TUI BLUE ANDIZ

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2023

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We have prepared the Sustainability Guidelines in order to effectively convey our sustainability approach to all our internal and external partners. In the guide, we included information on how we understand, respond to and manage sustainability issues across **TUI BLUE ANDIZ**. With a holistic perspective, we also added brief information about global trends that will shed light on us.

"Sustainable Development", which is a universal model that includes the goals aimed to be achieved by the member states of the United Nations by the end of 2030, and it covers all the goals we can fulfill as TUI BLUE ANDIZ from the 17 defined goals of this model.

GLOBAL OBJECTIVES

FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Fair trade; Fair trade is based on dialogue, transparency and respect, and a higher understanding of fairness in international trade. It contributes to sustainable development by offering better trading conditions and securing rights to marginalized producers and workers, particularly in underdeveloped regions of the world or former colonies. Fair Trade standards contain minimum social, economic and environmental requirements that manufacturers must meet in order to be certified.

Active travel; Traveling in physically active ways, such as walking or cycling.

Infrastructure; The structure or set of structures necessary to support the smooth functioning or economic development of an area, including roads, rail lines, ports, airport runways, water, electricity, other power sources, sewage disposal systems, and other utilities.

Waste water; Wastewater is any water whose quality is adversely affected by anthropogenic effects (human effects). Wastewater may result from a combination of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities, surface runoff or storm water, and runoff or seepage into sewers.

Discrimination; Treating people unequally for unlawful reasons.

Certification; Voluntary, third-party assessment of a tourism business's compliance with a standard through auditing.

Integrity; The ability to be complete and without any defect. Ecological integrity is defined as the potential for a complete set of native biotic and abiotic factors and natural processes operating in sustainable communities, habitats and landscapes.

Biodiversity; Variability among living organisms from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. Biodiversity includes diversity within species, between species, and within ecosystems.

Living being; Any living system (such as an animal, plant, fungus, or microorganism).

Sexual exploitation; Sexual exploitation is the sexual exploitation of men and women of all ages through sex or sexual acts in exchange for drugs, food, shelter, protection, other basics of life, and/or money.

CO2 Balancing; Carbon offsetting is a reduction in carbon dioxide or greenhouse gas emissions to offset or offset an emission that occurs elsewhere.

Environmental certification; The way a product, process, work or service is disclosed to the public in a documented or verified form in accordance with an environmental standard.

Environmental impact assessment; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used to determine the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project before making a decision. It aims to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, tailor projects to fit the local environment, and present forecasts and options to decision makers.

Environmentally sustainable; An element or practice is environmentally sustainable if it contributes to the quality of the environment in the long run. Renewable resource consumption is a process in which pollution or non-renewable resource depletion can be continued indefinitely without harming the environment.

Child; Girl or boy, young person; a person who is not distinguished and distinguished.

Child labor; Work that deprives children of their childhood, potential and dignity, and harms their physical and mental health. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful

to children and that interferes with their education by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, forcing them to leave school early or to perform excessively long and hard work while attending school.

Multiple collection; The process of separating recyclable materials by material type before collection.

Code of conduct; A set of rules governing acceptable and unacceptable or expected behavior in a given situation.

Values; Stable, long-lasting standards by which people organize their lives and make choices.

Balancing; After calculating greenhouse gas emissions and reducing where possible, there are a number of schemes in place to offset non-reduced emissions through the purchase of certified emission reductions. Offsets are credits for GHG emission reductions done elsewhere, such as a wind farm or clean-hearth project, and each credit represents one tonne of emissions avoided or captured.

Destination; A destination is a geographical area that houses all the services and infrastructure necessary for the accommodation of a particular tourist group or tourism segment. Destinations are competitive units of international tourism.

Destination Management Organization; Organization responsible for the implementation of strategic tourism policies, product development and the coordinated management of all elements that make up a destination (accommodation, tourist attractions, access, marketing, human resources, image). The form and structure of a DMO may vary depending on the context in which it operates.

Natural area; An area with a characteristic combination of wildlife and natural features. Each natural area has a unique identity resulting from the interaction of wildlife, landforms, geology, land use and human influence.

Natural heritage; Natural features consisting of physical or biological formations, or several such formations, of outstanding universal value from an aesthetic or scientific point of view.Well-demarcated areas constituting the habitats of geological and physiographic formations and endangered animal and plant species of outstanding universal value to science or conservation.Natural places or well-demarcated natural areas of outstanding universal value for science, conservation or natural beauty.

Natural species; Plants, animals or other living organisms found or known to be part of local natural ecosystems.

Natural assets; Assets of the natural environment, including biological and physical assets.

Direct economic contribution; The direct effects of the initial expenditure creating added value in the local economy.

Verification; Verify: to prove, show, learn, or indicate that (something) is true or true.

Indirect economic contribution; Multiplier or indirect effects resulting from spending by an industry or industry with suppliers.

Low-impact transportation; A transport system that uses less fossil fuels and may include a combination of public transport instead of private cars, reduction of total travel, fuel efficiency and alternative fuels (including muscle power).

Corrective Action Plan; Corrective action entails the establishment of appropriate controls to ensure that a problem is recognized, corrected and not repeated.

Organized; Under the control of law or an established authority.

3. DEFINITIONS (SUSTAINABILITY GLOSSARY)

Economic benefit; Any benefit that can be measured in terms of money earned, such as net income, incomes. It can also mean money saved when discussing a policy to reduce costs.

Ecosystem; All living things living in a given area and the way they affect each other and the environment.

Minimize; To reduce; keep it to a minimum.

Maximize; make the most of it; increase to the maximum value.

Inventory; A detailed list of available assets; stocktaking of natural resources at a given time.

Accessible; To provide opportunities to reach, participate or understand individuals of various capacities.

Access; Permission, freedom, or ability to enter, approach, or pass through, or to approach or communicate with a person or thing.

Work; Something produced by humans, usually for a practical purpose, especially an object from a particular period.

Works; Objects produced, used or modified by humans. Common examples include tools, utensils, works of art, archaeological artifacts, food remains and other products of human activity.

Effect; Contribution of an action or intervention to an outcome or change in social, economic or environmental situation. This contribution can be intentional or unintentional, positive or negative, long-term or short-term.

Benefit; Adding positive value.

Intellectual property; Intellectual property (IP) refers to mental creations such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, and symbols, names and images used in commerce. FM is protected by law. Special considerations apply to various regions and local communities with regard to the conservation, promotion and conservation of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and genetic resources.

Tradition; A pattern of thought, action, or behavior that is inherited, ghostly, or customary.

Indicator; A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable tool for measuring the success of results, reflecting changes due to a system of standards, or helping to evaluate an organization's performance.

