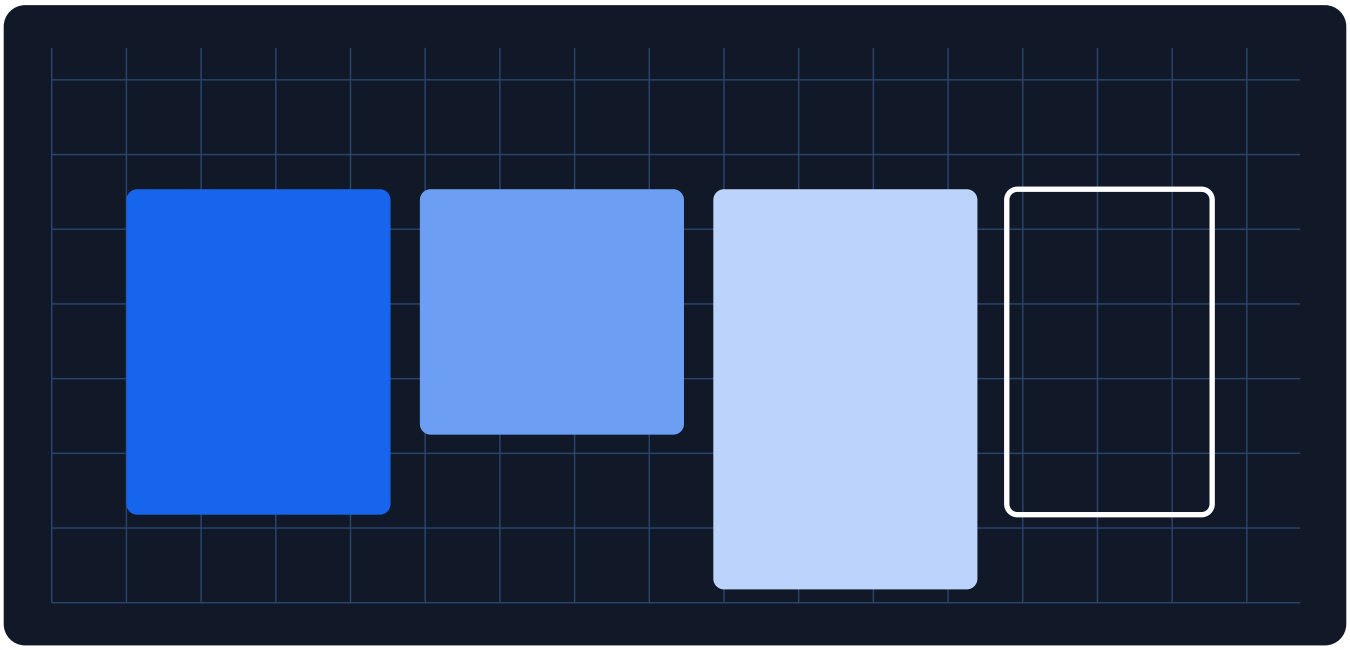
2026 / CORPORATE REPORT

Sustainability Report

Resource-conscious technology.
People who grow.
Long-term value.

Environmental, social and governance approach and future priorities



Reporting period: 2026
Information cut-off date: 28 October 2026

This report brings together Blueprint’s corporate approach, disclosed practices and development priorities. Targets and proposed measurement steps are presented separately from achieved performance.

01 / EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Considering technology’s value for the future

For Blueprint, sustainability involves considering digital services, working habits and human development together. The impact of a software and cloud services company relates both to the resources used in its office and to how its systems are operated and how long they can continue to create value.

The public sustainability approach covers environmental responsibility, the social dimension and long-term economic value. The company’s existing PDF highlights digitalisation, careful resource use, waste separation and employee awareness. This report considers that direction alongside the company’s business model and available information. [K1, K2]

Future priorities include the **paperless office target for 2028**, **employee development** and **AI training**. The website also announces a target of **80% renewable energy use by 2030**. These targets are not current consumption figures or achieved savings rates. [K1]

This publication does not produce estimated results where electricity consumption data or a carbon inventory are unavailable. It separates corporate activities from the impacts of customer projects and recognises that the environmental benefits of digitalisation need to be measured against project and use conditions.

