
TEKNOSA
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News from the World

Climate change

also threatens chocolate

The extreme heat that lasted for weeks in West Africa last year negatively affected cocoa harvests, which form the basis of global chocolate production. Researchers state that this situation caused a decrease in production and increased cocoa prices to record levels.

Farmers in West Africa, which accounts for approximately 70 percent of the world's cocoa production, have been struggling with extreme temperatures, diseases and unstable rainfall in recent years. These negativities have led to a decrease in cocoa production and caused prices to rise rapidly.

The research indicated that the ideal temperature level for cocoa production is 32 degrees, while it was determined that the number of hot days above this level has increased by three weeks in the last decade.

Cities in the Netherlands are greener with a "tile removal" competition

Since 2021, the city competition called 'tegelwippen', which has been held every spring and summer in the Netherlands, encourages citizens to engage in urban gardening and makes cities more climate friendly. In this event, individuals and municipalities compete by removing concrete tiles from their gardens and in front of their houses and creating plant, lawn or vegetable gardens in their place. With the "tile removal" competition, gray concrete areas are transformed into green gardens.

In 2024, a total of 5.5 million tiles were removed and replaced with plants. While sewage systems are under pressure due to sudden and heavy rainfall, reducing hard surfaces helps water to naturally mix with the soil. Some cities, such as Rotterdam, have successfully implemented this transformation, reducing flooding in the city and providing a healthier urban life by increasing green areas.

A Habitat for Both Birds and Insects

with Solar Energy

Solar energy is not only a clean energy source, but also a valuable ally for nature. Studies show that properly managed solar power plants can increase biodiversity.

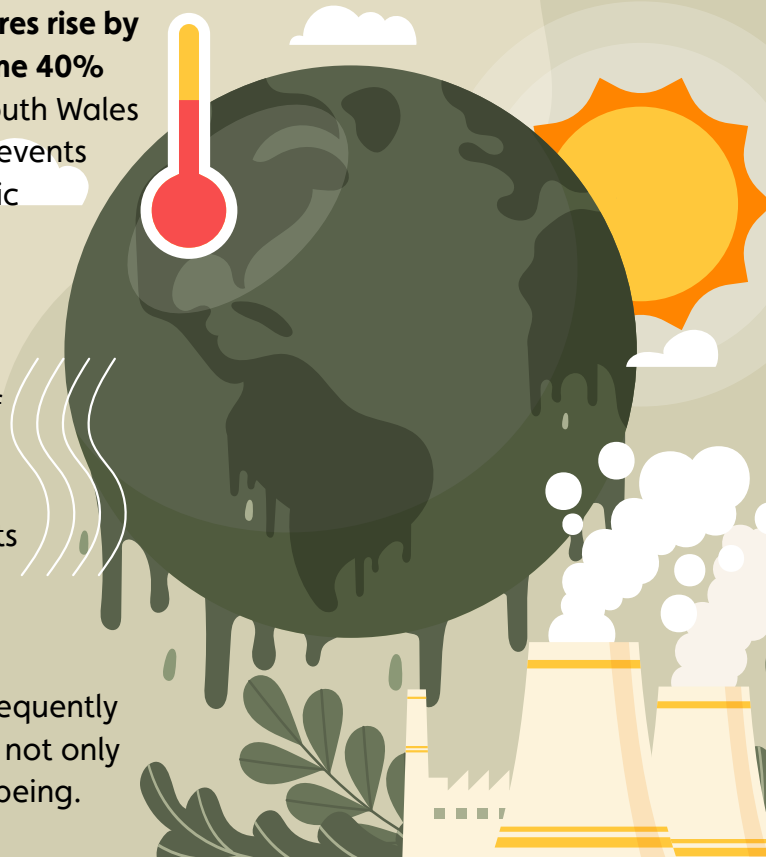
A five-year study conducted in the US state of Minnesota showed a significant increase in insect populations thanks to habitat restoration by adding native vegetation around solar power plants. **The number of native bees increased 20-fold, and the total insect abundance increased three-fold.** This increase is promising for pollinators, who play a critical role not only in ecosystem health but also in agricultural productivity.

Similarly, a study conducted by the University of Cambridge and the RSPB in the UK showed that solar power plants managed with mixed habitats also provide safe habitats for bird species. It was reported that threatened species such as the Field Finch, Green Finch and Yellow Chink were observed in these areas.

