



MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ TRY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Migros is the pioneering supermarket chain of the Turkish food retail sector, founded in 1954. Migros has an omnichannel structure designed to bring it closer to customers, operating supermarkets, premium supermarkets under Migros (M, MM, MMM, 5M and Migros Jet) and Macrocenter brands as well as foodservice wholesale, Mion, its personal care retail format, and also online & mobile retailing in Türkiye. Migros Sanal Market, the company's e-commerce channel, is Türkiye's first, largest and most widely used e-commerce website for food retail. Migros employs more than 75 thousand people, including indirect employment. Together with its 23,500 business partners including suppliers, producers, farmers and millions of customers, Migros creates a strong ecosystem with a significant social impact. The nature of the retail sector which focuses on people and acts as a driver of local development, guides Migros' sustainable growth approach. The company offers its customers a distinctive shopping experience through innovative practices, service quality, competitive prices that contribute to household budgets, and a friendly service approach. Migros aims to provide its employees with a healthy and safe work environment that supports their personal and professional development. By providing employment in cities, contributing to producers and giving guarantees to farmers, Migros brings vitality to the local economy. In 2025, Migros' total number of stores reached 3,792. Migros has achieved 100% household reach throughout Türkiye its physical stores and online channels serving in 81 provinces of Türkiye, offers a wide range of products to meet the diverse needs of its customers. With Migros Better Future Plan, the company aims to protect the rights of future generations by protecting today's resources, based on the view that every step taken for a more livable world is taken on behalf of humanity. Within Migros Better Future Plan, issues of combating climate change, transition to a low carbon economy and our applications and goals regarding sustainability are all committed to

maintaining within the framework of international norms, national legal requirements, and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). As an executive member, the principles of the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) which is an umbrella organization for retailers and FMCG manufacturers with the focus on sustainability management (issues such as food waste, plastic waste, deforestation etc.), also leads our commitments and targets. Accordingly, we set our environmental targets to reduce our carbon emissions in line with particularly the Paris Agreement, global initiatives and national targets covered by our business strategy. Migros has determined its road map in the field of sustainability within the framework of the Better Future Plan. In addition to its 2030 targets in the areas of combating climate change, making water and energy consumption more efficient, supporting sustainable agriculture and combating food waste, it is taking firm steps towards its 2050 carbon net zero target. Migros' climate change mitigation initiatives and 2030 carbon-reduction and 2050 net-zero goals are rated "Fully confirmed" by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to be consistent and methodologically sound. The sustainability issues that we have addressed at the top management level are particularly efforts to combat climate change and carbon management. In this direction, Migros determines its short, medium- and long-term actions, and implement them in line with Company's strategy.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

412756429000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRSMGTI62517

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TREMGTI00012

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SEDOL1 B50PPK4 TR

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5493002IOWNT1QZMAA74

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

565747768

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

A sustainable supply chain is crucial for ensuring long-term business success and reducing environmental and social impacts. Migros manages all of its procurement processes within the framework of the Migros Responsible Sourcing Policy, promoting growth within the economic ecosystem that its procurements create, and supports sustainability and growth of its value chain by regularly monitoring its food safety, environmental and social impact, and ethical behavior processes. Migros is the hub of a vast ecosystem of 23,500 suppliers, farmers, and producers with 75.6% of the Company's total payments in 2025 going to the suppliers. Alignment of suppliers with published Migros policies is regularly monitored and audited. Migros audits suppliers' compliance with corporate governance, international food safety, ethical, social, and environmental standards through an independent auditing firm using a checklist of 473 criteria assessing their performance. Audits are conducted

over two consecutive days with the first being devoted to determining compliance with IFS Food Global Market and IFS HPC Global Market product-safety standards and the second to compliance with Global Compact – Ethical Compliance international ethical, social, and environmental standards. Products sold by Migros account for the largest share of its Scope 3 emissions. For this reason, Migros established the Sustainable Business Partners Network (SBPN) as a platform for working together with its suppliers to quantify emissions and set and achieve reduction targets. Through SBPN, Migros tracks the GHG emissions, water-withdrawal, waste-generation, and similar environmental parameters of private-label and supplier-provided products whose combined sales generates 80% of turnover, supports suppliers in setting targets, and monitors progress. All data exchanged through SBPN is independently audited. In conjunction with these efforts, suppliers were provided with needs-based training resources and tools through the platform to help them monitor and accurately measure their environmental impact. During 2025, Migros conducted training for 142 employees from supplier companies, providing them with technical guidance on the reporting and calculation frameworks used by the SBPN. 107 of the invited suppliers successfully compiled their GHG inventories and disclosed their results to Migros through the digital platform.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply ☒ Direct operations ☒ Upstream value chain ☒ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-term is identified as 0-1 years in Migros. We also set our short-term targets on an annual basis and it is aligned with our financial planning cycle.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium-term is identified as 1-5 years in Migros. We also develop our medium-term strategies on a 5-year basis.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Any time horizon over 5 years is considered as long-term in Migros.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ SEDEX
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water footprint
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Heat wave
- ☑ Wildfires
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ☑ Heat stress
- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased pricing of water
- ☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

- ☑ Impact on human health
- ☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ National and/or subnational governments |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |
| ☒ Regulators | |

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Risks related to the operational, functional and financial performance of our processes and units are defined with an internal system, and examined independently. The results are presented to the management of our company. The risk assessments are performed at least annually covering all value-chain stages and short-medium and long-time horizons. All operational locations, business activities and assets within the value chain are included in our risk assessments. As a food retailer, agricultural products and a sustainable supply chain are among our primary dependencies. In addition, water is a natural resource that we depend on both in our direct operations and our supply chain. The dependencies are assessed using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tools, which provide valuable input to our risk assessments. These tools are also used to assess the risks on our value chain. In addition to our dependencies, we also regularly evaluate our impact on the environment. This impact assessment is performed within ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, which is periodically audited by accredited 3rd parties. The environmental impacts of our operations which are evaluated under ISO 14001, provide input in our risk scenarios. The Company Risk Management process entails the following:

- *Defining risk criteria, which includes an assessment of dependencies and impacts*
- *Creation of risk assessment (impact and likelihood) scales,*
- *Preparation of consolidated risk inventory,*
- *Development of necessary action plans for mitigating and/or eliminating the risks in question,*
- *Description of the targeted risk management framework, and*
- *Integration of established aspects within the Company Risk Management system. Our CFO and the Early*

Detection of Risks Committee steer the actions of The Risk Management Group Directorate (RMGD). RMGD is responsible for managing company-wide risks and is supported by the Sustainability Committee (SC) for the management of specific sustainability risks. SC monitors and analyses all sustainability issues including dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities which may influence Migros' assets, operational and commercial practices. To assess the risks, we are using risk scoring criteria and rating the risk topics from 1 to 4 according to two criteria. The first criterion is the impact of the risk, which is evaluated under three topics: •

Financial • Social • Compliance The significance of the risk is determined by an impact scale from 1(lowest impact) to 4(highest impact). If the impact is above a pre-determined threshold regardless of the probability, the risk is assessed as substantive. Risks with lower impacts are further assessed according to their "likelihood of occurrence", which is also scored from 1(rare-unlikely) to 4(very often/almost certain) After a risk is scored both on impact and likelihood scales the scores are multiplied to find the overall risk score. The final risk scores between 12-16 (max) are rated as critical risk, 9-12 is rated significant, 4-8 is rated as Medium and 1-3 is rated as low risk. Risks that overlap with the issues covered by global initiatives such as TCFD are reported to our Senior Management in order to develop solutions by following the possible and current financial results. All environmental risks are integrated into Migros' multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes through RMGD.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

A team of departmental representatives working within the Migros Sustainability Committee and Risk Management Group Directorate conducts an annual assessment of the company's dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Based on these assessments, dependencies and impacts play a major role in determining the environmental risks and opportunities. The identified risks and opportunities and their possible impacts on Migros' operations are reported to senior management, which is responsible for assessing their existing and potential financial consequences and for developing appropriate solutions to deal with them. Identified and opportunities as well as their financial impact serve as valuable input for future strategic planning and risk management processes. The risk & opportunity assessment process also takes into account Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) issues on which the IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures standards are based. As an example, dependency of our supply chain operations to water resources is assessed using WRI Aqueduct Water risk atlas tool. The results of the WRI analysis presents an input to our water-related risk analysis. We identify our suppliers operating in regions with high or Extremely High water stress as risky suppliers and manage this risk arising from water stress within the scope of our risk assessment procedure. Our environmental impacts are also evaluated under ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and the identified impacts are included as risks in our risk evaluation process. These risks are prioritized according to their designated impact and likelihood scores.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