Report contents

Business model and areas of impact / 03
Governance and reporting approach / 04
Paperless office in 2028 and resource use / 05
Waste and equipment life cycle / 06
Energy, renewable sources and carbon / 07
Cloud infrastructure and software products / 08
Employee development and inclusion / 10
Suppliers and the value chain / 11
Targets and monitoring framework / 12
Scope and sources / 14

02 / BUSINESS MODEL AND IMPACT

From the office to the digital value chain

Blueprint is a technology company working in user experience design, software engineering, cloud solutions and digital transformation. Its single-office structure and remote working opportunities are aspects of its own operations. Customer infrastructure and the ways people use its products create a different area of impact. [K12]

Three distinct areas of assessment

Area	What is considered for Blueprint
Own operations	Office resources, equipment, documents and everyday working habits.
Purchased services	The resource and continuity aspects of cloud, software, devices, maintenance and other supplier relationships.
Digital solutions provided	Long-term value through software maintenance, development, resource needs and user experience.

This distinction matters because a benefit observed in a customer system should not be directly added to the company's own environmental performance. For example, moving a website to the cloud changes a customer's architecture. It does not by itself show that Blueprint's office electricity consumption has decreased or that its corporate emissions have fallen by the same amount.

How this report selects its focus areas

Paperless working, office resources, electronic equipment, cloud use, software longevity, employee development and the reliability of disclosures have been selected as assessment topics related to the company's activities. This selection is a reporting framework based on website research and information provided by the company. It is not presented as the outcome of a formal materiality assessment completed through a stakeholder survey.

The aim is to provide an understandable corporate account for the media, shared working expectations for suppliers, and information for service purchasers to assess the service approach and the limits of the evidence. Environmental, social and operational aspects of the same topic are therefore considered together.

Sources: [K12]. Source list: p.14.

03 / GOVERNANCE

Clear responsibility and consistent disclosure

Management responsibility is considered within the framework of the current company management. This report does not claim that a separate sustainability committee or environmental management certification exists. Information supplied by management for the previous report forms the basis for the employee support and general responsibility approach.

Three levels of corporate disclosure

Level	How it is used in this report
Existing approach or practice	A way of working supplied by the company or described in its own publication, such as its approach to waste separation.
Announced target	A stated future direction or date, such as the paperless office target for 2028 and the website’s renewable energy target for 2030.
Implementation proposal	A measurement or action step developed in this report to make a target trackable. It is not a new company commitment.

The public page also refers to ethical procurement, data security and transparent reporting. These topics have not been assumed to constitute a comprehensive supplier audit or a completed ESG conformance assessment. An existing policy narrative and independently verified results represent different levels of evidence. [K1]

Consistency in reporting

The GRI Standards provide a framework for organisations to report their impacts on the economy, the environment and people. While this publication addresses related topics, it is not a conformance report containing a GRI content index or all required disclosures. No statement of GRI conformance or independent assurance is provided. [K11]

Target dates and scopes are treated with the same consistency. The difference between older web sources and the date supplied by the company for the paperless office target is explained in the scope note on the final page. Different dates for the same target have not been silently combined.

Sources: [K1], [K11]. Source list: p.14.

04 / RESOURCE USE

Paperless office target for 2028

The paperless office target used for Blueprint in this report is **2028**. The target expresses a direction towards moving paper-based workflows into digital ways of working. It does not claim that the transition is complete, that current paper use is zero or that a specific amount of paper has been saved.

The company's published sustainability PDF lists digital archiving, electronic approvals, digital meeting documents and employee adaptation among the work areas for the target. This scope is retained in the new report, while the target year follows the company's updated information. [K2]

A proposed approach to advancing the target

Proposed step	Implementation focus
Make paper flows visible	Identify where, and for what purpose, printed documents are used.
Design the digital alternative	Consider access, approvals, version control and retention needs together.
Make adoption easier	Provide understandable guidance and accessible digital documents for employees.
Identify exceptions	Clearly record situations in which physical documents are required.
Track progress	Monitor paper consumption and digitalised processes using a consistent reporting period.

These steps are proposals to make the target more concrete. Simply scanning printed documents may not remove unnecessary repetition in workflows. Being able to find and read a digital document and identify its current version also matters to the transition.