Both studies show that solar power plants established with appropriate planning and environmentally friendly management can provide a solution to the climate crisis while also creating liveable areas for both birds and insects.

Warming Planet, Deepening Poverty

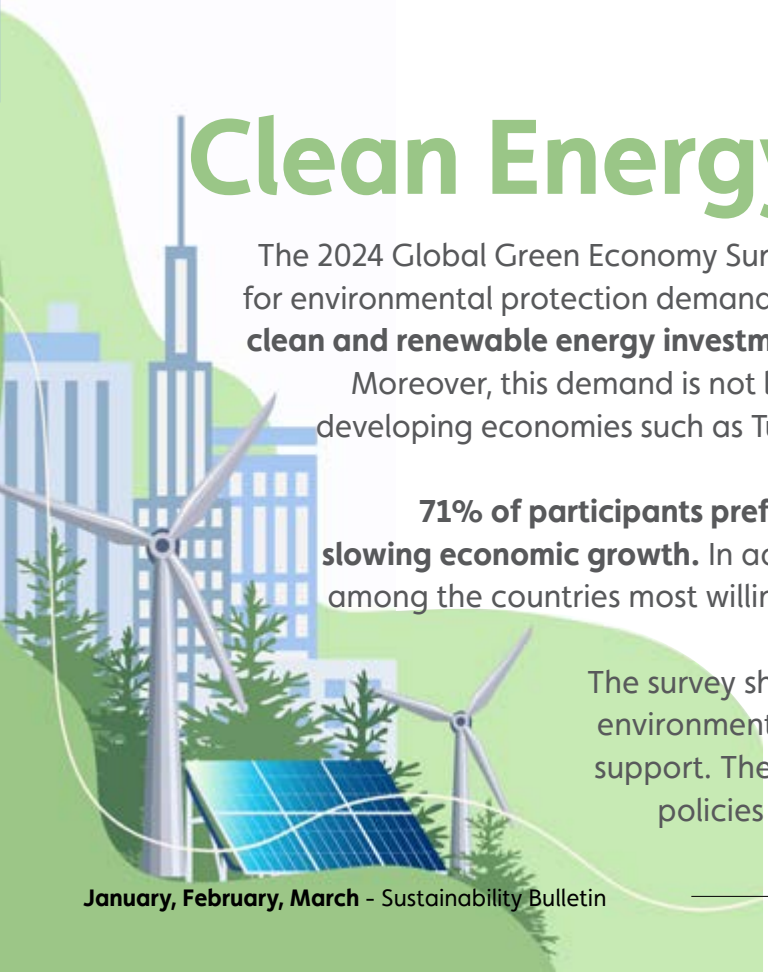
A new study suggests that if global temperatures rise by 4 degrees, the average individual could become 40% poorer. Scientists from the University of New South Wales have modeled the impact of extreme weather events on global supply chains, revealing the economic devastation of the climate crisis.



While just 2 degrees of warming compared to the pre-industrial era could reduce per capita income by 16%, it seems difficult to fall short of these targets with current climate policies. The researchers emphasize that current economic models do not adequately reflect the full effects of climate change and, in particular, ignore global supply chain disruptions.

Extreme weather events that will occur more frequently and severely in the future pose a serious threat not only to the environment but also to economic well-being.

Global Support for Clean Energy is Increasing



The 2024 Global Green Economy Survey revealed that there is strong public support for environmental protection demands worldwide. **81% of those surveyed think that clean and renewable energy investments should be a top priority for governments.** Moreover, this demand is not limited to developed countries; Support rates in developing economies such as Turkey, Nigeria and South Africa are above 90%.

71% of participants prefer environmental protection at the expense of slowing economic growth. In addition, China, Nigeria and Indonesia stand out among the countries most willing to bear higher costs for a sustainable future.

The survey shows that the biggest obstacle to the spread of environmentally friendly lifestyles is the lack of government support. The results strongly emphasize that environmental policies need to be made more stringent and inclusive.

Trump's **Wind Energy Policies**
Could Weaken the US in the Long Term

Although the Trump administration's restrictive policies on wind energy projects have opened up space for the fossil fuel sector in the short term, experts say this approach risks the US's global competitiveness in the field of renewable energy. The suspension of permits for wind energy projects in federal waters and the tightening of environmental procedures have led to a slowdown in investment in the sector and the cancellation of some projects.

