

Environmental Statement 2026

Pre-opening edition
Environmental policy and management framework

ABOUT THIS STATEMENT

A framework for credible reporting

This edition sets out the environmental approach of Antalya EXPO and the evidence needed to report its performance credibly. It brings together the site's horticultural heritage, the facilities in the site inventory, and a practical management and measurement programme. Quantified performance is included only where supporting records are available; indicator fields marked "—" are reported from the first full year of operation. No figure in this edition is estimated.

Source evidence

Historical facts or features documented in identified sources.

Our approach

The environmental framework and actions we are developing.

Performance fields

Completed with checked records, never estimates presented as measurements.

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VALIDATION STATUS

This statement has not been validated by an accredited environmental verifier and is not an EMAS registration. The first validated statement follows the first full year of operation.

01 / ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Environmental policy

Our environmental policy connects the care of an established horticultural landscape with the practical demands of exhibitions, congresses and other events. We use resources carefully, prevent pollution and build an evidence-based programme of continuous improvement.

Protect the landscape

Safeguard trees, soils, water features and planted areas when planning events, maintenance and future development. Consider biodiversity and climate resilience alongside venue requirements.

Reduce avoidable resource use

Prevent unnecessary energy and water demand. Prioritise durable materials, reuse and repair, and organise separate collection for the waste streams that local authorised services can accept.

Manage responsibilities and risks

Identify applicable environmental obligations and assign accountable owners. Set controls for normal operations, maintenance, abnormal conditions and emergencies, including contractor activities.

Measure before claiming progress

Record the reporting boundary, methods and data quality. Set measurable objectives only after a credible baseline is established. Report shortfalls, uncertainties and corrective actions as well as improvements.

Work with event partners

Provide organisers, exhibitors, suppliers and staff with clear requirements and practical guidance. Use purchasing and event planning decisions to reduce impacts within our control or influence.

02 / ABOUT ANTALYA EXPO

The EXPO 2016 heritage

EXPO 2016 Antalya was a Category A1 International Horticultural Exhibition held in Aksu from 23 April to 30 October 2016. Its theme was “Flowers and Children”, with the subthemes History, Biodiversity, Sustainability and Green Cities. The BIE records a 112-hectare exhibition site for that historical event.



That legacy gives the environmental statement a clear starting point: the landscape is part of the venue's identity and an asset to be protected. Exhibition and congress use is planned with the site's gardens, water features and outdoor spaces, rather than treating them only as spare event capacity.

HISTORICAL AREA IS NOT THE CURRENT REPORTING BOUNDARY

The historical EXPO 2016 site area is not used automatically as the denominator for current environmental indicators. The managed boundary, occupied buildings, shared services and land-use areas are confirmed for each reporting period.

02 / ABOUT ANTALYA EXPO

Facilities and scope

The site inventory includes permanent buildings, exhibition structures, congress facilities, outdoor event spaces, amphitheatres and a Zero Waste Building, together with post-event plans. Inclusion in a plan is not evidence that every facility or service is operational.

Site component	Environmental relevance	Confirmed by
Buildings and event spaces	Electricity, cooling, ventilation, fit-out and cleaning	Initial environmental review
Gardens and planted land	Irrigation, soil care, biodiversity and green waste	Initial environmental review
Lake and water features	Make-up water, pumps, water quality and discharge	Initial environmental review
Service and loading areas	Deliveries, fuels, storage, spills and waste movements	Initial environmental review
Zero Waste Building	Focus for education and circular practice	Initial environmental review

Reporting boundary

The areas and activities under the operator's management control are the starting point. Organiser-controlled events, concessions, contractors, construction projects and shared infrastructure are identified separately, recording who holds the meter, pays the bill and controls each aspect. Temporary facilities are included while they fall within the agreed boundary; historic, planned and commissioned floor areas are never combined into one denominator; any handover or operating change triggers a boundary review.

03 / ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

A management system with clear accountability

This governance framework links policy, responsibilities, operational records and continuous improvement. It sets out how environmental responsibilities are organised across the venue; it does not imply that a certified management system is in place.

Role	Core responsibility
Accountable executive	Set policy, scope, resources and objectives; assess significant risks and results.
Environmental coordinator	Maintain the aspect register, reporting calendar, evidence files and corrective-action log.
Technical and landscape teams	Own energy, water, plant maintenance, refrigerants, grounds care and incident records.
Event operations and procurement	Integrate environmental requirements into event planning, purchasing and supplier instructions.
Finance and data owners	Reconcile invoices, readings and waste records; explain gaps and document corrections.