To protect critical water resources and identify water stress in areas where it has operations, Migros monitors and assesses water risk exposure. The company uses the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify areas prone to flooding, drought, and water stress and to share transparently determining the risks and opportunities with shareholders. In calculations, the company includes business units other than stores such as headquarters units and distribution centers to cover all operations. Migros has determined that 81.3% of its total water withdrawal is the result of water consumed in 2,928 business units located in water-stressed areas. The company has analyzed the economic dimensions of its overall water-risk exposure caused by the 30 stores that make the biggest contribution to its total annual turnover, headquarters unit, 11 distribution centers, 4 fruit/vegetable warehouses, Macro Homemade Production Plant, and MIGET, breeding farm. A WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment reveals that 64.4% of Migros' suppliers are located in water-stressed areas. Water-risk issues are included in suppliers' Global Conformance (GC- Mark) audits. In 2025, suppliers were provided with training resources to help them manage their exposure to water risks.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Impacts at the corporate level may become substantive depending on the proportion of business units or facilities affected, the size of the impact(s), the results of the impact, and our business' dependency on those business units or facilities (e.g. key distribution center) etc. The impact level of risk is determined using the risk assessment criteria identified by our risk management department. In order to determine the impact of a risk we use both financial and non-financial criteria. For climate change and water-related risks we use a different impact scale, because although these risks are assessed within the company-wide risk assessment systems, it is not easy to accurately identify the impacts as there are many variables when it comes to climate science. We identify an environmental risk to have a substantive impact when the risk has an impact of more than 0.05 % of our revenue. Our revenue is 412,756,429,000TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 206,378,215 TRY. If the risk impact is above any of the given figures, then it is directly classified as substantive regardless of the probability score. Because especially in climate and water-related risks, the probability of occurrence cannot be identified as a probability to occur in a year. Both transitional and physical climate and water risks have to be assessed in longer periods of time.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Impacts at the corporate level may become substantive depending on the proportion of business units or facilities affected, the size of the impact(s), the results of the impact, and our business' dependency on those business units or facilities (e.g. key distribution center) etc. The impact level of opportunity is determined using the assessment criteria identified by our risk management department. In order to determine the impact of an opportunity we use both financial and non-financial criteria. For climate change and water-related opportunities we use a different impact scale, because although these opportunities are assessed within the company-wide risk assessment systems, it is not easy to accurately identify the impacts as there are many variables when it comes to climate science. We identify an environmental opportunity to have a substantive impact when the opportunity has an impact of more than 0.05% of our revenue. Our revenue is 412,756,429,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 206,378,215 TRY. If the opportunity impact is above any of the given figures, then it is directly classified as substantive regardless of the probability score. Because both transitional and physical climate and water-related opportunities have to be assessed in longer periods of time.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Details of the policies & processes that are used to identify potential water pollutants: 99.73% of the water we use is discharged to 3rd parties (municipality sewage systems), the treatment of which lie under the jurisdiction of the municipalities. We have treatment plants in 4 facilities, 1 of which discharges to fresh surface water. The discharge in this facility is closely monitored according to legal requirements. Details of the standard followed: We follow the standards depicted in the legal requirements for discharge. According to legal requirements, the discharge water in Kemalpas DC is analysed 3 times per year, the analysis results are also published in our integrated annual report. Description of the metrics used to identify pollutants: The parameters analysed are: Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Suspended Solids & pH. All of the analysis results are below legal limits.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We analyze Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Suspended Solids (SS) and pH in our Kemalpas DC discharge water. Description of potential impacts of the pollutants: If high COD, BOD, SS parameters are not treated, they cause ecosystem degradation. The potential impact of these pollutants can be defined as the formation of biological pollutants in the waters and the death of living organisms in the water due to the decrease in the oxygen level of the water. High COD can also cause the food chain to break due to toxic chemicals.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: There are sector-specific regulations that we have to follow to be able to discharge to fresh surface water. These parameters are strictly regulated by the law, and in order to be in line with these parameters, our discharge water is treated in a secondary treatment plant before being discharged to the nearby water stream. The regulatory limits of these parameters are determined by the Ministry of Environment to prevent potential impacts. According to legal regulations, the discharge water shall be analyzed at least 3 times per year. Spot checks are also made to ensure that the discharged water is in line with the regulation. How success is measured and evaluated: The success indicator is 100% compliance with the local regulations. Another success measure is the efficient operation of the treatment plant. The efficiency of the wastewater treatment plant is monitored with the parameter values as a result of the wastewater analysis.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are an inevitable part of our business as we commercialize goods packaged in plastics and also goods that are made from durable plastics. The issue of plastics is always included in our risk assessments, however although there are environmental risks that are associated with plastics, there are no risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our business.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the important risks that may arise during procurement is the disruption in harvest & supply of agricultural products due to severe weather events such as rain, hail, snow, ice or drought related to climate change, in the locations where agricultural products are grown. This leads to high-trend changes on product prices & negatively impacts sales due to the availability of products. We use WRI Aqueduct Food and Country Rating Tools to avoid any problems related to drought & water stress in the production & supply of agricultural products, which constitute 78% of the sales in our stores. We track acute physical risks in key regions and products in order to prevent disruption in our procurement processes. In 2025, the weather conditions affected especially peaches, apricots, nectarine, cherries, plums, grapes, quince, apples, kiwis and dates. In some regions, the yield decreased as a result of untimely frost events and/or heat waves both of which are impacts of climate change. The average yield losses of above-mentioned products were 50.17% in 2025. This reflected as a decrease in our revenues from these agricultural products due to their reduced production. In 2025, we had about 41% loss of sales tonnage for some fruits & vegetables which resulted in a revenue loss of TRY 250.57 million. In 2024 this loss figure was 38.41%, this increase in loss of sales tonnage is another indicator that this risk will be more significant in the medium-long term.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Yield loss in agricultural products means a potential loss in revenue which reflects as a negative impact on our cash flows and financial performance. The potential impact on the revenue is detailed under 'Anticipated financial effect' columns of this question.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

385440000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

517555000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used to calculate the impact figure: To calculate the long-term financial impacts of this risk, first the realized impact of the extreme weather events in 2025 is calculated. We have analyzed 10 fruits and 10 vegetables, of which our sales are the highest. For the minimum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2031, using RCP 4.5 scenario, taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. For the maximum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2035, using RCP 8.5 scenario, also taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. Figures used in calculation: Average yield loss: 50.17% Loss of sales tonnage in 2025 for the specified fruits and vegetables: 41% In 2025, our revenue loss in 10 vegetables and 10 fruits, was calculated as TRY 250.57 million. The minimum financial impact of this risk in the long-term is projected to be TRY 385.44 million for the year 2031 and this future projection was calculated using the expected annual growth rate and 2.5% increase in extreme weather events according to RCP 4.5 scenario. Assumptions: For the maximum impact, we have assumed we are on the path to the worst-case scenario (RCP 8.5) According to the Climate Change Projections for Turkey Report, in Turkey within the framework of IPCC's RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios Euphrates -Tigris basin will be impacted the most. There will also be a significant decrease in precipitation in the Western Mediterranean region where we source some of our products. For the same 10 fruits and 10 vegetables, the maximum financial impact of this risk in the long-term is projected to be TRY 517.55 million for the year 2035 and this future projection was calculated using the expected annual growth rate and 5% increase in extreme weather events according to RCP 8.5 scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

9065000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is calculated as 9.065 million TRY, and includes the additional logistics and transportation costs due to the supplier diversification efforts in 2025.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: Agricultural products are extremely vulnerable to climate conditions. There is a risk of increase in extreme weather events, which directly impacts agriculture. In 2025 we have lost 41% of sales tonnage of the products that were impacted by extreme weather events. TASK: Monitor climate-conditions & impacts on our suppliers in order to manage an upcoming loss of agricultural products. ACTIONS: We have local teams that manage the potential climate-related loss of agricultural products in the regions where we source our products from. These local experts are highly experienced in agriculture processes and are able to foresee the amount of loss we may expect when such an extreme weather event happens. In case of crop losses, our local experts source products beyond our regular suppliers to ensure the continuity of our supply chain. Although we are able to mitigate some of the risks using our expertise and diversification of our suppliers, this action results in additional logistics/transportation costs. We also use the WRI Aqueduct to assess water risks for suppliers, which relies on two different climate-related scenarios for projecting future changes to water supply, seasonal variability, demand, etc. This tool helps us understand agricultural water and food security risks. In this process, we work with an external consultant to specify other potential procurement locations for products that we experience a revenue loss. TIMELINE: Since this is an action that is performed continuously and will continue in the future, the timeline for this action can be defined as ONGOING. Cost of response is calculated as 9.065 million TRY, and includes the additional logistics and transportation costs due to the supplier diversification efforts in 2025. RESULTS: Through working with the teams that have the right expertise, the supply chain & the purchasing regions are planned diligently so that the negative consequences of the climate-related risks are minimized.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Various river basins in the country

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the important risks that may arise during procurement is the disruption in harvest & supply of agricultural products due to severe weather events such as rain, hail, snow, ice or drought related to climate change, in the locations where agricultural products are grown. This leads to high-trend changes on product prices & negatively impacts sales due to the availability of products. We use WRI Aqueduct Food and Country Rating Tools to avoid any problems related to drought & water stress in the production & supply of agricultural products, which constitute 78% of the sales in our stores. We track acute physical risks in key regions and products in order to prevent disruption in our procurement processes. In 2025, the weather conditions affected especially peaches, apricots, nectarine, cherries, plums, grapes, quince, apples, kiwis and dates. In some regions, the yield decreased as a result of untimely frost events and/or heat waves both of which are impacts of climate change. The average yield losses of above-mentioned products were 50.17% in 2025. This reflected as a decrease in our revenues from these agricultural products due to their reduced production. In 2025, we had about 41% loss of sales tonnage for some fruits & vegetables which resulted in a revenue loss of TRY 250.57 million. In 2024 this loss figure was 38.41%, this increase in loss of sales tonnage is another indicator that this risk will be more significant in the medium-long term.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Yield loss in agricultural products means a potential loss in revenue which reflects as a negative impact on our cash flows and financial performance. The potential impact on the revenue is detailed under 'Anticipated financial effect' columns of this question.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

385440000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

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(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used to calculate the impact figure: To calculate the long-term financial impacts of this risk, first the realized impact of the extreme weather events in 2025 is calculated. We have analyzed 10 fruits and 10 vegetables, of which our sales are the highest. For the minimum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2031, using RCP 4.5 scenario, taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. For the maximum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2035, using RCP 8.5 scenario, also taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. Figures used in calculation: Average yield loss: 50.17% Loss of sales tonnage in 2025 for the specified fruits and vegetables: 41% In 2025, our revenue loss in 10 vegetables and 10 fruits, was calculated as TRY 250.57 million. The minimum financial impact of this risk in the long-term is projected to be TRY 385.44 million for the year 2031 and this future projection was calculated using the expected annual growth rate and 2.5% increase in extreme weather events according to RCP 4.5 scenario. Assumptions: For the maximum

impact, we have assumed we are on the path to the worst-case scenario (RCP 8.5) According to the Climate Change Projections for Turkey Report, in Turkey within the framework of IPCC's RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios Euphrates -Tigris basin will be impacted the most. There will also be a significant decrease in precipitation in the Western Mediterranean region where we source some of our products. For the same 10 fruits and 10 vegetables, the maximum financial impact of this risk in the long-term is projected to be TRY 517.55 million for the year 2035 and this future projection was calculated using the expected annual growth rate and 5% increase in extreme weather events according to RCP 8.5 scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