Paper consumption and document count are not the same indicator. Recording paper purchases, print output and digitalised workflows separately can make progress more meaningful to track. This report does not publish baseline values or reduction rates for these measures.

Sources: [K2]. Source list: p.14.

05 / WASTE AND EQUIPMENT

Extending the life cycle of resources

Blueprint's existing PDF describes a policy for separating office waste at source. Separating materials such as paper, plastic, glass and metal is presented as part of reducing consumption and supporting recovery. The website also addresses appropriate management of electronic waste. [K1, K2]

From everyday office waste to equipment

For a technology company, equipment is a distinct aspect of resource use. Purchasing, maintaining, reusing and managing computers, displays and similar tools at the end of use should be considered together. The framework below is a proposal for developing this area, rather than an implemented device inventory or disposal record.

Proposed stage	Issue to consider
Procurement suited to need	The intended use of the device, adequacy of existing equipment and maintenance options.
Maintenance and reuse	Repair, reassessment when duties change, and length of use.
End-of-use decision	Recording decisions to reuse, transfer or move equipment into a waste process.
Information security	Considering the data on devices and storage media in end-of-use decisions.
Traceable handover	Documenting waste or equipment transfers by date, quantity and handover record.

The amount of separately collected waste is not the same as recycling. Collection, handover and final processing records should show which stage a disclosure is based on. This report does not disclose processed waste tonnage or an electronic waste recovery rate.

Office consumption such as water can also be considered in resource use. If a bill is not issued directly to the company or includes shared areas, an allocation method needs to be defined separately. A company-specific water consumption result was not provided for this work.

Sources: [K1], [K2]. Source list: p.14.

06 / ENERGY AND CLIMATE

Connecting the target to measurement

Blueprint's sustainability webpage announces a target of **80% renewable energy use by 2030**. This report presents the figure as a future target. The current share, energy types in scope and calculation denominator have not been presented with verified consumption data. [K1]

Defining measurement boundaries

The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard is an accounting and reporting framework for corporate greenhouse gas inventories. A total emissions result should not be interpreted before establishing which activities the organisation controls and which sources are included in its inventory. No corporate greenhouse gas calculation has been carried out for this report. [K8]

Assessment area	Data and boundary needs
Direct sources	Identifying fuel use and other direct emission sources under company control, where applicable.
Purchased energy	Recording office electricity and other relevant energy purchases by period, quantity and scope.
Value chain	Assessing the scope of purchased services, equipment, travel and other relevant activities.

The Scope 2 Guidance addresses emissions from purchased electricity and other energy types and emphasises transparent disclosure of energy contracts and supporting documents. The Scope 3 Standard concerns value chain emissions. A cloud provider's general renewable energy statement should not be directly equated with the energy or emissions attributable to its customer. [K9, K10]

A proposal for a trackable target

The office, infrastructure and energy types covered by the renewable energy target should be clarified alongside the baseline period, total consumption and documents demonstrating renewable sources. With these definitions in place, progress towards the 2030 target can be tracked on a comparable basis.

Sources: [K1], [K8], [K9], [K10]. Source list: p.14.

07 / CLOUD AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Reading efficiency opportunities in context

Blueprint's cloud services cover migration strategies, backup and recovery, and resource and cost optimisation. The service page gives examples including migration of Albayrak Holding's web assets to Google Cloud and a cloud-based payment system for Varaka. These are company descriptions of the scope of services provided. [K3]

Cloud infrastructure can offer opportunities to match system resources to workload. However, moving to the cloud does not in itself prove a lower environmental impact in every case. Workload size, resource utilisation, data retention habits and the provider's energy sources need to be considered together.

Proposed questions for project-level review

Area	Sustainability question
Resource sizing	Does allocated capacity match actual usage needs?
Unused resources	Are idle services and unnecessary copies visible?
Retention and backup	Are data retention needs defined alongside security and operational continuity?
Load and growth	Is efficiency compared at the same transaction volume or a similar service level?
Evidence	Are the provider data's period, boundaries and customer allocation method clear?

These questions are not an environmental audit result or a checklist verified as being applied across all Blueprint projects. They provide an assessment framework for purchasers wishing to connect cloud services to environmental outcomes.