Energy experts emphasize that these policies will not only cause environmental but also economic losses. Michael Gerrard of Columbia University and Fatih Birol, director of the IEA, say this approach delays the energy transition and could leave the US behind in the global market.

Scientists also say that environmental damage claims about wind turbines lack scientific basis.

Delaying the transition to renewable energy poses a major risk not only to environmental but also to economic sustainability.

Genetic Diversity Losses

Can Be Reversed

A comprehensive study published in the journal Nature has revealed that genetic diversity has declined globally in more than 600 species over the past 30 years. Habitat loss, climate change, invasive species and human-induced ecological disruption are among the main causes of this decline.

But the research is also promising: Urgent and targeted conservation efforts can not only halt but also reverse the loss of genetic diversity. For example, a simple measure applied to black-tailed prairie dogs in the US has restored population health and diversity.

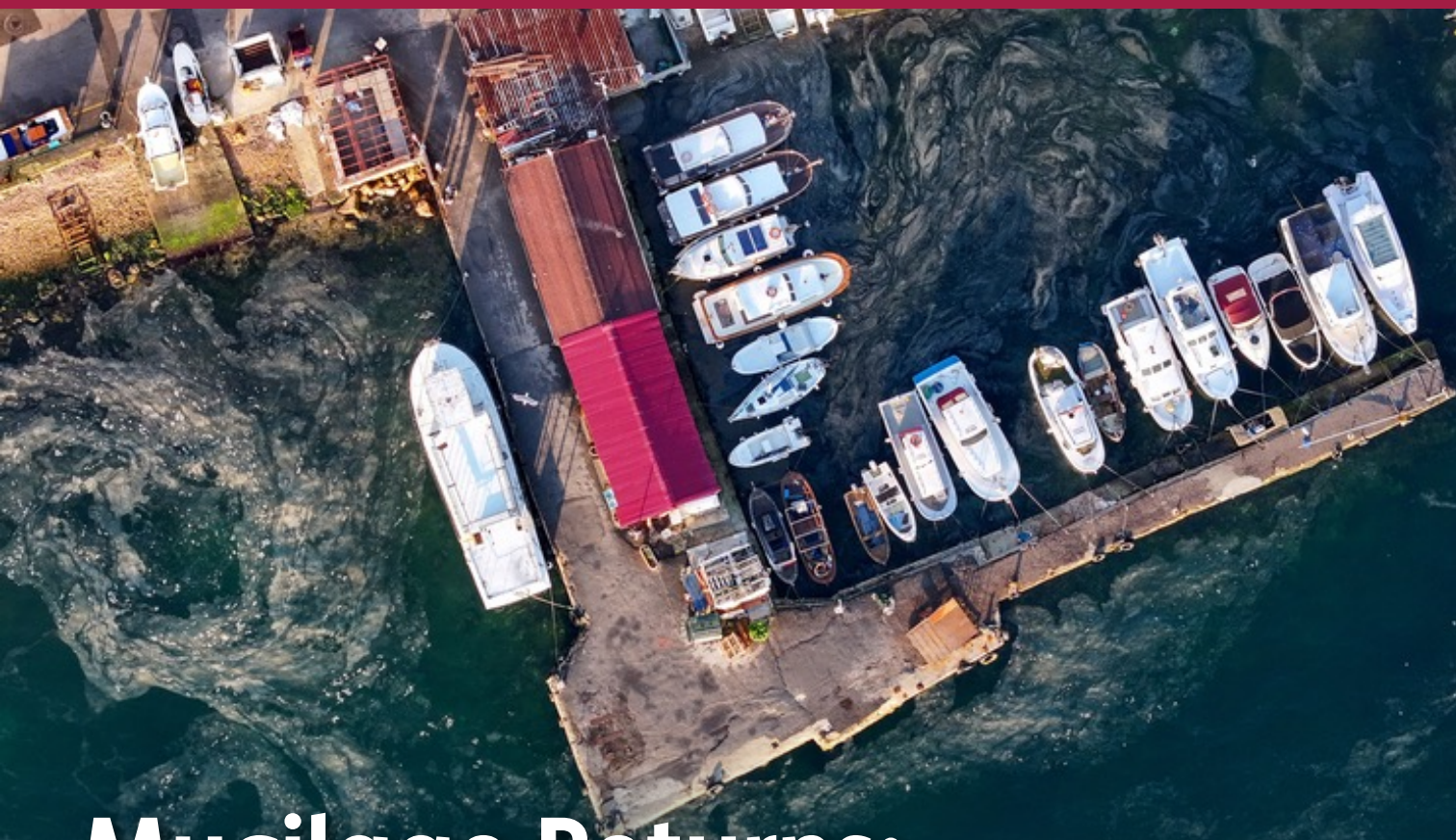
Genetic diversity plays a critical role in the resilience of species to environmental change. Scientists emphasize that preserving this diversity is vital for the future of ecosystems.