Gray water; Collected rainwater and wastewater from domestic processes such as washing dishes and laundry and bathing.

GSTC-I Accredited; Being certified by the GSTC as a certification body authorized to certify organizations to a GSTC recognized standard.

Recognized by the GSTC; It applies to the sustainable tourism standard considered equivalent to the GSTC Criteria for sustainable tourism. Türkiye Sustainable Tourism Program is recognized by GSTC and is equivalent to GSTC Criteria.

Noise pollution; Any nuisance or unwanted noise that interferes with human or wildlife.

Habitat; A terrestrial, freshwater, or marine geographic unit or airway that supports communities of living organisms and their interactions with the nonliving environment.

Air pollution; The presence of chemicals or compounds in the air that are not normally present and degrade the quality of the air. The transport sector is responsible for most of the urban air pollution.

Animal welfare; Animal welfare refers to how an animal copes with the conditions in which it lives. Published in 1965 and universally recognized, the "Five Freedoms" define the right to welfare of animals under human control. According to this concept, an animal's basic welfare needs can be met by providing: freedom from hunger, malnutrition and thirst; being free from fear and distress;

be free from physical and thermal discomfort; being free from pain, injury, and disease; freedom to express normal behavior patterns.

Light pollution; Excessive, misdirected or invasive use of artificial outdoor lighting.

IUEP (International Union for Environmental Protection) Red List; A summary of information on the taxonomy, conservation status and distribution of plant, fungal and animal species assessed globally using the International Union for Environmental Protection (IUEP) Red List Categories and Criteria. This system is designed to determine the relative risk of extinction, and the main purpose of the IUEP Red List is to catalog and highlight plants and animals at higher risk of global extinction.

Climate Change; Climate change refers to a statistically significant change in the mean state or variability of the climate that persists over a long period (typically decades or longer). Climate change can result from natural internal processes or external forcings, or from sustained anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or land use.

Climate change adaptation; To anticipate the adverse effects of climate change and take appropriate action or take advantage of opportunities that may arise to prevent or minimize the harm they may cause.

Climate change mitigation; Actions to limit the magnitude and pace of long-term climate change. Climate change mitigation generally includes reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate neutral; The concept of reducing or balancing greenhouse gases produced by any legal entity (individual, business, country, etc.) in a way that creates a "neutral" effect on global warming for the relevant legal entity.

Human rights; Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms that should be guaranteed to every human being. They are universal, apply equally to all and are based on the principle of dignity for every human being. It is detailed in thirty articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

Human trafficking; Bringing, harboring or transporting people to a state of exploitation through violence, deception, coercion or forced labor.

Non-invasive; Does not tend to spread to a level that is detrimental to the environment, human economy or human health. Some native species can be invasive.

Invasive species; Species that enter a non-native or unfamiliar environment and whose entry causes environmental or economic damage or harm to human health.

Employee rights; Workers' rights or employee rights are a group of legal rights and claimed human rights related to labor relations established between workers and their employers, usually within the scope of labor and employment law. Since 1919, the International Labor Organization has maintained and developed a system of international labor standards aimed at promoting opportunities for women and men to have decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equality, security and dignity.

Improve; The process of returning something to its original state.

Quality; The degree of value or excellence of a product or service; sometimes it can refer to a high value or level of excellence.

Capacity;
Potential or suitability for possession, storage or possession (GSTC-D C6/D2)Ability or possibility to take action (GSTC-D A5)

Carbon footprint; The total amount of greenhouse gases produced as a result of activities that directly or indirectly support human life (heating, travel, production, etc.), usually expressed as equivalent tons of carbon dioxide (CO_2).

Carbon dioxide; A greenhouse gas produced as a result of respiration and the degradation of organic matter. The burning of fossil fuels is the root cause of the increased concentrations of this gas in the atmosphere.

Carbon Neutral; Achieve net zero carbon emissions by balancing a measured amount of carbon emitted with an equivalent amount sequestered or offset, or by purchasing enough carbon credits to cover the gap.

Solid Waste Management Plan; A strategy to reduce the amount of solid waste delivered to landfill by reducing waste sources and reusing or recycling as much of the remainder as possible. As a management plan, it should have concrete goals and objectives as well as performance indicators.

Pollution; Substances (gas, liquid, solid) whose nature, location or quantity, directly or indirectly alters the properties or processes of any part of the environment and harms (or may harm) the conditions, health, safety or well-being of animals, people, plants or property. or the presence of energy (heat, noise, radiation).

Neighboring communities; A community located immediately adjacent to or relatively close to a tourism business or areas in which the tourism business operates.

Protection; Planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation, destruction or neglect.

Protection management; Conservation management is the planned intervention to keep a species or habitat in good condition.

Protected areas; A clearly defined geographical area recognized, allocated and managed by legal or other effective means to ensure the long-term conservation of nature, along with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

Criterion; A standard, rule, or test by which a judgment or decision can be made.

Crisis management; Implementation of strategies designed to help an organization cope with a sudden, significant adverse event.

Cultural; A particular group of people and their habits, beliefs, customs, etc. of or pertaining to them.

Cultural artifact; Any object produced, used or modified by humans that expresses certain characteristics of a people or peoples, including lifestyle, spiritual beliefs, or a collective understanding of history.

Cultural heritage; Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and spiritual attributes inherited from past generations of a group or society, currently preserved and made available for the benefit of future generations.

Cultural landscape; Landscapes thus created or shaped, regardless of scale, affected by human intervention.

Cultural assets; Inherited assets that people define and value as a reflection and expression of their evolving knowledge, beliefs and traditions. Cultural assets can be tangible or intangible.

Culturally or historically sensitive areas; Areas that require courtesy, care or attention because of their cultural or historical significance.

Cumulative effect; The effect of a series of repeated or different events or actions that may be greater than the sum of their individual effects.

Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria; The Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) Criteria serve as global standards for sustainability in travel and tourism. The GSTC Criteria are used as the basis for education and awareness, policy making, and documentation. The criteria are the minimum, not the maximum, that businesses, governments and destinations must achieve to approach social, environmental, cultural and economic sustainability.

LGBT; Abbreviation for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or queer. An umbrella term used when labeling issues related to sexual orientation and gender identity.

Spiritually important places; A place, object structure, region, natural feature or area that is considered by national Governments or communities to be of special importance in accordance with the traditions of a community because of its religious, spiritual or cultural significance.

Profession rules; A specific job, line of business, profession, organization, etc. guidelines and/or regulations that must be followed by its members. These rules do not normally have the force of law.

Modern slavery; It includes slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labor, and human trafficking. Their common element is the use or intended use of one victim for the (usually financial) gain of another without respect for their human rights.

Customer satisfaction; A measure of how products or services provided by a company meet or exceed customer expectations.