9065000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is calculated as 9.065 million TRY, and includes the additional logistics and transportation costs due to the supplier diversification efforts in 2025.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: Agricultural products are extremely vulnerable to climate conditions. There is a risk of increase in extreme weather events, which directly impacts agriculture. In 2025 we have lost 41% of sales tonnage of the products that were impacted by extreme weather events. **TASK:** Monitor climate-conditions & impacts on our suppliers in order to manage an upcoming loss of agricultural products. **ACTIONS:** We have local teams that manage the potential climate-related loss of agricultural products in the regions where we source our products from. These local experts are highly experienced in agriculture processes and are able to foresee the amount of loss we may expect when such an extreme weather event happens. In case of crop losses, our local experts source products beyond our regular suppliers to ensure the continuity of our supply chain. Although we are able to mitigate some of the risks using our expertise and diversification of our suppliers, this action results in additional logistics/transportation costs. We also use the WRI Aqueduct to assess water risks for suppliers, which relies on two different climate-related scenarios for projecting future changes to water supply, seasonal variability, demand, etc. This tool helps us understand agricultural water and food security risks. In this process, we work with an external consultant to specify other potential procurement locations for products that we experience a revenue loss. **TIMELINE:** Since this is an action that is performed continuously and will continue in the future, the timeline for this action can be defined as ONGOING. Cost of response is calculated as 9.065 million TRY, and includes the additional logistics and transportation costs due to the supplier diversification efforts in 2025. **RESULTS:** Through working with the teams that have the right expertise, the supply chain & the purchasing regions are planned diligently so that the negative consequences of the climate-related risks are minimized.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Heavy precipitation events driven by climate change have serious impacts on our business. Depending on the location of the event, there may be several risks on our business: 1. Damage to our property and/or goods that are in stock in our distribution centers 2. Forced temporary shut-down of operations-facilities & stores 3. Health and safety risks for our customers and employees In 2025 a total of 159 instances of losses attributable to extreme weather events caused to stores, distribution centres, and merchandise were recorded. These events resulted in shut-down of stores from a few hours up to one and half days. As a result of heavy precipitation events, we have experienced loss of revenue in these 29 stores. Keeping in mind that precipitation regimes will change as a result of climate change, we are expecting to experience more severe weather events much more frequently than ever before experienced. This increase in impact on stores impacted, is an indication that the physical effects of climate change may become much more serious in the future.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Loss of sales will reduce the company's turnover which will negatively impact the financial performance and cash flows. On the other hand, if there is a damage to fixed assets, most of the damage will be covered through insurance which will impact the insurance premiums for the following year, which will result as an impact on Operational Expenses. This will also have a negative impact on the company's financial performance and cash flows.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

13998062

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used to calculate the figure: The financial impact of this risk depends on the magnitude, frequency and location of the events; however, the initial impact is the disruption of sales in damaged stores. In 2025, we had disruption to sales in 29 stores due to heavy precipitation and storm related weather events, which resulted in the shut-down of stores from a few hours up to one and half days. While calculating the financial impact of the events in 2025, we used the average hourly revenue of each store and multiplied it by the number of hours that the store was forced to shut down due to weather events. For 2025, the financial impact is calculated as a loss of sales equal to 9,100,000 TRY. According to the study "Climate Change Projections for Turkey: Three Models and Two Scenarios" precipitation amounts are expected to become more irregular with the impacts of climate change. In both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 Scenarios, an increase in precipitation is expected in winter in the first period (2016-2040). However, it wouldn't be a viable assumption that we would have a similar impact every year. Assumptions: For the minimum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2031, using RCP 4.5 scenario, taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. For the maximum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2035, using RCP 8.5 scenario, also taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. The financial impact of the physical damage in the stores are also included in the maximum impact scenario. Results: The min. financial impact is calculated as 13,998,062 TRY. The max. impact is calculated as 18,796,131 TRY. Both impact figures represent a one-year impact. Although the minimum and maximum financial impacts of this risk are calculated to be below our substantial financial impact threshold, this risk is assessed to be an important risk within the scope of climate change and we will keep on monitoring this risk. There is also a risk of damage to property, however as our properties are covered by insurance against weather events, this impact is not included in our calculations. The final impact is the health and safety risks for our employees and customers, however as human life is priceless, the impacts cannot be expressed in financial terms.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Use risk transfer instruments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The following actions were implemented as a response: 1- Development of flood emergency plans. 2- Emergency drills: In 2025, 42,054 employees took part in 19,164 drills to test their response to emergencies like fires, earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters. The cost of actions 1 and 2 are taken as zero because their costs are absorbed into our business-as-usual activities. 3- Use of risk transfer instruments: The amount of insurance is updated annually according to the size of the individual incidents. In the reporting period annual Risk premiums/ insurance costs for extreme weather events are estimated to be around TRY 15 million. This is an approximate value calculated using the total policy figure as we cannot separate the premiums related to damage to stores/loss of sales due to weather

events. Although the cost of response to this risk is higher than its financial impact, our insurance policies mitigate many other risks & the premium of this risk can't be separated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In 2025 we had a loss of sales in 29 stores due to heavy precipitation events. Heavy weather events also damaged our property. TASK: To reduce the impacts of heavy weather events on our stores and other key facilities. ACTIONS: 1- We develop flood emergency plans in all of our stores to protect our customers and employees. 2- Emergency drills: In 2025 42,054 employees took part in 19,164 drills testing their performance when responding to emergencies and natural disasters such as fires, earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, storm surges, cyclones, and tornados. 3- Use of risk transfer instruments: The amount of insurance is updated annually according to the size of the individual incidents. The costs of the above-mentioned actions are given under column "Explanation of cost calculation" TIMELINE: A total of 19,164 emergency drills performed in 2025. Drills are performed at least once a year within the scope of "Emergency and Disaster Management". Insurance policy is an ongoing measure which is renewed annually. RESULTS: As a result of these actions, Migros employees are more prepared to these kinds of heavy weather events. With the help of the insurance policies, we are able to transfer some of the financial impact of these risks. In 2025 there were 159 events of property damage due to extreme weather events. We will be increasing the number and frequency of our investigations and strengthening efforts in other stores and warehouses going forward in relation to adaptation efforts.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Various river basins in the country

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Heavy precipitation events driven by climate change have serious impacts on our business. Depending on the location of the event, there may be several risks on our business: 1. Damage to our property and/or goods that are in stock in our distribution centers 2. Forced temporary shut-down of operations-facilities & stores 3.

Health and safety risks for our customers and employees In 2025 a total of 159 instances of losses attributable to extreme weather events caused to stores, distribution centres, and merchandise were recorded. These events resulted in shut-down of stores from a few hours up to one and half days. As a result of heavy precipitation events, we have experienced loss of revenue in these 29 stores. Keeping in mind that precipitation regimes will change as a result of climate change, we are expecting to experience more severe weather events much more frequently than ever before experienced. This increase in impact on stores impacted, is an indication that the physical effects of climate change may become much more serious in the future.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Loss of sales will reduce the company's turnover which will negatively impact the financial performance and cash flows. On the other hand, if there is a damage to fixed assets, most of the damage will be covered through insurance which will impact the insurance premiums for the following year, which will result as an impact on Operational Expenses. This will also have a negative impact on the company's financial performance and cash flows.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

13998062

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

18796131

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used to calculate the figure: The financial impact of this risk depends on the magnitude, frequency and location of the events; however, the initial impact is the disruption of sales in damaged stores. In 2025, we had disruption to sales in 29 stores due to heavy precipitation and storm related weather events, which resulted in the shut-down of stores from a few hours up to one and half days. While calculating the financial impact of the events in 2025, we used the average hourly revenue of each store and multiplied it by the number of hours that the store was forced to shut down due to weather events. For 2025, the financial impact is calculated as a loss of sales equal to 9,100,000 TRY. According to the study "Climate Change Projections for Turkey: Three Models and Two Scenarios" precipitation amounts are expected to become more irregular with the impacts of climate change. In both RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 Scenarios, an increase in precipitation is expected in winter in the first period (2016-2040). However, it wouldn't be a viable assumption that we would have a similar impact every year. Assumptions: For the minimum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2031, using RCP 4.5 scenario, taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. For the maximum financial impact, the realized figure is extrapolated for the year 2035, using RCP 8.5 scenario, also taking the anticipated growth rate of the company into account. The financial impact of the physical damage in the stores are also included in the maximum impact scenario. Results: The min. financial impact is calculated as 13,998,062 TRY. The max. impact is calculated as 18,796,131 TRY. Both impact figures represent a one-year impact. Although the minimum and maximum financial impacts of this risk are calculated to be below our substantial financial impact threshold, this risk is assessed to be an important risk within the scope of climate change and we will keep on monitoring this risk. There is also a risk of damage to property, however as our properties are covered by insurance against

weather events, this impact is not included in our calculations. The final impact is the health and safety risks for our employees and customers, however as human life is priceless, the impacts cannot be expressed in financial terms.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Use risk transfer instruments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

15000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The following actions were implemented as a response: 1- Development of flood emergency plans. 2- Emergency drills: In 2025, 42,054 employees took part in 19,164 drills to test their response to emergencies like fires, earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters. The cost of actions 1 and 2 are taken as zero because their costs are absorbed into our business-as-usual activities. 3- Use of risk transfer instruments: The amount of insurance is updated annually according to the size of the individual incidents. In the reporting period annual Risk premiums/ insurance costs for extreme weather events are estimated to be around TRY 15 million. This is an approximate value calculated using the total policy figure as we cannot separate the premiums related to damage to stores/loss of sales due to weather events. Although the cost of response to this risk is higher than its financial impact, our insurance policies mitigate many other risks & the premium of this risk can't be separated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In 2025 we had a loss of sales in 29 stores due to heavy precipitation events. Heavy weather events also damaged our property. TASK: To reduce the impacts of heavy weather events on our stores and other key facilities. ACTIONS: 1- We develop flood emergency plans in all of our stores to protect our customers and employees. 2- Emergency drills: In 2025 42,054 employees took part in 19,164 drills testing their performance when responding to emergencies and natural disasters such as fires, earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, storm surges, cyclones, and tornados. 3- Use of risk transfer instruments: The amount of insurance is updated annually according to the size of the individual incidents. The costs of the above-mentioned actions are given under column "Explanation of cost calculation" TIMELINE: A total of 19,164 emergency drills performed in 2025. Drills are performed at least once a year within the scope of "Emergency and Disaster Management". Insurance policy is an ongoing measure which is renewed annually. RESULTS: As a result of these actions, Migros employees are more prepared to these kinds of heavy weather events. With the help of the insurance policies, we are able to transfer some of the financial impact of these risks. In 2025 there were 159 events of property damage due to extreme weather events. We will be increasing the number and frequency of our investigations and strengthening efforts in other stores and warehouses going forward in relation to adaptation efforts.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to national legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The F-gas regulation was implemented on January 1, 2015, in the EU. The regulation put in place an HFC phase-down from 2015 to 2030 by means of a quota system and sectorial bans on high GWP refrigerants. It is expected that a similar regulation may be implemented by the Turkish authorities in line with Türkiye's Net-Zero 2053 target. The use of refrigerants with low GWP is likely to become widespread. Conventional HFC supply is expected to decrease gradually and the prices for these gases are also expected to increase. We predict that non-natural gas and high GWP refrigerants will be banned by 2031. Refrigerant gases account for 97% of scope 1 emissions in Migros for the reporting year. If Turkish authorities implement a similar regulation, we would need to invest heavily in order to change all of our cooling cabinets with HFC-Free versions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased capital expenditures

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If there is a ban on non-natural and high GWP refrigerants, we may be forced to change the entire refrigeration system in our stores. This will result in an increase in our Capital Expenditures, which in turn will have a negative impact on our cash flows.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