Cost savings and carbon reductions are different indicators. A lower invoice does not imply that energy use or emissions have decreased by the same proportion. This report does not publish verified carbon savings for customer projects.

Sources: [K3]. Source list: p.14.

08 / SOFTWARE AND PRODUCTS

Digital systems that create lasting value

Blueprint's software engineering approach emphasises scalable architecture, integration, testing and ongoing development services. These areas matter to adapting and operating software as needs change. Technical continuity and environmental performance are not the same concept; this report maintains the distinction when relating them. [K4]

Potential areas of contribution across the product portfolio

The mapping below is an assessment based on product functions. It is not presented as a measurement of achieved environmental savings. [K5]

Product	Assessment area related to its function
BlueCMS	Updating and reusing content, and maintaining continuity in publishing management.
Blue Intranet	Sharing internal information through digital channels and supporting employee access.
SendBlue	Organising file transfer and considering retention and copying needs.
OnHiring	Managing applications and candidates through digital processes.
Blue E-Commerce	Digital management of sales workflows and linking operational data to processes.
BluePay	Managing payment and collection information through digital workflows.

Designing reusable structures and maintainable systems is an approach that may reduce the need to replace an entire system when a new requirement arises. Its actual impact should be examined through the system's useful life, changes made and infrastructure needs.

Digital workflows also depend on energy and devices. Assessing sustainable technology should therefore not be reduced to giving up paper or processing more transactions. Reducing unnecessary processing and data, fitness for purpose and an accessible experience are also areas to consider.

Sources: [K4], [K5]. Source list: p.14.

09 / SOCIAL DIMENSION

Building lasting skills through employee development

Blueprint's prominent areas of social sustainability include working arrangements that support employees and opportunities to learn. According to information provided by the company, birthday leave, maternity leave, remote working and a barrier-free office approach are part of these arrangements. These descriptions do not contain individual employee information or outcome statistics.

The employee development page describes internal technical and professional training, mentoring for new joiners, knowledge sharing between teams, online learning resources and certification support. These are considered opportunities that help employees benefit from different learning routes. [K6]

Future priority: development and AI training

Management's priorities for this report include a focus on employee development and AI training. Learning to use new tools should make room not only for greater speed, but also for understanding and checking outputs and using them appropriately at work. The framework below is an implementation proposal.

Proposed learning area	Purpose
Basic literacy	Understanding the capabilities and limitations of tools.
Work-related practice	Linking learning to examples relevant to an employee's role.
Human evaluation	Considering the accuracy and suitability of generated outputs.
Resource awareness	Connecting tool use to a real work need and considering how to avoid unnecessary processing.

Remote working can offer flexibility in work location, but a net environmental saving cannot be established without considering travel and home energy use together. Similarly, the presence of training programmes does not mean that learning impact has been measured. This report does not publish participation or development performance percentages.

Sources: [K6], [K7]. Source list: p.14.

10 / PROCUREMENT AND THE VALUE CHAIN

Shared questions for responsible business relationships

The sustainability of a technology service depends on the devices, software and cloud services a company uses, and its partners, as well as its own office. Blueprint's webpage refers to ethical procurement and a sustainable value chain. This report does not interpret that published approach as a completed supplier audit programme. [K1]

Topics to consider with suppliers

The questions below are proposed to develop relationships and clarify information requests. They are not presented as clauses in every company contract, a mandatory scoring system or an approved procurement policy.

Topic	Proposed assessment
Service and product life	What needs are met by maintenance, updates, spare parts or the support period?
Environmental data	Which period and activity boundaries do energy, emissions or waste disclosures cover?
Data security	Are responsibilities clear during the use, transfer and end-of-use of files and equipment?
Working conditions and access	Does the service consider access needs for employees and end users?
Traceability	Do documents, methods and sources support the claim being made?

A supplier's total emissions are not the same as the impact of Blueprint's purchases. Value chain assessment may require the quantity of activity purchased and an appropriate allocation method. The GHG Protocol Scope 3 approach provides a reference for considering such relationships within a corporate value chain. [K10]

Similar clarity matters to service purchasers. An efficiency claim for a project should be assessed alongside its definition, baseline period, scope and evidence. This report does not disclose sustainability scores for individual suppliers or customers.