Repair; Restoration is the ecological process of returning a place to its natural landscape and habitat that is safe for humans, wildlife and plant communities after ecological degradation or destruction.

Special needs; The individual needs of a person with a mental, emotional or physical disability.

Free, prior and informed consent; It is a specific right to Indigenous rights and is defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which allows indigenous peoples to consent or not to consent to a project that may affect them or their land. UNDRIP assigns special meanings to the concepts of "free", "previously", "informed" and "consent".

Partner ; A person or group with an interest in any decision or activity of an organization.

Pesticide; Any substance or mixture of substances used to prevent, destroy or control undesirable pests (insects, small animals, wild plants and other undesirable organisms, including carriers of human or animal disease). Although pesticides are used due to their toxic properties against target species, they can also harm non-target species. The mechanisms of action that make them effective pesticides also make pesticides dangerous to humans and/or the environment in often inconspicuous ways. It is important to understand the associated risks, limit the use of these substances to necessary situations, and limit potential harm to human health and the environment.

The viability of the population; The ability of a population or subpopulation of a species to persist in an area.

Risk reduction; Addressing a set of risks to reduce the probability of their occurrence, the outcome of their occurrence, or both.

Risk management; Identifying, analyzing, assessing, controlling and preventing, minimizing or eliminating unacceptable risks.

Purchasing policy; Documented systems and procedures for purchasing goods and services, including rules and guidelines, sourcing policies, and preferred or approved suppliers.

Respect; Respect and respect for the actions, beliefs, or existence of another person or thing.

Greenhouse Gas; Atmospheric gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect and sustain life on Earth. Increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are changing the habitats that humans have evolved to live in; this is a process called global warming or climate change. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, water vapour, nitrous oxide, ozone, methane and CFCs.

Free-range wildlife; Non-domesticated animal species living in the wild.

GHG emissions; A measurement associated with a particular group of gases associated with human activities that change the earth's energy balance and thus its climate. Greenhouse gases (SG) include water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen oxides. Applying the global warming potential (GWP) of each greenhouse gas allows all such emissions to be converted into a common unit of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e), which compares and correlates all greenhouse gas emissions and can be reported as a single combined amount.

Intangible cultural heritage (ICH); Traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices related to nature and the universe, or knowledge and skills related to traditional handicraft production.

Responsible consumption; Tailored effort to purchase and use goods and services that have a low environmental footprint and produce as positive an economic impact as possible.

Social Impact Assessment; The process of analyzing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended societal consequences of planned interventions (projected policies, programmes, plans) and any process of social change initiated by those interventions, both positive and negative. Its primary purpose is to create a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment.

Exploitation; Do not treat people unfairly in order to benefit from labor and labor.

Water quality; Physical, chemical, biological and aesthetic (appearance and smell) properties of water.

Water risk; The probability of an asset experiencing a harmful water-related event and the severity of such an event. The Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas maps the aggregate scores of 12 key water indicators owned by 15,000 watersheds worldwide. Alternatively, the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Water Risk Filter is available at http://waterriskfilter.panda.org/. Overall water risk identifies areas with greater exposure to water-related risks and is an aggregated measure of all indicators selected from the Physical Quantity, Quality and Regulatory and Reputational Risk categories.

Water management; Water management is about taking action to help sustainably manage water as a common public resource. It can be defined as the socially just, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial use of water, achieved through a stakeholder-participatory process that includes basin-based actions.

Sustainable Destination Strategy; A sustainable destination strategy is an action plan designed to be used as a basis for determining destination management actions, based on stakeholder consultation and participation that sets the agreed vision, goals and trajectory for sustainable tourism in a destination.

Sustainable use; Use that preserves its potential to meet the wants and needs of present and future generations, in a manner and at a rate that does not result in long-term degradation of the environment.

Sustainable materials; Sustainable materials provide environmental, social and economic benefits while protecting public health and the environment throughout their entire lifecycle, from the extraction of raw materials to their final disposal.

Sustainable tourism; Sustainable tourism takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts by addressing the needs of visitors, industry, the environment and host communities. Sustainable tourism should make the best use of environmental resources, a key element in tourism development, by maintaining fundamental ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity; respect the sociocultural authenticity of host communities, preserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance; provide stable employment, income generation opportunities for host communities, and favorable, long-term economic transactions that deliver equitably distributed socioeconomic benefits to all partners, including social services, and contribute to poverty reduction.

Sustainable practices; Sustainable practices are used to eliminate the negative environmental impacts that can occur in the design, construction, repair or demolition of a building or structure. Examples of these applications are incorporating energy efficiency, minimizing the carbon footprint throughout a building's life cycle, making use of natural light and low-impact materials, and connecting users with the natural environment.

Sustainable investment; An investment approach that considers financial returns as well as social and environmental benefits.

Sustainability; The use of resources in an environmentally sound, socially fair and economically viable manner, meeting the needs of current users, while not compromising the possibility of their use by future generations.

Sustainability Management System; A management system (set of interrelated elements) for establishing a sustainability policy, sustainability goals, and processes for achieving these goals.

Continuous improvement; Ongoing effort to make incremental improvements to products, services or processes over time. Processes are constantly audited and modified according to their efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability.

Abuse; Undesirable behavior perceived by the person as offensive.

Promotion; An action taken to promote a place or thing to people in order to increase their sales or popularity.

Promotional materials; Any sales, promotional, marketing or advertising material (including websites) produced or distributed by or on behalf of the tourism business in connection with its products or activities, or that otherwise refers to or is associated with the tourism business.

Historical significance; Significance is defined as the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture of a community, state or nation. Significance is its relationship with historical events, its relationship with an important person; It may be based on the distinctive physical properties of design, construction or form and its potential to provide important information.

Supply chain; Many components, including accommodation, transportation and excursions, as well as bars and restaurants, crafts, food production, waste disposal and infrastructure that supports tourism in destinations.

Threatened species; An umbrella term for species classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species.

Danger; Potential source of harm or adverse effect on a person or persons.

Endanger; Expose to danger or risk.

Disposable item; Product or packaging intended for disposal after only one use.

Basic services; Basic education, health care, clean water supply, sanitation, solid waste and energy supply.

Basic resources; Assets (both material and social resources) and activities necessary for a livelihood.

Preferred supplier list; A complete list of businesses and organizations that supply goods and supplies to the tourism business.

Community rights; Common rights held by members of a community.

Community consent; Community consent, often referred to as free, prior and informed consent, indicates approval of any external invasion or development into community lands or practices. Consent does not require the unanimity of all members of the community.

Other or intangible cultural heritage refers to practices, displays, expressions, knowledge and skills that are passed down from generation to generation. This heritage provides communities with a sense of identity and is constantly recreated in their response to their environment.