975000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1563100000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Figures used in the calculation: Average price for 1 kg of refrigerant: 5,000 TRY (including labor costs). Amount of refrigerants to be replaced: 195,000 kg The financial impact is calculated with the following assumptions: 1- Refrigerant gas prices vary according to the type of store, distribution center, type of gas, unit type etc. Therefore, an average unit price is estimated using the data from 2025 purchases for simplification purposes. 2- As a result of this regulation, if we have to change all the gases in our cooling cabinets with low GWP versions we would need to replace 195 tons of refrigerant gases (estimated amount of refrigerants in the cooling cabinets in 2025): the cost of this investment is calculated as 975 million TRY. 3- As a result of this regulation, if we need to replace all of the cooling cabinets with new versions that are accepted by the regulation: the cost of this investment is calculated as 1.563 billion TRY. This value includes changing all the cooling cabinets and evaporators. The financial impact figures are calculated using the current market prices. As the time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect is assessed to be more than 5 years (long-term), the financial impact of this risk will probably be higher, therefore the given impact figures can be considered as conservative estimates.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

937860000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Through using better and higher efficiency equipment we reduce the negative impacts of climate change while progressing towards our sustainability goals. In 2015, we started our studies for the use of a natural refrigerant system and tried cooling with glycol instead of HFC-R404a gas. Next, we tried cooling the refrigerator cabinets by circulating cold water & used a natural coolant to cool the water we use. We got the patent for this cooling system, which has a Utility Model Certificate. Currently, we have water-based cooling systems in 326 locations, and we continue to work to expand the use of this new system. We use ammonia as a natural refrigerant instead of F-gases in our cooling systems at our MİGET meat processing facility. This project helps us reduce our vulnerability to this risk while also reducing our GHG emissions. The cost of the response to this risk is taken as the investment in water cooling systems since 2015 which currently equals to 937.86 million TRY.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In the reporting year 97% of our Scope 1 emissions come from refrigerant gases and 99.96% of these gases are classified as HFCs. If the Turkish Government implements a regulation that is similar to the EU F-Gas regulation, we may face serious sanctions or costs related to the replacement of these refrigeration units. **TASK:** Phase-out of high GWP refrigerants that may be included in the scope of the F-gas regulation. The actions required to accomplish this task are given under 'Explanation of cost calculation' column of this question. **TIMELINE & RESULTS:** According to our 2025-2030 Climate Transition Plan: • Convert 200 stores annually to low-GWP refrigerants. • Implement 100-200 water-cooling refrigeration conversions and/or low-GWP refrigerant replacements per year. •

Expand on-site renewable energy capacity and improve energy efficiency. • Achieve 100% renewable electricity sourcing by 2030. All the above mentioned actions are expected to deliver more than 125,000 tCO₂e emissions reduction between 2025 and 2030.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Increased pricing of water

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Various river basins in the country

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

For the reporting year, 91.41% of our water withdrawals were from 3rd parties, and according to the analysis we have performed using the WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas tool, 81.3% of our withdrawals are from High (40%-80%) to Extremely High (>80%) water-stressed areas. With the increasing water stress, municipalities may

implement higher water prices and/or give priority usage rights to communities. We may be forced to buy water at extremely higher prices which may increase our operational costs considerably.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

An increase in water prices, will reflect as an increase in our operational expenses. Which will have a negative impact on our cash flow.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

819032850

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Current water prices are extrapolated using estimated inflation rates and growth projections for the company. Taking into consideration the current economic environment in the country, we anticipate unit water prices to increase every year based on the analysis we have made using the last 2 years water price increase data in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir and Antalya where our stores with the highest revenues are located (Calculated over 12 months of water unit prices). Assumptions used: The extrapolated withdrawal figure we use for the above-mentioned 4 cities is 784,990 m3 for the year 2031 and 1,028,962 m3 for the year 2035. The timescale of financial impact projections is 6 years (long-term) for the minimum financial impact, and we expect the minimum additional cost of water prices to reach 369,953,214TL for the year 2031 (this is an annual figure). The timescale of financial impact projections is 10 years (long-term) for the maximum financial impact, and we expect the maximum additional cost of water prices to reach 819,032,850 TL for the year 2035 (this is an annual figure).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5640000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In order to increase water efficiency, the use of timed faucets and aerators has been extended to all our stores. In 2025: 1-We installed 360 efficient water fixtures (time-adjusted water faucets) in our stores. Cost of investment 2.64 million TRY 2- We changed the water infrastructure in 20 stores installing water storage tanks where water shortages are common. Cost of investment: 3 million TRY The total cost of these investments was 5,64 million TRY.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In 2025 our daily water withdrawal volume per store m2 was 0,001383 m3/m2.day TASK: To reduce daily water withdrawals per store m2 by increasing our water efficiency, to reduce our vulnerability to increasing water prices. ACTIONS & TIMELINE: In order to reduce the impact of this risk, we are constantly working on water efficiency projects. We implement time-adjusted tap water faucets in all of our newly opened stores. In addition, our existing stores also install aerators to

reduce the flow of water. By using these special aerators, 55% savings can be achieved compared to standard water fixtures. In 2025, we continued to renovate our stores with water-efficient automated fixtures (time-adjusted tap water faucets). In 2024 we have set up the Migros Water Committee consisting of representatives of departments responsible for such functions as environmental management, construction, maintenance, accounting, sales, and sustainability management. This committee is charged with reviewing operational processes and for automating the detection of water leaks and the collection of water-use data. Water-consumption performance in like-for-like stores is benchmarked against each other and individually on a twelvemonth basis. If too much water is being used, the reasons are investigated and corrective action is taken. RESULTS: With the help of the actions taken, our daily water withdrawal by store m2 will drop by 10% with respect to our base year 2023 to 0.001269 m3/m2.day in 2030.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

536251131

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our revenue is not assessed to be vulnerable to transition risks. Therefore, the amount vulnerable to transition risks related to climate change is given as '0'. However as detailed under Risk 1 and Risk 2 our revenue is vulnerable to climate-related physical risks. The total amount of vulnerability is calculated as the sum of max. financial impacts of both risks. This makes around 0.13% of our revenue.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

536251131

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our revenue is not assessed to be vulnerable to transition risks. Therefore, the amount vulnerable to transition risks related to water is given as '0'. However as detailed under Risk 1 and Risk 2 our revenue is vulnerable to water-related physical risks. The total amount of vulnerability is calculated as the sum of max. financial impacts of both risks. This makes around 0.13% of our revenue. This amount is the same as climate change because both risks are valid for both environmental issues.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1563100000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

267960000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our CAPEX is not assessed to be vulnerable to physical risks related to climate change, therefore the amount vulnerable to physical risks is given as '0'. However as detailed under Risk 3 our CAPEX is vulnerable to climate-related transitional risks. The total amount of vulnerability is the max. financial impact of Risk 3. This makes around 11.3% of our CAPEX. The amount of CAPEX deployed in 2025 is the cost of response to risk 3 but only for the reporting year (whereas the cost of response given in Risk 3 includes the cost since 2015), which is the total investment made to water cooling systems in the reporting year.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

819032850

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our OPEX is not assessed to be vulnerable to physical risks related to water, therefore the amount vulnerable to physical risks is given as '0'. However as detailed under Risk 4 our OPEX is vulnerable to water-related transitional risks. The total amount of vulnerability is the max. financial impact of Risk 4. This value is below 1% of our OPEX.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea Coast Major, Sea of Marmara Coast Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, in 2025 we identified 13 facilities in the Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea Coast Major, Sea of Marmara Coast Minor basin as risky facilities. These 13 facilities are labelled as Group 1, and reported as one facility, under which there are 12 stores and 1 distribution center, all of which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. These 13 facilities represent less than 1% of our facilities by number. These sites are important for us because these stores are among the stores with the highest turnover and the other facilities are key operation centers for our business continuity. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of stores in this river basin. The annual revenue of these stores which are considered as having Extremely High Water Stress Levels, has a share of 2.19% in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Türkiye.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 7 facilities in the Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 7 facilities are labelled as Group 2 and reported as one facility, under which there are 4 stores, 2 operation centers and our HQ and Ataşehir store (HQ and Ataşehir store are considered as 1 facility because they are located at the same building), which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number these sites are important for us because these stores are among the stores with the highest turnover and our HQ is one of the key operation centers for our business continuity. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of stores in this river basin. The annual revenue of these stores which are considered as having High Water Stress/Flood Risk Levels, has a share of 0.89% in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Türkiye.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Sakarya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 4 facilities in the Black Sea South Coast Major, Sakarya River Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 4 facilities are labelled as Group 3, and reported as one facility, under which there are 3 stores and 1 distribution center, which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number these sites are important for us because they are among the stores with the highest turnover and the distribution center reported within this group is a key operation center for our business continuity. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of stores in this river basin. The annual revenue of these stores which are considered as having High Water Stress Levels, has a share of 0.63% in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Türkiye.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Gediz River Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 11 facilities in the Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Gediz River Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 11 facilities are labelled as Group 4, and reported as one facility, under which there are 6 stores, 2 distribution centers, 1 breeding farm, 1 appetizer production facility and MİGET meat production center, which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number these sites are important for us because they are among the stores with the highest turnover and the other facilities are key operation centers for our business continuity. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of stores in this river basin. The annual revenue of these stores, which are considered as having High to Extremely High Water Stress/Flood Risk Levels, has a share of 1.39 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Türkiye.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast Major, Bursa/Balıkesir Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 3 facilities in the Black Sea, South Coast Major, Bursa/Balikesir Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 3 facilities are labelled as Group 5, and reported as one facility, under which there is two distribution centers and one fruit and vegetable warehouse, which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number these sites are important for us because they are key operational facilities, and if these facilities face any water-related disruption in operations, it may impact many of our stores. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of these facilities. These 3 facilities do not generate any revenues because our revenues are generated by our stores, however, disruption of operation in these 3 facilities may have a considerable impact on the sales figures in their affiliated stores.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Göksu River Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 2 facilities in the Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Göksu River Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 2 facilities are labelled as Group 6, and reported as one facility, under which there is one distribution center and one fruit and vegetable warehouse, which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number these sites are important for us because the store reported under this group is one of our highest revenue-generating stores and the other facilities are key operational facilities. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of these facilities. The 2 facilities do not generate any revenues because our revenues are generated by our stores, however, disruption of operation in these facilities, may have a considerable impact on the sales figures in their affiliated stores.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Mugla Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 4 facilities in the Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Mugla Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 4 facilities are labelled as Group 7, and reported as one facility, under which there are 2 stores, 1 distribution center and one fruit and vegetable warehouse, which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number these sites are important for us because they are among the stores with the highest turnover and the other facility is a key operation center for our business continuity. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of these facilities. The annual revenue of the stores reported here which is considered as having Extremely High Water Stress Risk Levels, has a share of 0.41 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Türkiye.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Canakkale Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 2 facilities in the Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Canakkale Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 2 facilities are labeled as Group 8 and they are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number these sites are important for us because the store is among the stores with the highest turnover and the other facility is a key operation center for our business continuity. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of these facilities. The annual revenue of the store reported here which is considered as having Extremely High Water Stress Risk Levels, has a share of 0.19 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Türkiye.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Seyhan River Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 2 facilities in the Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Seyhan River Minor Basin as a risky facility. These two facilities are labelled as Group 9, and reported as one facility, under which there are two distribution centers which are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number, they are important for us because it is a key operational facility. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of these facilities. These two facilities don't generate any revenues because our revenues are generated by our stores, however, disruption of operation in these facilities, may have a considerable impact on the sales figures in their affiliated stores.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Buyuk Menderes River Minor Basin