Review cycle

Plan the event and maintenance programme against the aspect register; implement agreed controls and brief the people doing the work; check meter readings, waste records, incidents and supplier evidence; review the outcome, assign corrective actions and update the next plan. Each role has a named owner and deputy, and training reflects the tasks performed, from waste segregation and spill response to meter reading and the information given to event partners.

03 / ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Aspects and operating controls

The initial aspect register covers routine operations, set-up and dismantling, maintenance and emergencies. The topics below are candidates for assessment, not a completed significance ranking; each is assessed for scale, frequency, potential harm, obligations, stakeholder concerns and the venue's ability to control or influence the activity.

Aspect	Potential impact	Control
Energy and refrigerants	Resource use and greenhouse gas emissions	Metering, plant optimisation and leak records
Water and wastewater	Demand on supplies and water pollution	Water balance, leak checks and discharge controls
Materials and waste	Resource depletion, litter and disposal impacts	Prevention, reuse and documented waste routes
Landscape and event footprint	Soil damage, habitat disturbance and light or noise impacts	Protected zones and event placement rules
Fuels and chemicals	Spill, fire and contaminated runoff	Suitable storage, inspections and response plans

Obligations and evidence

An obligations register covers the activities and permits actually applicable to the site, with an owner, evidence location, review date and action for each requirement. Applicability is verified with qualified local advisers. This statement does not assert legal compliance.

Incidents and preparedness

Spills, drainage failures, flooding, fire-water runoff and refrigerant releases are assessed, with documented escalation contacts, containment resources, drills and any notifications required. Near misses and corrective actions are logged. An empty incident field is never read as “no incidents”.

04 / ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

Energy use and efficiency

The priority is to understand how much energy the venue uses, where it is used and how demand changes between event and non-event days. No utility bills, reconciled meter dataset or renewable-energy procurement evidence were available for this edition; no current renewable share is reported.

Operating priorities

- Align lighting, ventilation and cooling schedules with verified occupancy and safe operating needs.
- Inspect controls, sensors and plant condition before investing in new equipment.
- Reduce avoidable standby demand while protecting safety, security and critical systems.
- Evaluate efficiency and renewable-energy projects using technical feasibility, cost and measured demand.

Minimum energy register

Metric	First reporting period
Purchased electricity	— kWh
On-site generation used	— kWh
Energy exported	— kWh
Fuel by type	— litres / kg
Heating or cooling purchased	— kWh
Covered reporting period	first full year of operation

— Reported from the first full year of operation, once meters, invoices and records have been reconciled. No figure in this edition is estimated.

MEASURE FIRST

Separate permanent baseload from event demand and track the same boundary and units before comparing one year or one event with another. Renewable electricity and energy savings are described as achieved only when commissioning, generation or contractual evidence supports the claim.

04 / ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

Greenhouse gas accounting

The emissions inventory uses a documented organisational boundary and calculation method, with the GHG Protocol as the reference framework for separating direct, purchased-energy and other value-chain emissions. This edition does not present a calculated carbon footprint.

Inventory component	Sources to investigate	Result
Scope 1	Fuel burned in controlled equipment or vehicles; refrigerant losses	— tCO_2e
Scope 2	Purchased electricity, heating or cooling within the boundary	— tCO_2e
Other indirect impacts	Relevant purchased goods, waste, outsourced services and travel, with category and boundary disclosed	— tCO_2e

— Calculated from the first full year of operation under the GHG Protocol; reported gross, with location- and market-based Scope 2 shown separately.

Calculation and disclosure rules

- Retain activity data, units, emission factors, factor year and source, and the calculation workbook; record assumptions and any estimated share.
- For Scope 2, distinguish location-based and market-based results where qualifying instruments support the latter; never claim zero emissions solely from a green tariff name.
- Identify organiser and visitor travel separately from the venue's corporate inventory.
- Report gross emissions before any separately disclosed carbon credits; tree planting does not automatically offset venue emissions.

COMPARISON NEEDS CONTEXT

Absolute totals are reported with an activity indicator such as occupied indoor area-days, event-days or visitor-days, and changes in activity, boundary, weather or methodology are explained before any change is attributed to efficiency.

05 / WATER

Water stewardship

Gardens, water features, visitor facilities and cleaning create different water demands. A credible water programme therefore starts with a source-to-use map and a water balance. The current source mix, metering coverage, abstraction permissions and wastewater arrangements are confirmed in the initial environmental review.