Relocation; The process of moving people to a different place to live, as they are no longer allowed to stay in the area where they used to live.

Renewable energy; Renewable energy is derived from natural processes that are constantly renewed. Its various forms are derived directly or indirectly from the sun or the heat generated deep within the earth. Its definition includes energy from solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydropower and ocean resources, and biofuels and hydrogen from renewable sources.

Local; The destination or the immediate surrounding area of business operations. The size of the area may vary depending on physical geography and population density and distribution.

Local distinctiveness; The essence of what makes a place special: the sum of landscape, wildlife, archeology, history, traditions, buildings and crafts; everything that makes a place truly unique.

Locally available; Being commensurate with the sociocultural and ecological norms of a particular region, particularly with regard to not harming local aesthetics, traditions or biodiversity.

Local residents; Persons who live in the immediate vicinity of a destination or tourism establishment and who may be socially, economically or environmentally affected by their presence or operation.

Local supplier; Person or business located in a particular area in relation to a tourism business that provides goods or services to the tourism business (see definition of "local")

Local community; A group of people who live in the immediate vicinity of a destination or tourism establishment and who may be socially, economically or environmentally affected by its existence or operation.

Indigenous rights; Indigenous peoples' individual and collective rights to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions and to continue their development in line with their own needs and desires. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples prohibits discrimination against indigenous peoples and encourages the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in all matters affecting them.

Indigenous people/ local people; Generally, cultural groups that have a historical continuity or relationship with a particular region or parts of the region, retain at least partially their distinctive linguistic, cultural and social/organizational characteristics, and in doing so remain somewhat different from the surrounding populations and the dominant culture of the nation-state, and these groups are considered to include their descendants. It also includes people who identify as indigenous and are recognized as indigenous by other groups.

Indigenous communities; Tribal peoples living in independent countries and separated from other parts of the national community by their social, cultural and economic conditions, and whose status is regulated wholly or partly by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations. It refers specifically to indigenous communities living in the Americas or Australia continents.

Interpretation; An educational process aimed at stimulating and facilitating people's understanding of place, by developing empathy for conservation, heritage, culture, and landscape issues, revealing to visitors the importance and meaning of natural and cultural phenomena, often with the intention of providing a satisfying learning experience and promoting a more sustainable form of behavior.

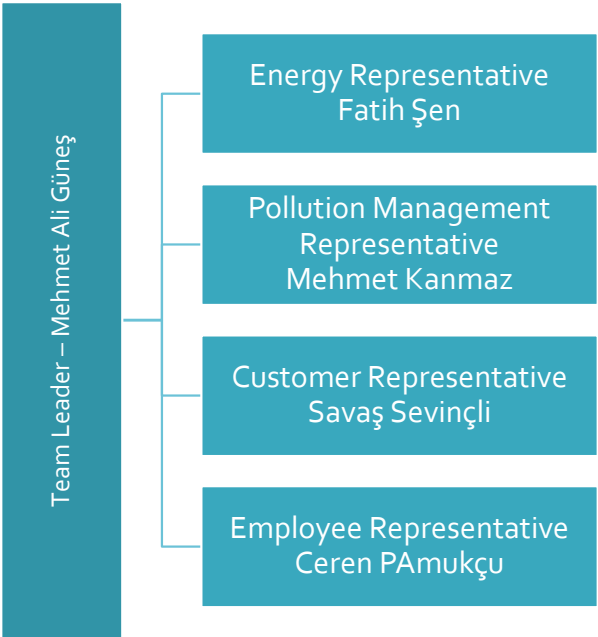**Management;** Organizing and coordinating activities to achieve defined objectives.

High Biodiversity Value; Concentration of biodiversity, including endemic species and rare, threatened or endangered species of global, regional or national importance.

Harmful substances; Chemicals that may pose a danger to the environment and human health.

Harmless; Non-harmful.

Visitor management; Managing visitor movements and influencing their behavior in order to preserve the values and characteristics of a destination or place and contribute to a high-quality visitor experience.

Senior Management is responsible for the implementation of the Barut Andız Sustainability Report. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for the creation of the sustainability report.

Team Leader – Mehmet Ali Güneş

- Energy Representative Fatih Şen
- Pollution Management Representative Mehmet Kanmaz
- Customer Representative Savaş Sevinçli
- Employee Representative Ceren PAmukçu

As Tui Blue Barut Andiz Hotel, we are sensitive to natural areas that protect the environment and protect the well-being of local people.

Informative works are available in our rooms that we try to save energy by changing towels and sheets whenever our guests want. We reduce water consumption by using shower heads, bathrooms and aerators in the rooms and areas of the hotel.

When purchasing, we do not prefer sustainable products. While buying and buying from local producers, we prefer local products in season.

We follow the progress on a daily, weekly and monthly basis depending on the consumption and the unit at regular intervals, set short and long-term targets and initiate corrective actions when the targets are not reached. We support projects that will employ local people and develop local people.

By sponsoring ancient Side excavations in the Side region, we are aware of the importance of culture and history in competition.

Within the scope of zero waste application in our hotel; For plastic, glass, cardboard and organic foods and other household waste, classifications are made according to the color code study.

OUR GOAL AND APPLICATION AS TUI BLUE ANDIZ

We continue to research and implement the amount and reuse of wastes, to choose alternative products that consume less energy, to determine the areas where water is consumed the most and to determine how to reduce consumption.

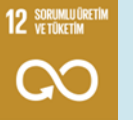|	
ECONOMIC	In economic sustainability, it is important to analyze the internal and external effects of businesses. This means that sustainability management should consider the following. Financial performance of businesses, How businesses manage intangible assets, The impact of businesses on the economy, The social and environmental impacts of businesses and how they manage them. An ideal and sustainable economy is one that produces the greatest amount of general welfare with the least amount of resource use and environmental damage.
SOCIAL	It is a positive condition within communities and a process that can achieve that condition. This definition includes the following principles, Equality of access to key services Intergenerational equality A system of relationships that values different culturessense of community A system for communicating social sustainability awareness. The stability of social sustainability is about how social/cultural preferences and characteristics and the environment are maintained over time.
ENVIRONMENTAL	Environmental sustainability management is a critical activity in executing the operations strategy to improve business performance. In recent years, many businesses have been creating and implementing environmentally sound mission statements. Similarly, financial reporting now includes annual environmental reports. The implementation of environmentally friendly policies increases operational efficiency and thus serves as a superior source of competitive advantage.
GOVERNANCE	Successful and sustainable businesses should attach importance to stakeholder participation when making decisions, adopt transparency and accountability, act fairly and consistently towards their stakeholders, and have the infrastructure to ensure corporate trust.