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 1 facility in the Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Buyuk Menderes River Minor Basin as a risky facility. This facility is labeled as Group 10. This facility is our Mugla Distribution center which is exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although this facility represents less than 1% of our total facilities by number, it is important for us because it is a key operational facility. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of these facilities. This facility does not generate any revenues because our revenues are generated by our stores, however, disruption of operation in this facility, may have a considerable impact on the sales figures in its affiliated stores.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Kizilirmak

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Based upon the city-based water risk (flood or water stress) results of the WRI Aqueduct Tool which identifies Extremely High or High risky locations, we have identified 1 facility in the Black sea south coast Major, Kizilirmak River Minor basin as a risky facility. This facility is labeled as Group 11. This facility is exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. Although this facility represents less than 1% of our total facilities by number, it is important for us because it is a key operational facility. The percentage of our revenue that could be affected is an estimated value and is affiliated with the magnitude, duration, nature of facility closure (partial or full) and turnaround time of these facilities. The annual revenue of the store reported here which is considered as having Extremely High Water Stress Risk Levels, has a share of 0.16 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Türkiye.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	Migros facilities were not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties in the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Consumers are becoming increasingly more aware of climate change and are looking to follow lower-carbon lifestyles by opting for goods whose climate impact is less. According to the results of a Sustainability Trends Survey of more than a thousand Migros customers in 2025, 85% of respondents said that supermarkets' efforts to ensure sustainability affected their purchasing decisions while 62% said that when shopping, they opted more for sustainable goods nowadays than they did just a year ago. In response, we are shaping our services around these demands. These shifts offer retailers opportunities to differentiate themselves, particularly with younger customers who are more climate-conscious. The rising sales of sustainable products in our range reflect this change, with 7% of our products now classified as sustainable. In 2024, these products made up 11% of our revenue, increasing to 12% this year. This evolving consumer preference offers us a chance to engage in a growing market while reducing our environmental footprint. By continuing to align our product line with these trends and adding more sustainable options, including those with "Good Agricultural Practices" and energy-efficient products, we can increase our revenues and contribute to a more sustainable future.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term
- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In 2024 the share of sustainable products including the agricultural products in our revenue was 11%, in 2025 this figure raised to 12% which shows the positive impact of this opportunity on our revenue and cash flows.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As the share in sustainable products increase in our products, we attract more customers who are environmentally conscious, which results in an increase in our revenue, having a positive impact on our financial performance and cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

49500000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

49500000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

69188000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We determine our sustainable product range in the following areas: •Sustainable agriculture products with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Regenerative and Organic certifications, • Sustainable Private Label products • Less plastic used and recyclable detergent products • Organic products • Vegan products • Energy efficient electronic products • Products with certified palm/soy/cacao content • Bamboo products • FSC or PEFC certified paper products • Environmentally friendly reusable bags Our sales numbers show us the growing demand for these types of products. The magnitude of the impact depends on the share of financial impact in our revenue due to this opportunity. In 2025 share of sustainable products including the agricultural products in our revenue was 12% which is identified as the minimum potential financial impact for this opportunity. As this is already a realized impact, the maximum financial impact is calculated by taking into consideration our mid-term and long-term strategies to increase the share of these products in our portfolio. According to our strategies, we predict the share of these products in our revenue will go up to 16.8% by 2031 Therefore the max. financial impact is calculated as 16.8% of our current revenue Impacts of inflation and growth is not included in this calculation and the calculation is made using our 2025 revenue.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

159200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

ACTIONS-TIMELINE & COSTS: There are several actions we implement to seize this opportunity 2025: • 12,02% of our budget for R&D projects (159.2 million TRY for the reporting year) invested in sustainability related projects focusing on meeting our customers' demand for sustainable products • Through our Better Future Plan, we reflect our sustainability vision in many different areas and create shared value for our stakeholders to uphold our reputation. These actions are already included in the marketing budget, so no extra cost is reported. • We used 25% r-Pet (recycled pet) in the packaging of our 6 private label products in total. There are no extra costs for r-pet application. • In order to make our efforts more visible, we started tagging sustainable products. As a first step of this project, sustainable attributes and certificates were identified for the sustainable products. – No extra cost 2026 onwards: •Through our B2B system, suppliers that have products with the specified attributes and certificates are requested to identify their products in our system. As this action is realized with our own human resources

there is no extra cost. •
2025 is 159.2 million TRY.

We plan to highlight the sustainable products on our stores and online channels. No extra cost. Total cost of the realized actions in

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: Due to changing consumer demands if we are able to highlight the sustainable products in our portfolio, we can increase the share of these products in our revenue. In 2025 the share of sustainable products in our revenue was 12%. TASK: We consider this consumer trend as an opportunity and if we are able to seize this opportunity, we can increase the share of sustainable products in our revenue. Therefore, our task is to increase the share of sustainable products in our revenue to a value that is above 16.8% by 2031. ACTIONS-TIMELINE & COSTS are identified under 'Explanation of cost calculation' column. RESULTS: With the implementation of the above-mentioned actions, the share of sustainable products in our revenue increased from 11% in 2024 to 12% in 2025.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Various river basins in the country

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Consumers are becoming increasingly more aware of climate change and are looking to follow lower-carbon lifestyles by opting for goods whose climate impact is less. According to the results of a Sustainability Trends Survey of more than a thousand Migros customers in 2025, 85% of respondents said that supermarkets' efforts to ensure sustainability affected their purchasing decisions while 62% said that when shopping, they opted more for sustainable goods nowadays than they did just a year ago. In response, we are shaping our services around these demands. These shifts offer retailers opportunities to differentiate themselves, particularly with younger customers who are more climate-conscious. The rising sales of sustainable products in our range reflect this change, with 7% of our products now classified as sustainable. In 2024, these products made up 11% of our revenue, increasing to 12% this year. This evolving consumer preference offers us a chance to engage in a growing market while reducing our environmental footprint. By continuing to align our product line with these trends and adding more sustainable options, including those with "Good Agricultural Practices" and energy-efficient products, we can increase our revenues and contribute to a more sustainable future.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In 2024 the share of sustainable products including the agricultural products in our revenue was 11%, in 2025 this figure raised to 12% which shows the positive impact of this opportunity on our revenue and cash flows.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As the share in sustainable products increase in our products, we attract more customers who are environmentally conscious, which results in an increase in our revenue, having a positive impact on our financial performance and cash flows.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

49500000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

49500000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

69188000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We determine our sustainable product range in the following areas: •Sustainable agriculture products with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Regenerative and Organic certifications, • Sustainable Private Label products • Less plastic used and recyclable detergent products • Organic products • Vegan products • Energy efficient electronic products • Products with certified palm/soy/cacao content • Bamboo products • FSC or PEFC certified paper products • Environmentally friendly reusable bags Our sales numbers show us the growing demand for these types of products. The magnitude of the impact depends on the share of financial impact in our revenue due to this opportunity. In 2025 share of sustainable products including the agricultural products in our

revenue was 12% which is identified as the minimum potential financial impact for this opportunity. As this is already a realized impact, the maximum financial impact is calculated by taking into consideration our mid-term and long-term strategies to increase the share of these products in our portfolio. According to our strategies, we predict the share of these products in our revenue will go up to 16.8% by 2031 Therefore the max. financial impact is calculated as 16.8% of our current revenue Impacts of inflation and growth is not included in this calculation and the calculation is made using our 2025 revenue.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

159200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

ACTIONS-TIMELINE & COSTS: There are several actions we implement to seize this opportunity 2025: • 12,02% of our budget for R&D projects (159.2 million TRY for the reporting year) invested in sustainability related projects focusing on meeting our customers' demand for sustainable products • Through our Better Future Plan, we reflect our sustainability vision in many different areas and create shared value for our stakeholders to uphold our reputation. These actions are already included in the marketing budget, so no extra cost is reported. • We used 25% r-Pet (recycled pet) in the packaging of our 6 private label products in total. There are no extra costs for r-pet application. • In order to make our efforts more visible, we started tagging sustainable products. As a first step of this project, sustainable attributes and certificates were identified for the sustainable products. – No extra cost 2026 onwards: • Through our B2B system, suppliers that have products with the specified attributes and certificates are requested to identify their products in our system. As this action is realized with our own human resources there is no extra cost. • We plan to highlight the sustainable products on our stores and online channels. No extra cost. Total cost of the realized actions in 2025 is 159.2 million TRY.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: Due to changing consumer demands if we are able to highlight the sustainable products in our portfolio, we can increase the share of these products in our revenue. In 2025 the share of sustainable products in our revenue was 12%. **TASK:** We consider this consumer trend as an opportunity and if we are able to seize this opportunity, we can increase the share of sustainable products in our revenue. Therefore, our task is to increase the share of sustainable products in our revenue to a value that is above 16.8% by 2031. **ACTIONS-TIMELINE & COSTS** are identified under 'Explanation of cost calculation' column. **RESULTS:** With the implementation of the above-mentioned actions, the share of sustainable products in our revenue increased from 11% in 2024 to 12% in 2025.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- ☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As Migros, we constantly strive to make our stores, production and distribution processes more efficient. Our efficiency efforts help us reduce the impact of climate-related risks that we are facing and they also present an opportunity to reduce our indirect operating costs. In all of our newly opened and renovated stores, we aim for the highest operational efficiency and combat climate change through systems with varied current control and high automation for air conditioning and industrial cooling systems. With these efforts we are able to reduce our energy consumption which in turn reduces our GHG emissions helping us to stay on track for achieving our ambitious targets. Some examples of the projects carried out in 2025: 1. We carried out lighting, air conditioning and cooling automation works in 260 stores saving. 324 MWh of energy. 2. Replacement of cooling group in 70 stores. The provided refrigerant gas saving is 1000 kg. 3. Replacement of old and expired air conditioners in 360 stores, saving 11000 MWh of energy. 4. Installation of water-based refrigeration systems in 37 stores. The provided refrigerant gas saving is 810 kg.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

All of the investments made to increase our efficiency has reflected as an increase in our Capital Expenses. However, depending on the ROI of each project, these projects reflected as a decrease in our operational expenses.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