Demand management

Inspect the distribution network and identify avoidable losses. Use meter trends and non-event readings to investigate leaks. Prioritise repairs that can be verified by subsequent readings rather than claiming savings from equipment specifications alone.

Landscape irrigation

Map irrigation zones, plant requirements and control systems. Adjust watering to site conditions, soil moisture and season. Any use of non-potable water first confirms suitability, quality, health safeguards and applicable permissions.

Water stream	Information needed before reporting
Supplied or abstracted water	Source, meter, quantity, legal basis where relevant and responsible owner
Irrigation and water features	Metered consumption or clearly labelled estimate; refill and maintenance records
Sanitary and cleaning use	Demand by facility where available; leak reports and repair history
Wastewater and drainage	Discharge route, monitoring requirements and evidence of approved arrangements

05 / WATER

A transparent water balance

Water entering the boundary is measured and distinguished from recirculation inside the boundary. Recirculated water is not automatically a reduction in external water demand, and the same volume is not counted again each time it moves through a system.

Indicator	Unit	First reporting period	Evidence
Total water withdrawal by source	m^3	—	Bills and meters
Irrigation water use	m^3	—	Zone meters / method
Water feature make-up	m^3	—	Refill records / meters
Water discharged by destination	m^3	—	Meter / documented method
Reused water supplied to a use	m^3	—	Separate records
Leaks identified and resolved	count	—	Maintenance log

— Reported from the first full year of operation, once the water balance and meter coverage have been established.

Quality and pollution prevention

Cleaning chemicals, fuels and wastes are kept away from drains and water features. The destination of surface water and foul drainage is confirmed before wash-down activities are planned, with escalation when abnormal colour, odour or discharge is observed.

Interpretation and next steps

Totals are assessed alongside event activity, irrigated area and weather. Where direct measurement is absent, the estimation method and uncertainty are explained. The baseline is set only after coverage, completeness and the water balance have been reviewed.

06 / WASTE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Prevent waste before disposal

Event materials can have a short service life even when they remain usable. Our circular-economy approach is to avoid unnecessary material, keep products in use, and separate the remaining waste into streams that can be handled through verified local routes.

1

Prevent

Challenge disposable fit-out, excessive print and unnecessary packaging at the planning stage.

2

Reuse and repair

Prefer modular systems, hired equipment, returnable packaging and items that can be used again.

3

Separate

Make the accepted streams visible at collection points and brief everyone handling them.

4

Verify the destination

Retain transfer and weighing records. Distinguish recycling, other recovery and disposal.

Purchasing and event requirements

Suppliers are asked how products will be dismantled, reused and collected before they are ordered. Waste responsibilities, including fit-out and dismantling, are agreed in advance. Any donation or material transfer is arranged with a suitable recipient before the event closes, confirming that the item is fit for its intended reuse.

Food purchasing and service plans minimise surplus. Any redistribution needs suitable food-safety arrangements and an agreed receiving partner. Composting, take-back services and donation networks are opportunities to evaluate, not confirmed venue services.

06 / WASTE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Zero Waste Building

The site inventory includes a Zero Waste Building among the existing structures. This is a valuable point of reference for the environmental programme. The name alone does not establish a Zero Waste certificate, a current operating programme or a verified recycling rate.



Subject to a condition, suitability and responsibility review, the building can support environmental interpretation, training, examples of reusable event materials and communication of measured results. Its use for any physical waste handling is assessed separately and authorised as required.

Evidence to establish before opening

- Current use, operator and accessible areas
- Building condition and suitable activities
- Any applicable certificate, scope and validity
- Accepted waste streams and service routes

WASTE REPORTING

Waste is reported in tonnes by stream and treatment route, hazardous waste separately, with the share supported by weighing and destination evidence. Reuse transfers are counted separately from waste recycling to avoid double counting.

07 / BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN SPACES

A landscape with a legacy

Biodiversity and Green Cities were two of EXPO 2016 Antalya's official subthemes. The horticultural legacy is therefore relevant to the venue's present environmental priorities, while current habitat quality and species condition still require field evidence.



Our approach is to understand the landscape before changing it: map trees, planted areas, soils, water edges and sensitive locations, and identify areas suitable for event use and those needing protection or recovery, with specialist input where necessary.

LANDSCAPE AREA IS NOT A BIODIVERSITY RESULT

A planted area can be measured, but its ecological value depends on condition, species, connectivity and management. No current species inventory, habitat assessment, biodiversity gain or carbon-removal result is claimed in this edition.