- **WHERE ARE WE? (ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION)**

  - This step; It includes conducting a situation assessment and prioritization analysis that includes sustainability-related practices, stakeholder expectations, local and global trends in each unit of the institution.

  - TUI BLUE ANDIZ monitors all national and international risks and creates opportunities in line with trends through the "Sustainability Risk Analysis Table"

- **WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE? (VISION)**

- In this step, it is decided where and in which position the company wants to be on sustainability issues that are a priority for the company in the medium and long term, and it is presented to the information of the stakeholders. At this point, TUI BLUE ANDIZ determined the "Sustainability Focal Points" and announced these points to all its stakeholders via the table below. It continues its sustainability studies through the determined focal points.

MAIN THEME	PRIORITY TOPIC	TARGET TITLE	SKA
SOCIAL VALUES	SKILL MANAGEMENT	We offer a business environment suitable for changing trends, and focus on the continuous development and learning of our employees by developing innovative training and applications. We adopt continuous improvement of our performance management system as one of the basic requirements. Within the scope of talent management, we aim to attract and retain the best talents at TUI BLUE ANDIZ, to develop their current potential, and to create value by applying the most effective digital and employee-oriented Human Resources systems and processes.	5 TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTLİĞİ 8 İNSANA YAKIŞIR İŞ VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME
	Equal Opportunity and Diversity	Ensuring gender equality, ensuring diversity in the workplace and providing equal rights and opportunities to all employees are among the most important factors in ensuring a successful work environment. At TUI BLUE ANDIZ, we offer equal opportunities to our employees from the beginning of their recruitment, and actively benefit from the potential power of diversity and differences.	8 İNSANA YAKIŞIR İŞ VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME 5 TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTLİĞİ
	Occupational health and Safety	By putting the health and safety of all our employees at the center, we carry out all our activities with the goal of zero work accidents and occupational diseases, and we make improvements every year to offer a safe working environment without accidents. We focus on managing OHS risks in the best and most effective way.	4 NİTELİKLİ EĞİTİM 8 İNSANA YAKIŞIR İŞ VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME
	Social Investments	We touch the lives of people who want to exist in the tourism sector wherever possible in different areas of the tourism sector. In order to enable sustainable development, we support the active participation of individuals in cultural life, trigger the development of individual and social cultural freedoms in the society by protecting the material and spiritual cultural heritage, prepare the young generations for the future in the rapidly changing world and provide qualified education to close the talent gap.	10 EŞİTSİZLİKLERİN AZALTILMASI 4 NİTELİKLİ EĞİTİM 17 AMAÇLAR İÇİN ORTAKLIKLAR

MAIN THEME	PRIORITY TOPIC	TARGET TITLE	SKA
ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES	Climate Change and Energy	All risks arising from the climate crisis are closely related to the tourism sector and TUI BLUE ANDIZ. We adopt to invest in energy systems that spread the understanding of energy and emission management and responsible consumption of resources, increase sustainable energy consumption to the highest possible level, handle energy consumption in a controlled manner, increase energy efficiency and, as a result, reduce our carbon emissions.	12 SORUMLU ÜRETİM VE TÜKETİM 13 İKLİM EYLEMİ 7 ERİŞİLEBİLİR VE TEMİZ ENERJİ
	Water Management	In all our activities, it is among our environmental priorities to use water more efficiently, to ensure its recycling and reuse as much as possible, and to dispose of waste water in a way that does not harm the environment.	12 SORUMLU ÜRETİM VE TÜKETİM 6 TEMİZ SU VE SANİTASYON
	Natural Resource And Waste Management	We are working to reduce waste generation in all processes, from the design of products and services to production and presentation to the customer, and to prevent environmental pollution by eliminating them at the source.	13 İKLİM EYLEMİ 12 SORUMLU ÜRETİM VE TÜKETİM
	Biodiversity	The tourism industry in which we operate has significant impacts on biodiversity. By identifying the impact areas in these sectors, we focus on reducing these impacts and protecting biodiversity.	6 TEMİZ SU VE SANİTASYON 14 SUDAKİ YAŞAM 15 KARASAL YAŞAM

Objectives to assess risks and opportunities on material issues; Key Performance Criteria – Determining KPI and action plans to reach the target, Determining sustainability performance indicators.The stages of capacity building within the organization and ensuring that the employees take ownership of the subject (integration into the corporate culture) take place in this step. Under this title, TUI BLUE ANDIZ has determined its targets and follows these targets with the form of "Sustainability Performance Indicators".

PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING

To create documents for tracking SPI's; identifying teams, goals and processes and implementing action plans; It is the step of sharing the progress made with stakeholders inside and outside the institution and collecting feedback. TUI BLUE ANDIZ publishes its annual "Sustainability Report" and announces all the topics it monitors throughout the year and the statistics on these topics to all stakeholders through different communication channels (WEB page, QR Code application, trainings, mail, etc.).

While the European Union (EU), with the European Green Consensus announced on 11 December 2019, set its target to be the first climate-neutral continent in 2050; At the same time, it has announced that it will adopt a new growth strategy that requires the transformation of its industry and that it will reshape all its policies on the axis of climate change. Relevant actions within the scope of the European Green Deal lay the foundations for a transformation that will reshape the EU economy, including energy, transport, industry, finance, construction, agriculture, and gain momentum with each passing year.

After the EU announced its comprehensive and ambitious green transformation targets to be the first carbon-neutral continent by 2050, policies in other countries in the field of combating climate change have also gained momentum. On the other hand, in addition to the comprehensive changes envisaged in the EU policies with the European Green Consensus, in the face of the transformation in the international economy and trade, ensuring the transformation that will support the transition to a sustainable, resource-efficient and green economy in line with the development goals of our country, Turkey's exports after 1980. It is of great importance in terms of preserving the integration it provides with the global economy with its growth strategy.

In the light of all these developments, the green transformation of the Turkish economy and industry; In addition to establishing an inclusive and sustainable growth, it is considered essential to maintain and strengthen our country's competitiveness in exports to third countries, especially the EU. Steps to be taken in this area are also important in terms of improving our country's integration into global value chains and increasing the share it will receive from international investments.

In order to contribute to Turkey's transition to a sustainable and resource-efficient economy, and to ensure that Turkey adapts to the comprehensive changes envisaged by the European Green Deal, in a way that will preserve and further the integration provided under the Turkey-EU Customs Union, T.R. In the action plan prepared by the Ministry of Commerce;

Border Carbon Regulations,

A Green and Circular Economy,

Green Financing,

Clean, Economical And Safe Energy Supply,

Sustainable Agriculture,

Sustainable Smart Transportation,

Contest with Climate Change,

Diplomacy And

European Green Consensus Information and Awareness Activities

Actions to be implemented in order to achieve the targets set under the headings of In this framework, the Action Plan includes a total of 32 targets and 81 actions under 9 main headings.As Barut Andiz, it has started to work on "Sustainable Tourism" within the framework of the "Green Agreement" and has been awarded the "Sustainable Tourism Certificate" within the vision of the company.