De-Extinction Versus Extinction: The Return of Romulus and Remus

One of the most striking examples of these efforts is the work of a company called Colossal Biosciences to bring "extinct" species back to life through genetic engineering. The genetically recreated dire wolves Romulus, Remus, and Khaleesi, born in 2024, show that species that have been wiped out by human intervention can be reintroduced to the world. The same technology could also help protect species that are currently at risk of extinction, such as the red wolf and the northern quoll.

Although these efforts bring scientific progress and ethical debates, genetic engineering may be one of the most powerful tools at hand against the planet's rapidly diminishing biodiversity reserves. The scientists' common message is clear: **"Doing nothing is the worst option."**

News from Türkiye



Mucilage Returns:

Marmara Sea Raises Alarm

The Sea of Marmara is facing a similar threat three years after the mucilage disaster in 2021. **The mucilage, which reappeared in the Gulf of Erdek on October 23, 2024, spread throughout the entire Marmara in just 7 weeks.**

Mucilage is not due to a single cause; it is caused by a combination of many factors such as marine pollution, increased water temperature, stagnation of marine conditions and climate change. Pollutants such as **nitrogen and phosphorus**, which are released into the sea uncontrollably, are among the most controllable factors that trigger mucilage formation.

Although mucilage is not visible on the surface today, it is present on the seabed at a depth of 3 to 25 meters, in layers spreading like spider webs. This situation is not only an aesthetic problem; it poses a direct threat to the marine ecosystem. The ecosystem's essential creatures such as pinas, sponges, corals and seagrasses have begun to suffer. In addition, fishermen are no longer able to pull their nets. If precautions are not taken, the surface of the Sea of Marmara may be covered with mucilage again next spring.

Erzurum Metropolitan Municipality to double the electricity it produces **from garbage**

The Solid Waste Regular Storage Facility, which has been in service since 2017, currently produces 2.4 MWh of electricity per month with waste coming from three central districts; this corresponds to the energy needs of approximately 3,500 households.

With the newly established station, garbage will be collected from all districts and production will reach a level that will cover 5-6 thousand households per month. Thus, both energy production will increase, and wild storage practices will end.

Municipality officials emphasize that the city will be one of the pioneer provinces of Turkey in recycling by saying, "Our goal is not to leave a single piece of garbage in Erzurum that is not recycled."

Renewable Energy is Now Mandatory

With the regulation change that went into effect on January 1, 2025, **it became mandatory for all new buildings in Turkey located on parcels larger than 2,000 square meters to provide at least 10% of the energy they use from renewable sources.** This regulation is a continuation of the regulation published by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in 2022.

Since 2023, the 5% renewable energy requirement for structures exceeding 5,000 square meters was already in effect. The new step expands this obligation to cover a wider building stock.

Although Turkey has made progress in renewable energy investments in recent years, it is seen that fossil fuels still have a significant share in electricity production. In particular, the industrial sector continues to use resources such as natural gas and coal intensively.

It is aimed to increase the share of renewable energy resources in the total installed capacity to 65% by 2035.

Alarm in Istanbul's Air Quality

A significant decrease in air quality was experienced in Istanbul as the new year began. On January 1, 2025, due to the effects of southern winds and high pressure, striking increases were observed in air pollution parameters in the city:

- Nitrogen oxide (NOx) density increased by 10 times,
- Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) density increased by 5 times.