Sources: [K1], [K10]. Source list: p.14.

11 / TARGETS AND ROADMAP

Making the stated direction actionable

The table below distinguishes the priorities provided by the company for this work from the target published on its website. No success percentage has been created where annual results or completion data are unavailable.

Target or priority	Date and basis
Paperless office	2028. The updated target supplied by the company for this work.
Renewable energy use	80% by 2030. A public website target; the current share and calculation scope are not verified in this report.
Focus on employee development	A future priority supplied by the company; no separate completion date was provided.
AI training	A future priority supplied by the company; this report does not announce participation or outcome targets.

Proposed implementation sequence

Stage	Expected work output
Define the baseline	Establish office and infrastructure boundaries, resources used, baseline records and data responsibilities.
Select priority processes	Create a practical work list for paper-based workflows, equipment use and training needs.
Implement and document	Keep records of digitalisation and development steps, and regularly collect consumption and usage information.
Review	Compare targets and results using the same definitions and periods, then update next steps.

This sequence is a proposal to make the targets trackable. It does not create a new budget or timetable commitment. Resources and responsibilities for carrying out priorities should be clarified in the company’s own implementation plan.

Sources: [K1]. Source list: p.14.

12 / MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Records that can demonstrate progress

The company’s existing PDF sets a direction for monitoring paper, waste, digitalised processes, office resources and employee participation. This report proposes the indicator design below to strengthen future reporting. No numerical performance table has been produced because baseline and current values were not supplied. [K2]

Proposed indicator	Unit or record	Condition for interpretation
Paper consumption	Sheets or kg; purchasing or print records.	Separate consumption, stock and print definitions.
Digitalised processes	Process count or share of a defined scope.	Define the denominator and completion criteria.
Office energy use	kWh and billing period.	Explain shared areas and boundaries.
Renewable energy share	Percentage and source documentation.	Identify the energy consumption covered.
Waste separation	Type and quantity; handover records.	Separate collection from recovery.
Equipment life cycle	Inventory, maintenance and reuse records.	Define devices in scope and length of use.
Learning participation	Programme and unique participant records.	Measure participation and learning outcomes separately.

Comparability and evidence

Scope, units and measurement methods should remain consistent when comparing periods. Consumption allocated from a combined bill should be explained separately from directly measured consumption. An unrecorded value should not be written as zero; the measurement boundary should be stated.

If carbon emissions are calculated, the activity data, emission factors, period and method used should also be documented. The company’s own emissions, potential benefits of customer projects and general supplier statements should be kept separate. This report does not provide a total carbon result or avoided emissions calculation for these areas. [K8]

Sources: [K2], [K8]. Source list: p.14.

13 / SCOPE AND SOURCES

About this report

The reporting period is 2026 and the information cut-off date is 28 October 2026. This is a qualitative corporate report for the media, suppliers and service purchasers. It is based on the single-office structure and information provided by the company in this conversation. It is not an environmental performance or independent assurance report covering all year-end results.

The paperless office target appears as 2027 in the older webpage and PDF. This publication uses the 2028 target supplied by the company during this work. The 80% renewable energy target comes from the website and is not presented as the current consumption share. Consumption and emissions data, waste results and employee statistics have not been generated.

Proposed actions and indicators are identified in their respective sections. This publication does not claim full conformance with GRI, TSRS or another reporting standard, carbon neutrality, net zero or environmental certification.

Sources

K1 Blueprint - Sustainability

K2 Blueprint - Existing 2026 Sustainability PDF

K3 Blueprint - Cloud Solutions

K4 Blueprint - Software Engineering

K5 Blueprint - Our Products

K6 Blueprint - Employee Development

K7 Blueprint - Inclusion and Diversity

K8 GHG Protocol - Corporate Standard

K9 GHG Protocol - Scope 2 Guidance

K10 GHG Protocol - Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

K11 GRI - Standards

K12 Blueprint - About Us

Sources draw on research conducted on 27-28 October 2026. The sustainability page, existing PDF, cloud and software services and methodology sources were reviewed on 28 October 2026.

2026 Sustainability Report | Version 1.0
Prepared: 28 October 2026
blueprint.com.tr