**The most important risks according to the severity of the impact(2022)**

Failure to take action for climate	The erosion of social cohesion	Debt crises	Extreme weather conditions	Employment and livelihood crises	Loss of biodiversity	Infectious diseases	Damage caused by humans to the environment	Geo-economic challenges	Natural resource crises

Short-term global risks (0-2 years)

Failure to take action for climate	The erosion of social cohesion	Debt crises	Extreme weather conditions	Employment and livelihood crises	Cyber Security	Infectious diseases	Digital Unequality	Asset bubble burst	Mental health deterioration

Mid – term global risks (2-5 years)

Failure to take action for climate	The erosion of social cohesion	Debt crises	Extreme weather conditions	Employment and livelihood crises	Loss of biodiversity	Cyber Security	Damage caused by humans to the environment	Geo-economic challenges	Asset bubble burst

Long – term global risks (5-10 years)

| Failure to take action for climate	The erosion of social cohesion	Natural resource crises	Extreme weather conditions	Negative Effects of Technological Progress	Loss of biodiversity	Geo-economic challenges	Damage caused by humans to the environment	Geo-economic Conflicts	Forced Migration

TUI BLUE

Barut Andiz

- In our hotel, when the balcony door of the room is opened, the heating/cooling system is automatically turned off.

- A system is used that cuts off the electrical energy after our guests leave the room.

- Compact Fluorescent bulbs and LED lighting are preferred in 95% of our lighting systems.

- Electricity consumption is reduced thanks to the heating system pumps, hydrophores and frequency inverters in the main air handling units.

- Electronic communication channels are preferred in our hotel.

**2022 ELECTRICITY Consumption Pp/ Month**
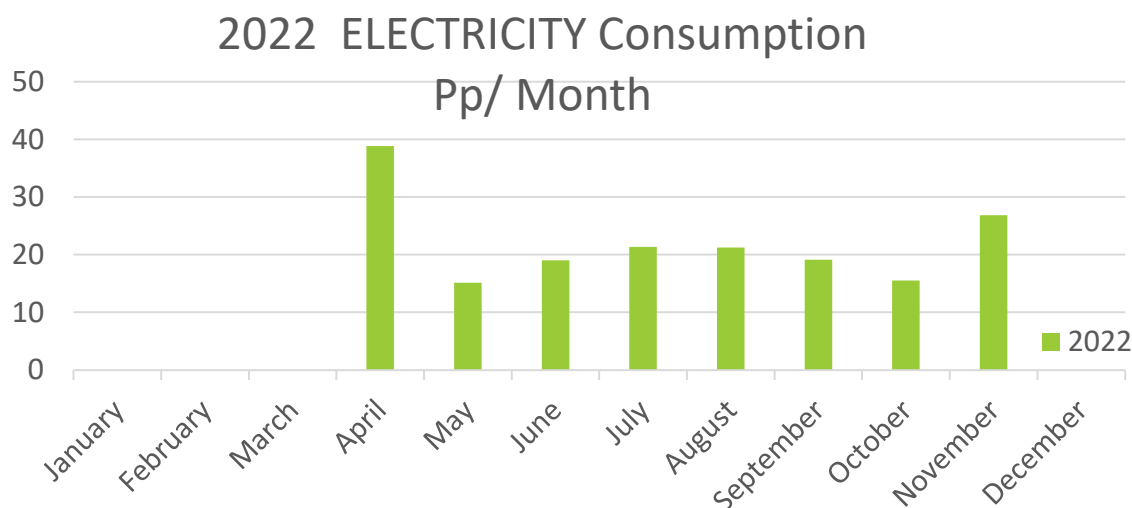
Mini bars in guest rooms are positioned to be protected from direct sunlight to prevent overheating. Special fixtures with low flow (5 lt/min) are preferred in room bathroom sinks. All fixtures are ventilated.

Garden irrigation of our hotel is done with timed irrigation systems. Drip irrigation is used wherever possible in the garden.

Toilet cisterns set to consume 6 lt. to save water.

2022 Water Consumption Pp/ Month

TUI BLUE

Barut Andiz
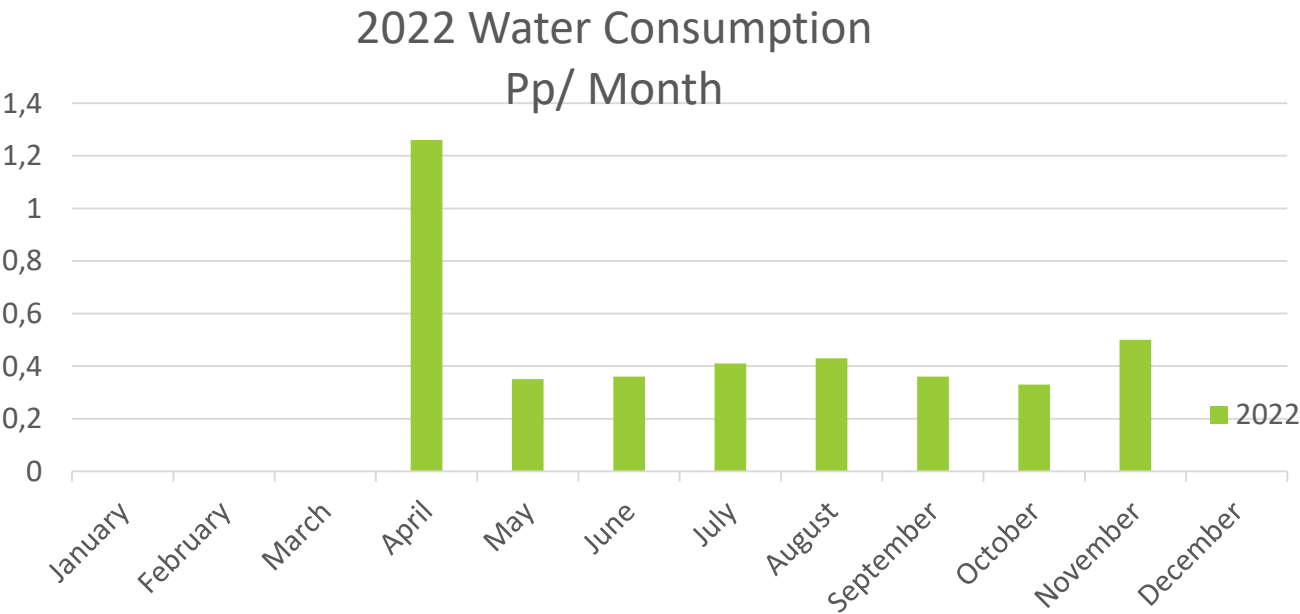
We separate waste as; paper, plastic, glass etc.
We prepare a waste management plan and follow the results.