According to the research, the **European side** of Istanbul experiences more air pollution than the Asian side. Population density, lack of green areas and traffic density are the main reasons for this difference. While the northern regions of the city offer cleaner air quality, **dense urbanization areas in the south** increase air pollution.

Climate Crisis Triggers a New Type of Anxiety in the Elderly:

"Noon Phobia"

A recent study by Sinop University has revealed a new psychological impact of climate change on individuals aged 60 and above: noon phobia. Particularly during the summer months, when temperatures peak, many elderly individuals avoid going outside, leading to social isolation, health concerns, and anxiety about the future.

Field research conducted in Antalya found that as temperatures rise, older individuals tend to stay away from outdoor environments. This behavior is often rooted in past traumatic experiences with heatstroke, which further intensify their fears. The consequences pose risks not only to physical health but also to psychosocial well-being.

Participants also expressed growing concerns about the global crises that may be exacerbated by climate change, including food and water scarcity, mass migrations, and energy conflicts. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Işık, the lead researcher, emphasized the significance of green social work, stating: "Social workers must take an active role in combating environmental injustice."

A Plant Guide Specific to Turkey is Coming

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change is implementing a comprehensive project that will record Turkey's natural vegetation. With the "Natural Plant Guide Project that Can Be Used in Urban Landscapes", plant species suitable for climate and ecological features will be determined in 81 provinces, and green areas in cities will be designed with local plant species.

The study, which was initially launched in the Central Anatolia and Southeastern Anatolia regions, is aimed to cover five more geographical regions within the year. The guide will guide municipalities in particular in choosing arid, low-water and climate-resistant plants in urban landscapes.

Turkey's rich natural heritage with over 3,000 endemic species will now be protected in the green texture of cities.

Teknosa's Great Success in CDP 2024:

We are on the Climate Change A List!

Teknosa has entered the global A List by receiving the highest score of "A" in the Climate Change category in the 2024 CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) assessments.

CDP is one of the world's most respected environmental reporting platforms that evaluates the performance of companies on environmental issues such as climate change, water security and deforestation. This system, which provides transparency for organizations, trust for investors and accountability for the public, is an important reference point in the sustainability journey.

This year, CDP conducted its most comprehensive global assessment to date with the participation of 22,700 companies. Teknosa entered the A List by receiving the score of "A" in the Climate Change category; at the same time, it has risen to the "B-" level in the Water Security category, which we participated in for the first time this year, demonstrating our strategic awareness in water management. With this strong performance, a total of 8 companies from the Sabancı Group were included in the A List in the CDP 2024 assessments.

Teknosa is on the

BIST Sustainability Index!

Teknosa, which sees sustainability not only as a goal but also as an integral part of the way of doing business, has been included in the BIST Sustainability Index, which includes companies traded on Borsa Istanbul and showing the best performance in the field of sustainability.

This important development is a strong indicator of the transparent and determined steps we have taken in terms of compliance with environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria. As Teknosa, we see this success not only as reporting or performance, but also as a result of our approach to **transparency, accountability and creating value for stakeholders.**

Teknosa, **which received 81 points** out of 100 in the ESG assessment conducted by the **London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), ranked 7th among 305 companies and achieved global success in its sector.**

The Silent Cry of the Glaciers:

Melting, Risk, and Warnings for the Future

The world is witnessing one of the greatest environmental ruptures in human history: massive ice formations that have remained frozen for centuries are rapidly melting. Driven by global warming, glacier melt is not only causing sea levels to rise but also igniting biological, ecological, and socioeconomic crises.

A Point of No Return?

Glaciers around the world hold 70% of the planet's total freshwater reserves. However, recent research indicates that glaciers in the European Alps, Himalayas, Greenland, and Antarctica are dramatically shrinking. Since 2000, an average of 273 billion tons of ice has melted each year-equivalent to 30 years' worth of water consumption for the global population.

The ice mass lost between 2022 and 2024 marks the largest three-year decline on record. Scientists warn that we are approaching an irreversible tipping point, predicting that small and mid-sized glaciers may not survive until the end of this century.

Rising Seas, Societies at Risk

Glacial melt currently accounts for 25–30% of global sea level rise. For every millimeter of sea level increase, 200,000 to 300,000 people are newly exposed to the risk of flooding each year. According to a study by the University of Edinburgh, sea levels have already risen 18 mm within this century alone.

