating human rights.

Taking action against the climate crisis is not only about protecting nature, but also about defending human rights. Becoming aware of this crisis that shapes our future and taking responsibility is a duty we all share.

Which Diet Reduces Your Carbon Footprint the Most?

One of the most effective ways individuals can contribute to combating climate change is by re-evaluating their eating habits. Food production is responsible for about one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions, and this rate is significantly higher for animal-based products such as meat and dairy. A comprehensive study conducted last year compared six different diet types in terms of their environmental impacts—and the results were striking.

According to the study, a vegan diet, which contains no animal products, stands out as the most environmentally friendly option, with just 0.7 kg of carbon emissions per 1000 calories. Plant-based production requires far less water, land, and energy compared to animal-based foods, offering a significant advantage in terms of sustainability.

In contrast, popular diets like keto and paleo, which are high in animal-based foods, have the highest environmental impact, with 3 kg and 2.6 kg of carbon emissions per 1000 calories, respectively. The high carbon footprint of these two diets is directly linked to red meat consumption. Particularly, beef production demands intensive use of water and feed, and it exerts serious pressure on the climate due to methane gas emissions.

For those who are not vegan but eat predominantly plant-based, vegetarian and pescatarian (includes fish) diets offer well-balanced alternatives in terms of sustainability. With low carbon emissions and high nutritional value, these diets stand out as accessible options for those looking to make planet-friendly choices.

The omnivore group, which includes people with mixed diets, ranks in the middle in terms of environmental impact. However, simple choices like reducing meat consumption can lead to significant change within this group. The study shows that if just one-third of omnivores switched to a vegetarian diet, it could prevent carbon emissions equivalent to 340 million vehicle kilometers.

In conclusion, switching to a fully vegan diet may not be feasible for everyone, but consuming less meat and focusing more on vegetables, legumes, and grains can be a powerful step for both personal health and the planet's future. It is possible to create big impacts with small choices—what matters is carrying this awareness into our daily lives.

Children Pay the Highest Price in the Climate Crisis

Today's children are growing up in a rapidly changing world, and their futures are directly affected by global megatrends. UNICEF's **"The State of the World's Children 2024"** report, released on World Children's Day, calls on world leaders to take urgent action. **If current trends continue, by the 2050s, children will be exposed to eight times more heatwaves, three times more river floods, and twice as many wildfires.**

2023 was recorded as the hottest year in history. Rising temperatures make children especially vulnerable—particularly those without access to reliable infrastructure or clean water. Extreme weather events, respiratory illnesses, malnutrition, and disruptions in education directly affect children's lives.

According to UNICEF, children in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia will be most impacted by the climate crisis. The lack of infrastructure in these areas will leave millions of children unprotected from disasters and health problems by 2050.

At the same time, there is a deep inequality in the digital world. While 95% of children in high-income countries have internet access, that figure drops to just 26% in low-income countries. This gap creates a serious divide in access to education and opportunities. A lack of digital literacy, exposure to cyber risks, and inequitable access to technology especially threaten vulnerable groups.

To safeguard the future of children, UNICEF proposes four critical solutions: Climate-resilient infrastructure, Digital equality, Investment in quality education, and Policies that place children's rights at the center. The decisions we make today will determine what kind of future we leave for children. Now is the time to act.

Gender Inequality Weakens the Global Economy

Although women's participation in the workforce and their economic contributions continue to increase, the gender pay gap continues to negatively impact the global economy. On average, women around the world earn only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men. This unfair situation threatens not only individual incomes but also national economies and social well-being.

The Economic Impact of the Gender Pay Gap

The wage gap between genders directly affects both individuals and overall economic growth:

- **Reduced purchasing power:** Lower wages for women limit their spending capacity, which reduces market demand and slows economic growth.
- **Weakened social security systems:** Lower salaries result in lower tax payments and social security contributions by women, which undermines the sustainability of public services.
- **Negative impact on families:** Especially in single-parent households, low income makes it harder to meet basic needs, creating long-term negative effects on children's education and health.
- **Underutilized labor potential:** When women with the same qualifications are paid less, their talents are not fully utilized. This leads to losses in innovation and productivity in the business world.

Economists estimate that in a world where women are paid equally to men, the global GDP could increase by $12 trillion. In other words, gender equality is not only a moral obligation but also an economic necessity.

131 Years to Close the Gender Gap

The World Economic Forum's **Global Gender Gap Report 2023** reveals that progress toward eliminating gender inequality is painfully slow. According to the report:

- Only a 4.1% improvement has been made in gender equality over the last 17 years.
- At the current pace, it will take 131 years to fully close the global gender gap.
- Economic gender parity will take 169 years, and closing the political gap could take 162 years.

These figures show the urgent need for stronger policies to increase women's presence and influence in economic and political spheres.