2022 CARDBOARD, PLASTIC, GLASS, DOMESTIC WASTE

Legend: CARDBOARD · GLASS · METAL · PLASTIC · ORGANIC
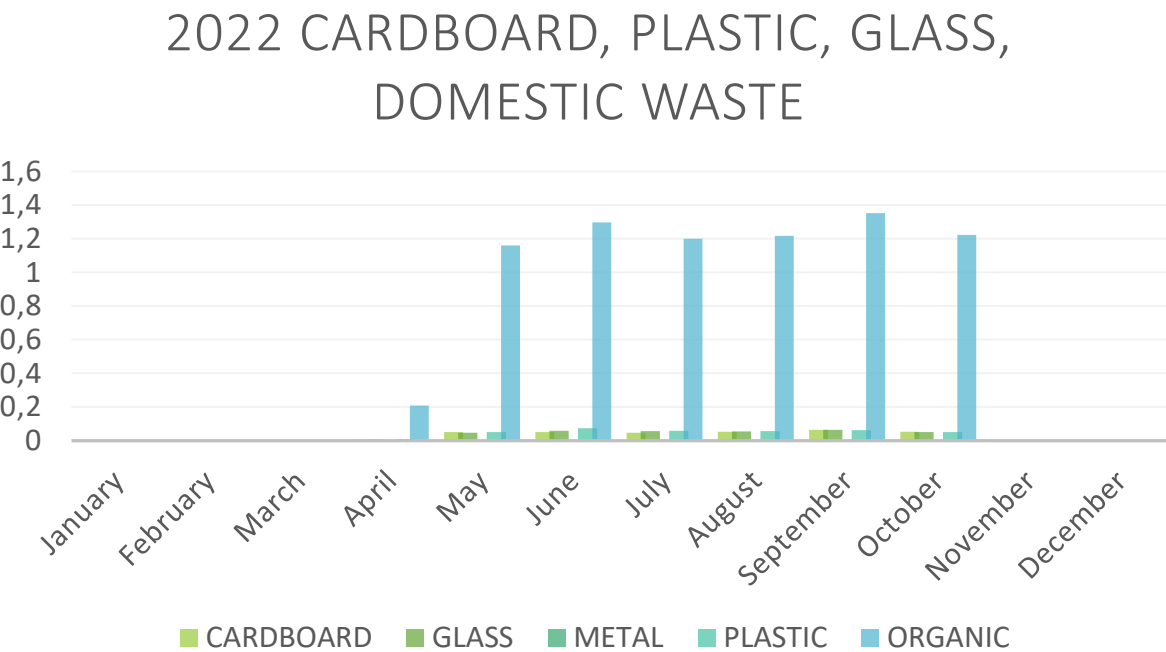
Paper straws were introduced for use.
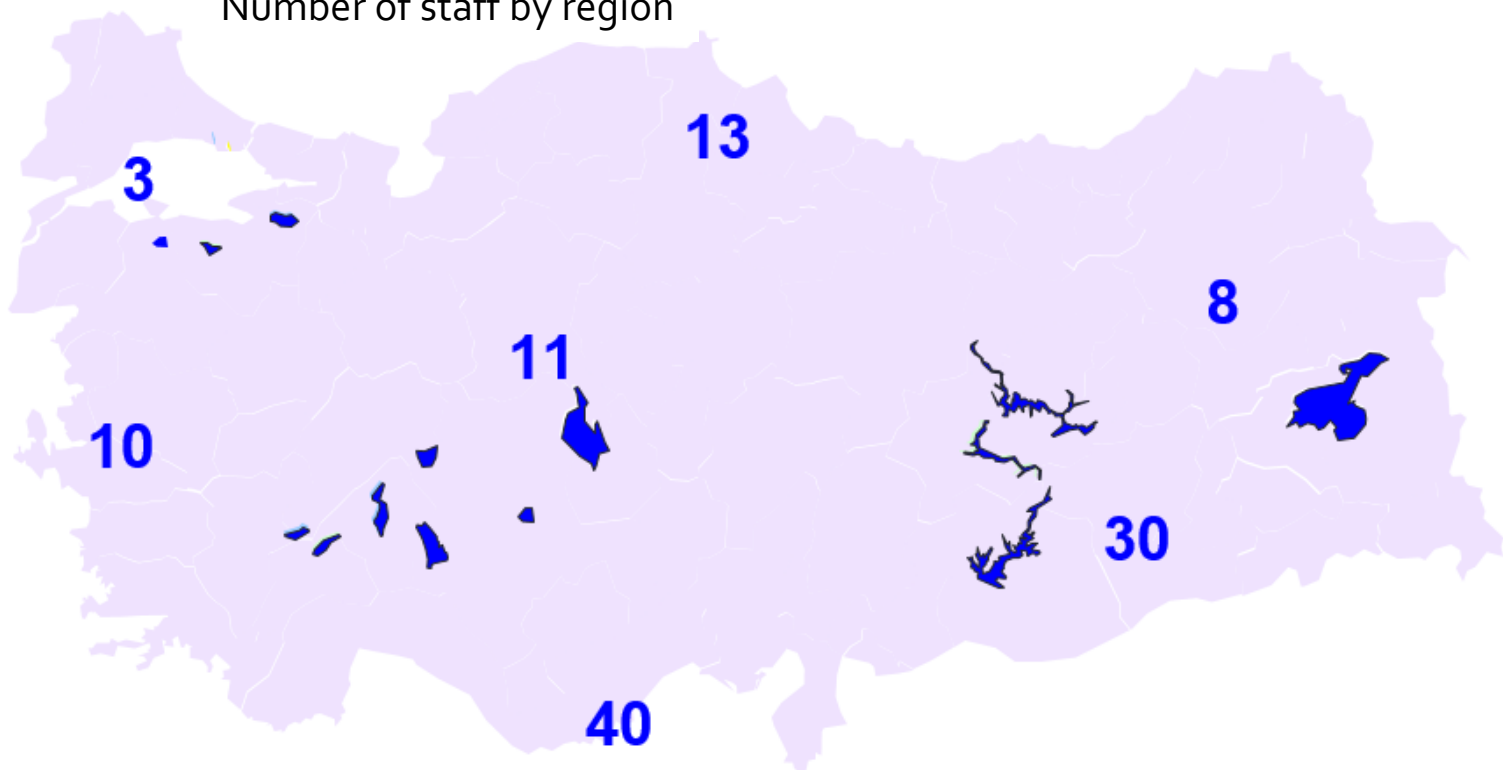3,000 paper straws were used.