Moreover, glaciers are vital sources of freshwater and energy for many societies. In Iceland, for example, 70% of electricity is generated through hydropower fed by melting glacier water.

Similar dependencies exist in regions such as the European Alps and the Andes Mountains.

The Hidden Face of Melting Glaciers: Awakening Giant Viruses

Melting ice masses are releasing not only water but also giant viruses that have remained frozen for thousands of years. While most of these viruses pose no direct threat to humans, their potential ecological impact is significant.

- These giant viruses are genetically complex and some infect single-celled organisms such as amoebas.Their reintroduction into ecosystems may disrupt plankton populations, threatening the foundation of the food chain.

Scientific Monitoring and Policy Action Are Essential

The year 2025 has been declared the International Year of Glacier Preservation by the United Nations. With the observance of World Glaciers Day on March 21, global awareness campaigns and scientific monitoring efforts have gained renewed importance.

Experts emphasize the urgency of the following actions:

- Reducing carbon emissions and transitioning to clean energy
- Monitoring the biological structures within glaciers
- Aligning international climate policies through global cooperation
- Supporting interdisciplinary research to study the spread potential of giant viruses

The Climate Crisis is Upending the Water Cycle

Water is the foundation of life. However, the climate crisis threatens the movement of this indispensable resource on the planet. According to the **2024 Global Water Monitoring Report,** climate change has wreaked havoc on the world's water cycle on a historic scale over the past year. Severe droughts, devastating floods and deteriorated water resources have affected billions of people.

2024 in Data: The Anatomy of Disasters

The report was prepared by scientists from around the world, based on thousands of ground station and satellite data. The findings are striking:

- 2024 was the hottest year on record.
- Water-related disasters claimed at least 8,700 lives and displaced 40 million people.
- Economic damage exceeded $550 billion.

These losses were the direct result not only of heat waves, but also of changing precipitation patterns, reduced soil moisture and abnormal river flows.

Heavy Rainfall, Floods and Typhoons

Water evaporating more due to global warming is condensing in the atmosphere, causing sudden and intense downpours. This increases both the frequency and severity of floods:

- Flash floods in Nepal and Brazil caused great devastation.
- Central Europe, China and Bangladesh battled flooding throughout the year.
- Super Typhoon Yagi and Storm Boris were frightening examples of the impact of the climate crisis on ocean temperatures

Agriculture, Energy and Food Security at Risk

The climate crisis is not just about excess water; it is also about water scarcity. The effects of drought in 2024 are widespread:

- Crop production in South Africa has fallen by 50%.
- More than 30 million people are facing food shortages.
- Farmers have been forced to cull their livestock due to drying pastures.
- Falling water levels have hit hydroelectric production, causing mass power outages.

Time for Adaptation and Action

The report's lead author, Prof. Albert van Dijk, warns: "These are not isolated incidents, but part of an ongoing crisis in which rising temperatures are disrupting water systems."

Future scenarios pose greater threats. More severe water crises are expected in 2025. Priority action areas that stand out in this context:

1. Stronger flood defense systems
2. Drought-resistant agricultural technologies
3. Efficient and integrated water resources management
4. Expansion of early warning systems

The most visible and tangible impact of the climate crisis is water. The global water crisis should be seen not only as an environmental problem, but also as a matter of sustainability, development and the right to life.

Pesticides Are Becoming an Invisible Crisis in Turkey

Pesticides, the chemical enablers of modern agriculture, are no longer limited to the fields—they have now made their way into our meals, the air we breathe, and the water we drink. In Turkey, the lack of sufficient data on the effects of these chemicals on public health further deepens the ongoing silent crisis.

The fact that the 2023 Health Statistics Yearbook contains not a single line on pesticide-related poisonings reveals how invisible this threat has been rendered. Yet, the absence of data does not mean the absence of risk. On the contrary, the potential health problems that pesticides can cause are clearly defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): **neurological disorders, hormonal imbalances, weakened immune systems, and developmental delays in children.**

The impacts of pesticides are not limited to health. According to 2024 data, they are also causing serious problems for Turkey's reliability in international trade. Based on data from the European Commission's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), **Turkey ranked as the second country with the highest number of pesticide-related notifications among countries exporting food to Europe.** A total of 139 notifications were issued, and 57% of them were classified as "serious risk." **Among the most frequently rejected products were peppers, lemons, and mandarins.** Even more striking is the continued detection in 2024 of chlorpyrifos-methyl, a pesticide banned in Turkey in 2021, in products that were returned at the European border.