465470000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Thanks to our energy-saving practices which are mentioned under the company-specific description, our direct operations became more energy efficient. With these investments in 2025 we saved: • 71,661 MWh energy, • 1,810 kg of refrigerant gases • 39,659 tons of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions: 26186 tCO2 of these emission reductions come from the energy produced in our solar farms that became operational in 2025. Our solar farms are an investment entirely for our own consumption, and as per Turkish regulations we need to feed this production to the grid first, hence the amount we produce needs to be certified as renewable energy production. Therefore, our solar farm production is included in our total Renewable Energy Certificate (YEK-G). The details of the cost savings are as follows: 1. We carried out lighting, air conditioning and cooling automation works in 260 stores saving 1.86 million TRY. 2. Replacement of cooling group in 70 stores, saving 5.51 million TRY. 3. Replacement of old and expired air conditioners in 360 stores, saving 63.83 million TRY. 4. Installation of water-based refrigeration systems in 37 stores, saving 4.47 million TRY. 5. Renewable electricity generation in our Solar Farms saving 389.8 million TRY. The total financial impact for 2025 is 465,470,000 TRY.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

479240000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

ACTIONS, COSTS and TIMELINES: In 2025 several energy saving projects were implemented detailed costs of which are given in below: 1. Lighting, HVAC automation works in 260 stores: 11.2 million TRY 2. Replacement of cooling group in 70 stores: 40.3 million TRY 3. Replacement of old and expired air conditioners in 360 stores: 383.02 million TRY 4. Installation of water-based refrigeration systems in 37 stores: 44.72 million TRY Total cost of efficiency projects for the reporting year is 479.24 million TRY. According to our 2025-2030 Climate Transition Plan: • Convert 200 stores annually to low-GWP refrigerants. • Implement 100-200 water-cooling refrigeration conversions and/or low-GWP refrigerant replacements per year. • Expand on-site renewable energy capacity and improve energy efficiency. • Achieve 100% renewable electricity sourcing by 2030. All of the above mentioned actions are expected to deliver more than 125,000 tCO₂e emissions reduction between 2025 and 2030. Although the cost to realize the opportunity seems to be slightly higher than the financial impact, the financial impact is an ongoing impact whereas the costs associated with these investments are one-time costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: By saving energy, we have the opportunity to spend less for our energy and operational costs. **TASK:** In Turkey the energy prices are rising with the increasing inflation rates. By investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects we can reduce our energy costs. This will also increase our resilience to changing energy market conditions. **ACTIONS, COSTS and TIMELINES** are given in detail under “Explanation of cost calculation” column. **RESULTS:** With the implemented efficiency projects, we have saved a total of 71661 MWh of electricity and 1,810 kg of refrigerant gases, resulting in reduction of 39659 tCO₂e Scope1 and 2 GHG emissions. With the planned investments we will be reducing more than 125,000 t of CO₂e emissions per annum after 2025.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :various river basins in the country

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Migros engages in a variety of efforts both to use water more efficiently and to prevent any waste water generated by its operations from adversely impacting the environment. We implement efficiency measures to reduce our water-related expenses. Total water withdrawal resulting from all Migros operations in 2025 was 1441.724 ML. Migros tracks fulfillment of its water-withdrawal targets on the basis of its "Daily water withdrawal per m2 of sales area" metric. Our target is to reduce this figure by 10% with respect to a 2023 base year by 2030. Reducing our water withdrawal volumes also presents us with the opportunity of extra cost savings.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

All of the investments made to increase our efficiency will reflect as an increase in our Capital Expenses. However, depending on the ROI of each project, these projects will reflect as a decrease in our operational expenses.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

32718362

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

96463464

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact of this opportunity is calculated as follows: Unit water price is calculated per year from 2023 to 2030 based on the annual average inflation expectations. Base year (2023) unit water price is taken as 40 TRY/m³. 2025 unit price is taken as 103.4 TRY/m³, for the years between 2026 and 2030 the unit water price is increased using an estimated inflation rate. We have a target of reduction of 10% of water withdrawals per m² of sales area with respect to a 2023 base year. The projection is made using annual sales m² growth expectations. The maximum total financial impact calculated is 96.46 million TRY which is the total cumulative financial impact between 2023 and 2030. The minimum financial impact is calculated as the financial impact of this opportunity in the year 2030. The calculated impact figure is the projection of the impact of this opportunity in 2025 in long-term. The minimum impact figure only reflects the impact for a one-year period (2030) whereas the maximum impact figure reflects the cumulative impact projection between the years 2023 and 2030. Although both the minimum and maximum financial impacts are below our substantive financial impact threshold, this opportunity is monitored because we see this opportunity as a strategically important one.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10800000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In order to increase water efficiency, the use of timed faucets and aerators has been extended to all our stores. In 2025: 1-We installed 360 efficient water fixtures (time-adjusted water faucets) in our stores. Cost of investment 2.6 million TRY 2- We changed the water infrastructure in 20 stores installing water storage tanks where water shortages are common. Cost of investment: 3 million TRY 3.System upgrades were carried out at 30 stores to address low-pressure mains water issues. Cost of investment: 5,2 million TRY The total cost of these investments was 10.8 million TRY.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*SITUATION: In 2025 our daily water withdrawal volume per store m2 was 0,001383 m3/m2.day TASK: To reduce daily water withdrawals per store m2 by increasing our water efficiency, to reduce our vulnerability to increasing water prices. ACTIONS & TIMELINE: We are constantly working on water efficiency projects: We implement time-adjusted tap water faucets in all of our newly opened stores. In addition, our existing stores also install aerators to reduce the flow of water. By using these special aerators, 55% savings can be achieved compared to standard water fixtures. In 2025, we continued to renovate our stores with water-efficient automated fixtures (time-adjusted tap water faucets). RESULTS: With the help of the actions taken, our daily water withdrawal by store m2 will drop by 10% to 0.001269 m3/m2.day in 2030.
[Add row]*

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

49500000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As detailed under Opp 1, 12% of our revenue is aligned with opportunities related to climate change and water for the reporting year.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

49500000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As detailed under Opp 1, 12% of our revenue is aligned with opportunities related to climate change and water for the reporting year.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

465470000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As detailed under Opp 2, the amount of OPEX aligned with climate change is 465.47 million TRY, which equals to less than 1% of our OPEX for the reporting year.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

96463464

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As detailed under Opp 3, the amount of OPEX aligned with water is 96.46 million TRY, which equals to less than 1% of our OPEX for the reporting year.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

479240000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As detailed under Opp 2, the amount of CAPEX aligned with climate change is 479.24 million TRY, which equals to around 3.5% of our CAPEX for the reporting year.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10800000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As detailed under Opp 3, the amount of CAPEX aligned with water is 10.8 million TRY, which equals to less than 1% of our CAPEX for the reporting year.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

At Migros, no discrimination is made for any reason, due to age, gender, race, religion, language, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, belief, marital, social or economic status, disability, pregnancy or military service status, etc. We embrace diversity and recognize the unique skills, experiences and perspectives each employee brings to the organization and foster a culture that values and respects individual differences. You can find the policy link below. <https://www.migroskurumsal.com/en/about-us/our-policies#gender-equality-and-inclusion-policy>

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1-Gender Equality and Inclusion Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for determining our strategic approach to sustainability including climate & water-related issues. Our CEO, as a member of the BoD & head of execution, has the highest responsibility about all sustainability related issues at Migros. CEO is responsible for the execution and implementation of the climate and water-related strategies determined by the BoD, and fulfils this responsibility together with the Senior Management team. Additionally, the CEO has appointed the Sustainability Committee (SC) to manage, implement, monitor & measure our climate & water related efforts. SC oversees all issues affecting sustainability performance, offering equal representation & voice to every company function. To supervise the cross-departmental SC, a Board-Level Sustainability Committee (BLSC) consisting of members of the BoD was formed in 2024. In addition to developing sustainability strategies, policies & goals as well as improving Migros's performance on ESG issues, BLSC also assists the BoD in fulfilling its responsibilities in relation thereto. In 2025, BLSC reviewed & discussed performance & progress towards achieving company-announced GHG emission, water-use, food waste-prevention & management-level gender-diversity targets. In 2025, the BLSC has decided to prioritize investing in renewables & exploring the use of low-carbon refrigerants in order to achieve the company's emission-reduction targets. During the 2025 meetings of BLSC, key sustainability priorities, including food waste reduction & stakeholder engagement through the SC workshop, were reviewed and discussed. The BLSC monitored & noted that Migros has surpassed its 2030 target in combating food waste, ahead of schedule by achieving a 55.36% reduction in reduction in the food waste/food supply tonnage ratio compared to the 2018 baseline, while continuing to ensure independent assurance of its food loss and waste data in accordance with ISAE 3000. BLSC also reviewed the outcomes of the 2025 SC workshop, which brought together approximately 100 representatives from across the Company's functions and subsidiaries to develop 60 ideas and recommendations across 10 priority sustainability topics, including Net Zero, plastic waste, inclusion and equality, and healthier product choices. BLSC endorsed the integration of the most highly supported proposals into the Company's 2026 sustainability agenda and monitored the progress of their implementation. In another word, sustainability is governed at the board level by the CEO and BLSC and managed on the operational level by the SC. Through the SC we determine our short, medium and long-term actions and set qualitative and quantitative development targets. Teams working on climate change and environmental management report monthly to their C-Suite Officers who report highlighted issues to the CEO. The SC consolidates this data to provide quarterly reports to the CEO who then updates the BoD quarterly.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for determining the overall strategic approach to sustainability including water and climate-related issues such as sustainable growth, responsible sourcing, climate change, waste and water management. We always try to implement water-related issues in our governance mechanisms so that our BoD have access to broader information when they are working on the company strategy. In 2025, 5 BoD meetings were held in which the following water-related issues were scheduled agenda items. - Sustainability strategy including water-related issues - Water-related targets - Water-related investments and major plans of action - Water-related risks and opportunities Our CEO, as a member of the BoD and head of execution, has the highest responsibility about all sustainability related issues at Migros. The implementation of the water and climate-related strategies are also the CEO's responsibility and he fulfils this responsibility together with the senior management team. Additionally, our Sustainability Committee (SC) was appointed by the CEO to carry out the management, implementation, monitoring and measurement of our climate and water related efforts. The Migros Sustainability Committee oversees all aspects of any issues that may impact the company's sustainability performance. The CEO appoints the Migros Sustainability Committee's chair and members from among the heads of all the company's primary functions. Other employees actively involved in dealing with sustainability issues are, with the guidance of senior executives, included on the committee irrespective of position. In the SC, all the main functions of our company are represented, and a discussion environment is offered that offers equal participation and voice to all departments. As an adjunct to the Migros Sustainability Committee, a Board-Level Sustainability Committee (BLSC) consisting of

members of the Migros Board of Directors was formed in 2024. In addition to developing sustainability strategies, policies and goals as well as improving the Company's performance on ESG issues, the BLSC also assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities in relation thereto. During its meetings in 2025, the committee reviewed and discussed performance and progress towards achieving company-announced carbon-emission, water-use, food waste-prevention, and management-level gender-diversity targets. In another word, the sustainability management approach is handled at the board level by the CEO and the Board-Level Sustainability Committee and managed on the operational level by the SC. Through the Committee, in line with our Environmental Policy and Migros Better Future Plan, we determine our short, medium and long-term actions and set qualitative and quantitative development targets.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |

- ☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for determining the overall strategic approach to sustainability including biodiversity-related issues such as minimizing biological biodiversity and ecosystem risks, supporting regenerative, organic and good agricultural practices and reduction of pesticides in food production. We always aim to implement our activities outside of critical areas, to protect biodiversity in our current operations and fields of activity, and to minimize our impact in these areas to prevent deforestation. Biodiversity-related issues are implemented in our governance mechanisms so that our BoD have access to broader information when they are working on the company strategy. Our CEO, as a member of the BoD and head of execution, has the highest responsibility about all sustainability related issues at Migros including biodiversity. The implementation of the biodiversity-related strategies are also the CEO's responsibility and he fulfils this responsibility together with the senior management team. Additionally, our Sustainability Committee (SC) was appointed by the CEO to carry out the management, implementation, monitoring and measurement of our sustainability related efforts. The Migros Sustainability Committee oversees all aspects of any issues that may impact the company's sustainability performance. The CEO appoints the Migros Sustainability Committee's chair and members from among the heads of all the company's primary functions. Other employees actively involved in dealing with sustainability issues are, with the guidance of senior executives, included on the committee irrespective of position. In the SC, all the main functions of our company are represented, and a discussion environment is offered that offers equal participation and voice to all departments. As an adjunct to the Migros Sustainability Committee, a Board-Level Sustainability Committee (BLSC) consisting of members of the Migros Board of Directors was formed in 2024. In addition to developing sustainability strategies, policies and goals as well as improving the Company's performance on ESG issues, the BLSC also assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities in relation thereto. During its meetings in 2025, the committee reviewed and discussed performance and progress towards achieving company-announced carbon-emission, water-use, food waste-prevention, and management-level gender-diversity targets. In another word, the sustainability management approach is handled at the board level by the CEO and the Board-Level Sustainability Committee and managed on the operational level by the SC. Through the Committee, in line with our Environmental Policy and Migros Better Future Plan, we determine our short, medium and long-term actions and set qualitative and quantitative development targets.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Migros Sustainability Committee (SC) and he has the highest responsibility for climate-related issues right after our CEO. Migros Sustainability Committee oversees all aspects of any issues that may impact the company's sustainability performance. The SC assesses environmental, operational, socio-economic risks and opportunities that may affect the existence and activities of our company, monitors and analyses sustainability, climate, water & biodiversity-related issues, and identifies KPIs to be used in tracking performance and carries out projects to achieve set performance targets. Through the Committee, in line with Migros Better Future Plan, and Environmental Policy, SC determines and sets Migros' short, medium and long-term actions and sets qualitative and quantitative development targets. Together with the Sustainability Committee, our Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development of the climate transition plan, setting and monitoring of climate-related targets and assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Being the highest-level position in corporate communications, our CCCO is also responsible for integrating climate-related issues into our strategy and making sure that our sustainability strategies are in line with our corporate strategy.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer and Head of Sustainability Committee (CCCO) is a C-Level position in Migros. Being the head of the Migros Sustainability Committee (SC), our Chief Corporate Communications Officer (CCCO) has the highest responsibility on water-related issues right after our CEO. The main water-related responsibilities of the CCCO include: leading the SC to assess future trends in water demand, and also to assess and manage water-related risks and opportunities while setting and monitoring our water-related targets. Being the highest-level position in corporate communications, our CCCO is also responsible for integrating water-related issues into our strategy and making sure that our sustainability strategies are in line with our corporate strategy. Migros Sustainability Committee oversees all aspects of any issues that may impact the company's sustainability performance. Also, SC assesses environmental, operational, socio-economic risks and opportunities that may affect the existence and activities of our company, monitors and analyses sustainability, climate, water and biodiversity-related issues and identifies KPIs to be used in tracking performance and carries out projects to achieve set performance targets. Through the Committee, in line with Migros Better Future Plan, and Environmental Policy, SC determines and sets Migros' short, medium and long-term actions and sets qualitative and quantitative development targets. With the leadership of our CCCO, the SC conducts the management, implementation and measurement of our activities in the field of sustainability. Developments and results of these studies, risks, opportunities and future trends are reported to the CEO and to the BoD through our CEO quarterly.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Sustainability Committee (SC) and he has the highest responsibility for biodiversity-related issues right after our CEO. This is a supra-departmental position in Migros. Migros Sustainability Committee oversees all aspects of any issues that may impact the company's sustainability performance. The SC assesses environmental, operational, socio-economic risks and opportunities that may affect the existence and activities of our company, monitors and analyses sustainability, climate, water and biodiversity-related issues and identifies KPIs to be used in tracking performance and carries out projects to achieve set performance targets. Through the Committee, in line with Migros Better Future Plan and Environmental Policy, SC determines and sets Migros' short, medium and long-term actions and sets qualitative and quantitative development

targets. Being the highest-level position in corporate communications, our CCCO is also responsible for integrating biodiversity-related issues into our strategy and making sure that our sustainability strategies are in line with our corporate strategy.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

At least one of the annual targets of all the primary functions of our company is in the field of sustainability, and the activities made in this field directly affect the annual performance premium (bonus). Department managers who make up our committee carry out the request and follow-up processes regarding our corporate policies, which we expect to be followed by all our employees. Our Chief Expansion & Property Officer (CPO), Construction & Technical Issues, Technical Expertise Center, and Energy Management Directors and Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer and Head of Sustainability Committee Director (CCCO) have targets on climate change and water-related issues that affect their annual bonuses. When the Sustainability Committee is responsible for setting strategy, targets, and roadmaps; CPO conducts operational implementation with their departments to reach targets.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

(4.5.3) Please explain

At least one of the annual targets of all the primary functions of our company is in the field of sustainability, and the activities made in this field directly affect the annual performance premium (bonus). Department managers who make up our committee carry out the request and follow-up processes regarding our corporate policies, which we expect to be followed by all our employees. Our Chief Expansion & Property (CPO) and Chief Corporate Communication Officer and Head of Sustainability Committee Director (CCCO) have targets on climate change and water-related issues that affect their annual bonuses. When the Sustainability Committee is responsible for setting strategy, targets, and roadmaps; CPO conducts operational implementation with their departments to reach targets.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer and Head of Sustainability Committee (CCCO) is a C-Level position in Migros as it reports directly to the CEO. This position also reports directly to the Board through our Board-Level Sustainability Committee (BLSC). Our Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Sustainability Committee (SC) and he has the highest responsibility for climate-related issues right after our CEO. This is a supra departmental position in Migros. Senior executives' bonuses are directly linked to climate-related performance targets. The Chief Corporate Communication & Sustainability Officer is responsible for the Company's performance and initiatives in the areas of sustainability, including climate and water management. Upon meeting the defined criteria, CCCO becomes eligible for a performance bonus. The timeframe of the performance indicators varies, i.e. if the indicator is linked to a climate-related target, then the achievement of the target is long-term (i.e. until 2030), however progress towards a target is monitored annually. 10% of the KPIs of our CCCO comes from climate-related indicators. The successful achievement of KPIs result in a bonus as % of salary.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes to our climate commitments because it is directly related to our climate transition plan and our GHG emission reduction targets.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Expansion, Property and Construction Officer (CPO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our Chief Expansion & Property Officer (CPO) has a target on efficient use of resources like energy and water. Therefore, reduction of withdrawals and improvements in efficiency are included in his KPI's, which is reflected to the 10% of CPO's salary as a bonus. In terms of water efficiency, our company's target is to

reduce water withdrawals per sales m2 by 10% until 2030. In order to keep track of this target we also have an annual target of 1% reduction/ year achievement of which is reflected to our CPO's KPI's.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Chief Expansion & Property Officer (CPO) makes the maintenance, repair and improvement decisions in line with our targets for the management and reduction of water consumption. In this direction, the decisions to evaluate and implement new methods such as installing water tanks in facilities, stores and DMs, renewing the installations, installing aerators are also taken by the CPO. Decisions on the establishment of treatment plants for pollution and the installation of grease trap equipment in stores with service aisles are also taken by the CPO. Performance indicators related to withdrawal efficiency contribute to the achievement of Migros' water commitments as it is directly related to our short (annual) and long-term (2030) targets to reduce water withdrawals per store m2. Performance indicators related to water pollution contribute to our targets to increase investment related to reducing water pollution.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Expansion, Property and Construction Officer (CPO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Chief Expansion & Property Officer (CPO) has an emission and energy reduction target that affects his balanced score card performance by 10% which directly affects the amount of yearly cash bonus that is going to be paid to him by the company. CPO also has an emission reduction project target to increase the number of stores that use natural refrigerants.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

These incentives are included in both short-term and long-term incentive plans of our CPO and they contribute to the achievement of our 42.65% GHG emission reduction target by 2030. To ensure the achievement of our climate commitments, we have made a projection until 2030 and developed a roadmap that determines the actions to be taken, and the implementation of these actions are linked to the incentive plan of our CPO.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer (CCCO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Implementation of water-related community project
- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Chief Corporate Communications and Sustainability Officer and Head of Sustainability Committee (CCCO) is a C-Level position in Migros as it reports directly to the CEO. This position also reports directly to the Board through our Board-Level Sustainability Committee (BLSC). Our Chief Corporate Communications and

Sustainability Officer (CCCO) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Sustainability Committee (SC) and he has the highest responsibility for climate-related issues right after our CEO. This is a supra departmental position in Migros. The timeframe of the performance indicators varies, i.e. if the indicator is linked to a water-related target, then the achievement of the target is long-term (i.e. until 2030), however progress towards a target is monitored annually. 10% of the KPIs of our CCCO comes from water-related indicators. The successful achievement of KPIs result in a bonus as % of salary.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes to our water commitments because it is directly related to our water withdrawal commitments (Reduce per-day water withdrawal/m2 sales area by 10% by end-2030) and WASH targets to increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Procurement manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