In order to prevent environmental pollution and protect nature, we organized an environmental cleaning event with our staff on September 30.

Environmental trainings are provided to our employees in line with annual training programs.

Number of staff by region

13

3

8

11

10

30

40

Staff   Area   Map

Our primary goal is to ensure that the local people benefit from the activities carried out in the region where our hotel is located, To prefer the services offered by the local people, To employ the local people, To support the projects that will develop the local people.

We support the conservation of biodiversity that provides the greatest possible social and economic benefit for local communities, cares for cultural heritage, enhances its integrity and richness, minimizes the impact on environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources.


SİDE ANCIENT CITY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
WORKS SPONSORED BY BARUT HOTELS
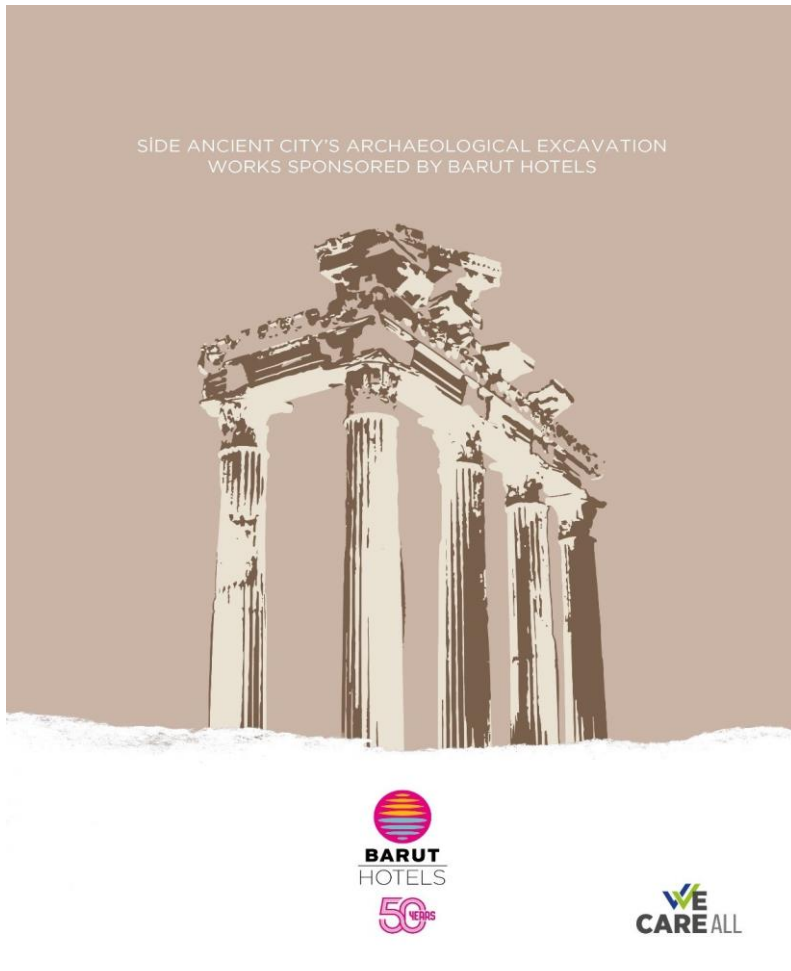
Barut Hotels continues to sponsor the Antalya-Side Excavations.

"It refers to the energy source that can be exactly present the next day in the evolution of nature itself.

- As a result of the works carried out on an area of 37.000 m2 in Barla village of Eğridir, Isparta, we started to generate approximately 2.2 Mega Watts of electricity as of the autumn of 2022.

We apply the principle of equal opportunity in many areas in our facility. One of the issues that we managed to stand out as a facility is the high rate of our female employees compared to the sector players.

FEMALE EMPLOYEE RATIO
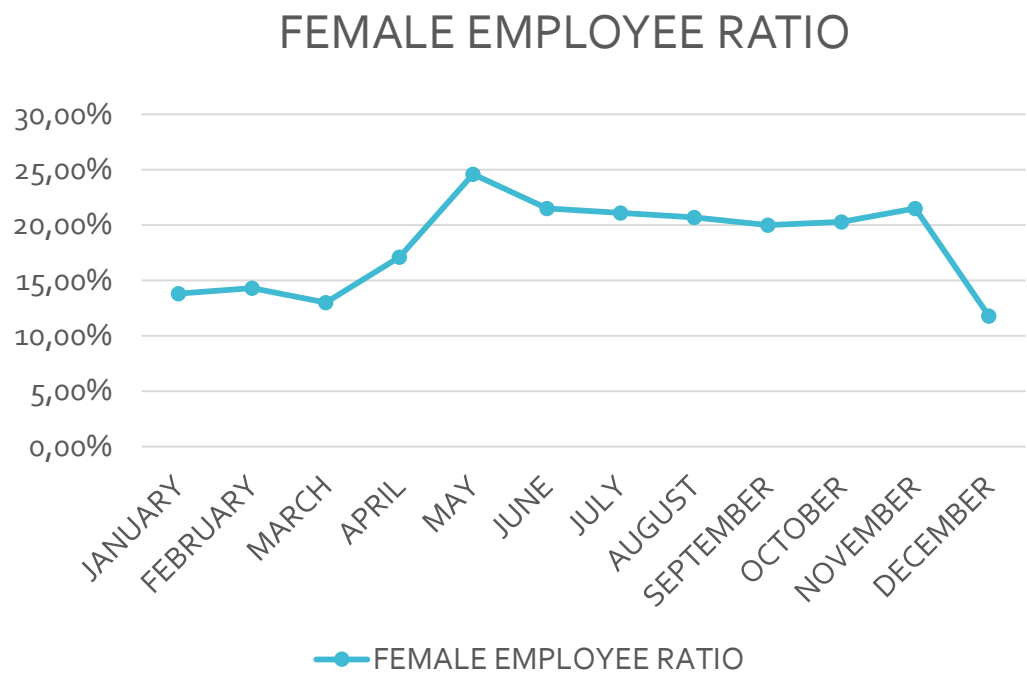
We love animals. We welcome our pawed friends in need of care in our hotel, in the special area we have reserved for them, and embrace their families, which we believe will be happy for life. Röfle our dog, which we took care of in our hotel, was sent to Germany in December 2021; We said goodbye to Yuki at her new home in England in April 2022. As TUI BLUE Barut Andız family, we will continue to work for our pawed friends.

We have the **Travelife Gold** Award, which is received by hotels that have achieved high standards in Environmental Management System.