According to information published by Greenpeace Turkey, although pesticide residue analyses are conducted within the country, the results are not shared with the public. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry states that inspections continue under the "Residue Action Plan," but the findings are not published transparently. Yet, these substances contaminate not only fertile soils but also clean water sources and the air. Moreover, especially vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly are among the most affected by this pollution.

As emphasized in the report titled "Pesticides and Children," exposure to pesticides during children's developmental periods can lead to permanent damage to the immune system, behavioral disorders, and even the emergence of certain cancers in later years. However, the lack of any monitoring or reporting system regarding children's pesticide exposure in Turkey shows just how deep this danger runs.

This issue is not merely an agricultural policy matter. Pesticides represent a multi-layered crisis area that intersects ecological destruction with public health. Their effects are not only seen in the food we consume, but also echo across axes such as food security, foreign trade, child health, social inequality, and environmental justice. Therefore, the solution lies not just in more inspections, but also in greater transparency, independent scientific monitoring mechanisms, the promotion of pesticide-free production policies, and properly informing the public.

The Carbon Footprint of the Super Rich

The World's Richest 1% Consumed Their "Fair Share" of the 2025 Global Carbon Budget in Just 10 Days

The world's richest 1% used up their entire "fair share" of the global carbon budget for 2025 within just the first 10 days of the year. Their continued consumption—fueled by luxury lifestyles, private jets, superyachts, and high-carbon investments—further deepens the climate crisis that threatens the lives of millions in poorer countries.

The global carbon budget refers to the total amount of carbon humanity can emit while still limiting global warming to 1.5°C. A fair carbon share means dividing this budget equally among the global population, giving each individual a yearly emissions allowance. According to Oxfam's latest analysis, 77 million "super-rich" individuals, each earning an average of $310,000 annually, emitted 2.1 tons of CO_2 per person within just ten days. This is equal to the amount of carbon an individual from the poorest 50% emits over the course of three years. Moreover, the United Nations Environment Programme has stated that to stay within the 1.5°C target, each person's annual emissions should not exceed this level.

The Biggest Polluters Pay the Least

This imbalance is striking not only in terms of emissions levels but also in terms of who bears the consequences. The most severe impacts of climate change are felt in poor countries—by those who face declining food security, homelessness due to floods, and prolonged drought. Yet those who contribute the least to the crisis pay the heaviest price.

Oxfam estimates that the annual carbon emissions of just the richest 1% could result in 1.3 million climate-related deaths in the coming decades.

For example, Jeff Bezos's two private jets spent a total of 25 days in the air in a single year, producing as much carbon as an average Amazon employee would over 207 years. Similarly, the three superyachts owned by the Walton family (heirs to Walmart) emitted 18,000 tons of CO_2 in one year—equivalent to the total emissions of more than 1,700 Walmart employees.

A Historic Proposal from Brazil's G20 Presidency

In response to this inequality, Brazil—during its 2024 presidency of the G20—proposed a bold global solution: a 2% wealth tax on the super-rich to finance climate action. This tax could generate $250 billion annually, which would be allocated toward fighting climate change, poverty, and hunger.

Supported by France, South Africa, and Spain, the proposal was welcomed during the G20 Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in November 2024. Negotiations will continue until June 2025, with expectations for formal adoption ahead of COP30.

Additionally, a new international initiative called the "Global Solidarity Taxes Task Force" has been established to develop fair taxation models for high-carbon sectors such as private aviation, luxury transportation, and fossil fuels. This task force is expected to present its initial evaluations during IMF and World Bank meetings, with implementable proposals due before COP30.

No Climate Justice Without Tax Justice

Climate change is no longer just an environmental issue-it is a class issue. Those with the power to alter the course of global warming are instead using that power for extravagant personal consumption, while those suffering the worst impacts struggle to be heard.

Taxation is not just a means of generating revenue; it is a foundation of climate justice. Without a 97% reduction in emissions from the world's richest 1% compared to their 2015 levels, the 1.5°C goal will remain nothing more than a utopia.

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Thank you
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