07 / BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN SPACES

Protecting living spaces

The measures below are operating controls for the landscape and event teams, adapted to actual site conditions and any applicable permissions.

During event planning

- Keep heavy vehicles, storage and temporary structures outside defined tree-root and sensitive landscape zones.
- Agree pedestrian routes and ground protection before installation. Record any reinstatement obligation.
- Review lighting direction, hours and noise near sensitive areas, with safety requirements maintained.

During maintenance

- Review plant selection for local conditions and water requirements with qualified landscape advice.
- Record pesticide and fertiliser use, application purpose and controls. Consider prevention and non-chemical options where suitable.
- Manage green waste through a verified route and inspect soil condition, erosion and drainage.

Landscape record

Indicator	First record
Managed planted area and sealed area	— m^2 / — m^2
Tree inventory and condition review	—
Sensitive zones and protection measures	—
Landscape damage and reinstatement	—
Plant losses and replacement reasons	—
Pesticide and fertiliser quantities by type	—

— Recorded in the initial environmental review and reported from the first full year of operation. Photographic inspections use consistent locations and dates; improvements are assessed against the same mapped boundary rather than selected before-and-after images.

08 / ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Environmental objectives

The objectives below establish a practical foundation for measuring environmental performance. Each pairs a defined outcome with the evidence needed to assess progress. Numerical targets depend on a clear baseline, scope, resources and timeframe.

Objective	Completion evidence	Owner • Timing
Confirm the reporting boundary	Defined site and activity map; asset and shared-service responsibilities; listed exclusions	Accountable executive • before opening
Establish an energy baseline	Reconciled bills and meters; fuels and refrigerants recorded; coverage and data gaps explained	Technical and landscape teams • first full year of operation
Establish the water balance	Sources and uses mapped; discharge routes confirmed; readings reconciled and estimates labelled	Technical and landscape teams • first full year of operation
Document waste destinations	Waste stream register; authorised providers checked; weighed quantities and treatment evidence retained	Event operations and procurement • before opening

How a numerical target is set

Confirm the baseline period and data quality; identify a feasible action and its expected effect; set the absolute or intensity target, define the denominator and decide how progress will be checked; document resource needs and safety or service constraints alongside the target.

Each target states its baseline period and value, the target and unit, the completion date, the responsible owner and the evidence for closure. The first numerical targets follow the first full year of operation.

08 / ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Turning objectives into action

Objective	Completion evidence	Owner • Timing
Protect landscape assets	Mapped protected zones; initial condition survey; event and maintenance controls agreed	Technical and landscape teams • before opening
Define the Zero Waste Building role	Verified current use; condition and suitability review; programme and responsibilities	Accountable executive • before opening
Integrate suppliers and organisers	Environmental requirements and induction material defined; evidence requirements included in planning	Event operations and procurement • with the first service contracts
Issue an evidenced performance update	Completed indicators; methods and limitations; progress against objectives	Environmental coordinator • after the first full year of operation

Action register

Each action records an accountable owner, a due date, required resources, status and evidence of completion, using a consistent status list such as planned, underway, completed or deferred. The reason for a deferral and the revised decision date are recorded.

Review and escalation

Overdue actions, incidents and unresolved data gaps are reviewed with the accountable executive. Changes in site use, event intensity or asset condition may require a revised objective; the original commitment and the recorded change are retained so that later reporting remains transparent.

QUANTIFIED TARGETS

Quantified reduction targets and completion dates depend on a confirmed baseline and reporting scope, and are published with the first performance update.

09 / REPORTING AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Reporting that can be checked

The reporting system allows a reader to follow each material claim back to a record. The first performance update identifies its reporting period, organisational boundary and data coverage before presenting any results.

Collect and reconcile

Data owners retain invoices, meter readings, maintenance records, waste transfer documents and event-activity records. Totals are reconciled, missing periods explained and measured values distinguished from estimates.

Review and challenge

Units, duplicate records, conversion factors and changes in scope are checked and unexpected movements investigated. The review date, reviewer and unresolved exceptions are recorded.

Publish clearly

Results, methods and boundaries are presented clearly, with progress against previous commitments and an explanation of shortfalls. A balanced account covers limitations and corrective actions as well as positive outcomes.

Correct and improve

Complaints, incidents, internal review findings and stakeholder feedback are recorded. Actions are assigned, their effectiveness checked and lessons carried into the next event and maintenance cycle.