The Solution: Supporting Women's Economic Empowerment

The steps needed to eliminate the gender pay gap are clear:

- **Pay Transparency:** Companies should clearly disclose their wage policies to help identify and correct pay disparities.
- **Career Support for Women:** Mentorship, leadership programs, and equal access to promotion opportunities are essential.
- **Flexible Work Models:** Women should be able to maintain a work-life balance without disrupting their careers.
- **Legal Regulations:** Effective laws must be enacted and strictly enforced to combat wage inequality.

Rising Emissions Jeopardize the 1.5°C Target

The **2023 Emissions Gap Report** published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) revealed that global greenhouse gas emissions reached a record high of 57.1 $GtCO_2e$ in 2023. This marks a 1.3% increase compared to 2022, signaling that the 1.5°C target set in the Paris Agreement is becoming increasingly out of reach.

According to the report, even if all current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are fully implemented, the planet is still on track to warm by 2.6°C by 2100. Without additional measures, this increase could rise to 3.1°C.

Emission Reduction Targets and Required Action

To stay within the 1.5°C limit, global emissions must be reduced by **42% by 2030 and 57% by 2035**, compared to 2019 levels. For **the 2°C target**, emissions need to be cut by 28% by 2030 and 37% by 2035. Achieving these goals requires swift action and international cooperation.

Renewable Energy: The Driving Force of Change

Solar and wind energy could account **for 27%** of emissions reductions by 2030 and **38%** by 2035. These sources play a critical role in closing the emissions gap and laying the foundation for the energy systems of the future. However, unlocking this potential will require greater investment and meeting the rapidly growing global energy demand.

The Role of G20 Countries: Time for Leadership

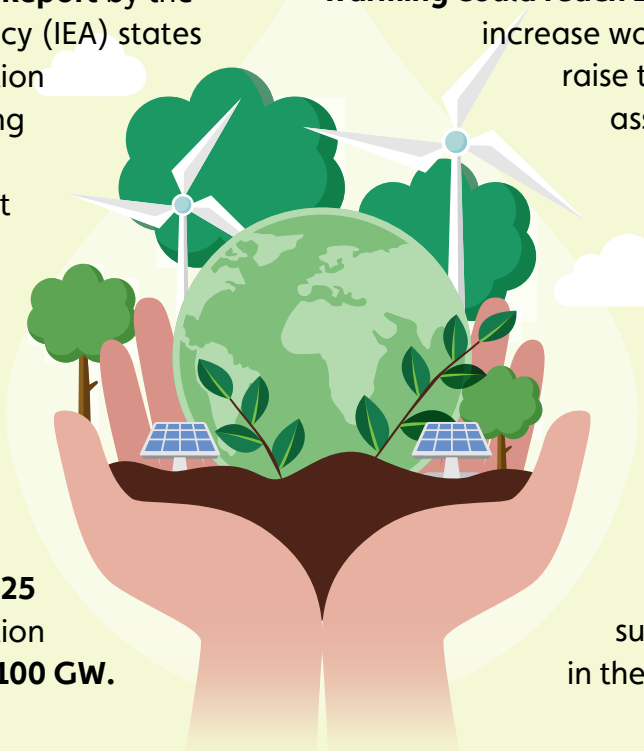
G20 countries were responsible for **77%** of global emissions in 2023. These nations are the key players in determining whether the 1.5°C target remains within reach.

Critical Steps for a Sustainable Future

The 2024 Adaptation Gap Report published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) reveals that adaptation measures taken against the impacts of climate change remain insufficient. As global temperatures rapidly approach the 1.5°C threshold above pre-industrial levels, many countries are experiencing a significant slowdown in climate adaptation planning. Although developing countries have made progress in adaptation planning, lack of financing and challenges in technology transfer hinder the implementation process.

Adaptation financing presents a major gap, and both the public and private sectors must play an active role in closing it. However, since adaptation measures often serve social and public interests, private sector investments tend to be effective only when supported by public funding.

The 2024 Energy Outlook Report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) states that while the transformation of energy systems is gaining momentum, numerous barriers remain. The report highlights the rapid increase in renewable energy capacity, projecting a rise from 4,250 GW to 10,000 GW by 2030. In particular, solar energy capacity has quadrupled in the past five years, reaching **425 GW,** while annual production capacity has surpassed **1,100 GW.**



However, one of the most critical components of the energy transition is the advancement of battery technologies. The declining cost of lithium-ion batteries can accelerate the shift to clean energy, especially in developing countries. Yet, to ensure this transition, it is crucial to diversify and strengthen supply chains, as the production of critical minerals remains highly dependent on China.

One of the main reasons for the slowdown in the energy transition is political uncertainty and high capital costs. These are among the greatest obstacles to clean energy projects in developing nations. As energy demand rises rapidly in these countries, providing investment incentives and accessible financing options is essential to accelerate the transition to clean energy.

Another key finding of the report is that if current climate policies continue, **global warming could reach 2.4°C by 2100.** This increase would significantly raise the risks and costs associated with climate change. However, fluctuations in fossil fuel prices, the growing competitiveness of clean energy technologies, and the development of low-emission solutions offer hope for a secure and sustainable energy future in the long term.

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