For every category (fruits-vegetables, meat, dairy products etc.) we have product category directors who are responsible for sustainable sourcing of the goods that are sold at our stores. Bonuses are paid to the product category directors on the basis of their performance in fulfilling targets such as encouraging sustainability practices in their part of the supply chain and reducing plastics use. Such targets make up between 2.5% and 15% of the targets on their performance cards and impact their bonuses to the same degree.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes to the implementation of our organization's climate commitments by reducing our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This position is Category Manager and reports to the Marketing Directors (Procurement Director). For every product category (sub categories below fruits-vegetables, meat, dairy products etc.) we have managers who are responsible for sustainable sourcing of the goods that are sold at our stores. They have targets linked to sustainability-related KPIs like sustainable agriculture, management of plastics, supporting local production, etc. These KPIs make up 2.5-15% of their overall performance score. When they achieve their targets, they receive a bonus as a % of their salary.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive contributes to the implementation of our organization's climate commitments by reducing our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Migros Environment Policy covers the below topics: • Stakeholder Engagement • Combating Climate Change • Energy Management • Sustainable Agriculture • Biodiversity Conservation • Effective Waste Management • Sustainable Water Management • Auditing of Supplier Companies Besides, in order to make our sustainability vision more inclusive, we implemented the Migros Better Future Plan (MBFP). With this strategic plan, we refer directly to water management and efficiency for the main purpose of combating climate change. Below you can find information on strategic goals directly related to water. Within the framework of MBFP we aim to: • Reduce carbon & water footprint • Use natural sources efficiently; • Manage our waste; and transform back into the economy; • Protect biodiversity and eliminate our negative impacts; • Launch innovative applications which increase our productivity and make the lives of our stakeholders quicker and easier. The sustainability approach of our company within the scope of environmental management and efficiency (Climate change, water, biodiversity and waste management) is detailed in our 2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages (100-115,280-282) -migros-tr2025-interaktiv-639088646656876356.pdf)

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ **managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace**
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action
- ☒ Other water-related commitment, please specify :**Commitment to safely**

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1-Environmental-Sustainability-Biodiversity Policies.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Race to Zero Campaign

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Other, please specify :Business Ambition for 1.5C

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

United Nations Global Compact We participated in the SDG Innovation for Young Professionals program organized by the UN Global Compact. We contributed to the development of our innovation culture by reconsidering business strategies in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. We participated in the program as 3 people from the sustainability management, environmental management and education departments. We participated in various workshops and seminars for 6 months and developed a project to present to the senior management in 2023. Also in 2025, we continued our efforts aligned with the SDGs and completed our reporting through the UNGC's Communication on Progress (CoP) platform. Science-Based Targets Initiative, Race to Zero Campaign & Business Ambition for 1.5 °C Campaign We have committed to SBTi on 21st of July 2022, through our commitment to SBTi, we have joined the Race to Zero Campaign and Business Ambition for 1.5 °C Campaign also on 21st of July 2022. The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), a leading global authority on climate action, has fully approved our company's carbon reduction initiatives aimed at addressing climate change. Having examined our 2030 carbon-reduction and 2050 net-zero goals, SBTi confirmed that the goals are consistent and methodologically sound. Migros is the first food retailer in Türkiye to receive such confirmation.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11-Environmental Policy.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Public Disclosure Platform (PDP) is an electronic system through which electronically signed notifications required by the capital markets and BIST regulations are publicly disclosed. Within the framework of Capital Markets Board of Turkey's (CMB) 'Communiqué Regarding Principles of Submitting Electronically Signed Information, Documents and Notifications to the PDP', all information and documents to be publicly disclosed must be sent to the PDP. Our ID on the registry is 'MIGROS'.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Our Environmental Policy and Commitments are shared with our employees via e-mail and circulars and with the public via our corporate website. Our guidebook for our employees, named "Orange Book", explains all our corporate policies and Migros Code of Ethics with transparency and in detail. This guide is shared with all of our employees via e-mail when they start their new job, and the guide is also available on the internet. Our online training, where we present our policy contents and strategies, is offered to our employees in order to ensure that our corporate policies are understood and adopted by all of our employees. While our current employees are expected to have completed this training, it is ensured that our newly recruited employees receive the training in the first month of employment. Our employees who cannot pass the exam as a result of the training must take the training again. Also only a select number of executives are authorized for official engagement with policy makers and they have extensive knowledge about our policies, strategies and commitments. If an employee of Migros is detected to be involved in an engagement activity that directly violates environmental change strategy, the detected inconsistency is reported to our Industrial Relations department for further evaluation. The employee may be referred to the disciplinary committee in line with the evidence. After the evaluation by the disciplinary committee, s/he may receive a penalty in the form of a warning, an aggravated warning or his/her employment contract may be terminated.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- ☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

TÜSİAD (Turkish Industry and Business Association)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We work with TUSIAD to influence the development of national climate and water-related regulations. TUSIAD works intensively on climate change and water-related issues and publishes reports on regulations that may impact Turkish businesses. As Migros, we take part in TUSIAD's Environment and Net Zero Policies working group. In this working group, we evaluate the global climate and water-related regulations and the possibilities of their implementation in Turkish regulation. The possible sectoral impacts of these regulations are discussed in detail. Our position is completely in line with TUSIAD and we publicly promote their position. During the reporting period the following actions were taken: Within the scope of the national green taxonomy studies carried out by the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, opinions were given for the draft texts of the National Green Taxonomy Technical Screening Criteria focusing on the water, wastewater and waste sectors. Also opinion documents were prepared on the Emission Trading System Regulation and Regulation on the Audit of Reports prepared according to Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

440000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The value given is the total membership fees paid to TUSIAD. Also, the given funding figure is in TRY as stated in section 1.2 of this report.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ Other, please specify :TSRS -Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Water pollution indicators | |
| ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures | |
| ☒ Content of environmental policies | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Migros 2025 Integrated Annual Report – Content of environmental policies – pg 100 Governance 128-200 Public policy engagement 52-57 Dependencies & Impacts, Risks & Opportunities 40-51 Strategy 16,17,30 Value chain engagement 34-37,82,83,84,89,90, 94-97 All sustainability-related information including emission figures, water accounting figures, water pollution indicators, biodiversity indicators on pages 100-115(A Better Future for Our Planet) Targets & performance Pages 32,33,274-282

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1-Migros Integrated Annual Report-2025-Compressed.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

In our 2025 Integrated Annual Report, we share our sustainability performance transparently. In particular, all our efforts in this area can be found between pages 100-115, which is the “A Better Future for Our Planet” Chapter. Our targets and performances directly geared towards combatting climate change are reported on pages 32,33,274-282

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

IEA NZE 2050 assumes that advanced economies will reach net zero in advance of 2050 and sets out an emissions trajectory consistent with a 50% chance of limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C without a temperature overshoot. This is a qualitative scenario. Some of the assumptions in our scenario analysis: -
According to IPCC's current reports, if the current global emissions level is maintained, the carbon budget will be consumed in the early 2030s & the 1.5C limit

in average global temperature will be exceeded in the 2030s. After COP26, many nations declared their revised NDCs complying with NetZero Target, Türkiye is on the way to determining a medium and long-term roadmap in line with the Net-Zero target in 2053. - After Türkiye has ratified the Paris Agreement, the agenda of making medium and long-term commitments within the framework of the obligation to update the NDCs was formed. These major developments will lead to the prioritization of many legal regulations regarding climate change issues in Türkiye and their entry into force. - The fact that the agricultural sector is among the priority areas within the scope of the EU Green Deal shows that the legal regulations in this area will also be accelerated. - Although Migros will probably not be a part of an upcoming ETS regulation, this regulation may have an indirect impact on us, as energy producers will be included. - After the initial implementation of an ETS in Türkiye, energy prices are expected to increase as about 60% of the Turkish grid is fed by fossil fuel-powered plants. - Another assumption is that there may be a ban on HFC's as projected in Europe, in case of which we may have to invest heavily to change the existing equipment. In our scenario analysis, we evaluated the transition risks as; carbon emission policies, agriculture protection policies, changes in consumer behavior, changes in renewable energy systems, agricultural commodities subsidies, the progress of next-generation and energy saving technologies, changes in reputation among investors, and changes in fuel costs as an energy source. The time horizon covered for this analysis is long-term as our long-term definition is 5 years. All Migros activities have been included in the analysis: supply chain of all agricultural products, all packed food, storing, logistics. Since 78% of Migros' overall sales consist from agricultural products, we have made a qualitative scenario analysis for our agricultural division

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

NZE 2050 scenario aligns with the global target of reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, which is increasingly being adopted by countries, including Türkiye's commitment to achieving net zero by 2053. By choosing this scenario, we are aiming to proactively prepare for stricter national regulations on emissions, energy use, and waste management, ensuring compliance and avoiding potential penalties or disruptions. Another reason for selection of this scenario is to enhance investor confidence, because investors are placing greater emphasis on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria when making investment decisions. By adopting the NZE 2050 scenario, Migros is able to demonstrate a strong commitment to sustainability, potentially improving its attractiveness to investors. Migros participated in the Race to Zero (RtZ) campaign launched by COP26 Climate Action Leaders with the goal of net zero. Migros is also a member of the Consumer Goods Forum's (CGF) Net Zero Coalition, an initiative whose aim is to accelerate the companies' transition to net-zero emissions.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas provides water risk data for 2030, 2050, and 2080 time horizons. In the "Pessimistic" scenario (RCP 8.5 SSP5), it is assumed that global temperatures will increase by 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100, driven by a lack of significant action on climate change. For Migros, this scenario reflects continued economic growth characterized by regional competition, inequality, and weak governance. Assumptions include minimal investment in environmental sustainability and limited adoption of advanced technologies for water and resource efficiency. Uncertainties arise from unpredictable economic and political conditions, particularly in developing regions, which may affect supply chains and raw material availability. Constraints in this scenario include the potential for higher operational costs due to increased water scarcity, disrupted supply chains, and rising energy prices driven by climate impacts, as well as reduced consumer spending power in affected regions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for choosing the "Pessimistic" scenario is, to assess water-related impacts and risks in a future characterized by limited climate action and regional disparities in governance and economic growth. This scenario helps us understand the potential consequences of maintaining current practices without significant investment in sustainability or adaptation. By modeling this scenario, we are aiming to identify vulnerabilities in our operations, such as supply chain disruptions from water scarcity, increased costs for water and energy, and potential regulatory risks in regions with weak governance. It provides a baseline for evaluating the risks of inaction and highlights the potential need for resilience strategies to maintain stable operations in a challenging future.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To better understand and analyze the physical impacts of climate change we chose a worst-case IPCC RCP 8.5. This scenario refers to the worst case by a combination of factors, e.g. high population growth and a continued reliance on fossil fuels or high economic growth and strong reliance on fossil fuels. We use this scenario combined with SSP5 which envisions rapid economic growth driven by fossil fuels, leading to high energy consumption and significant technological advancements. Urbanization rates are high, environmental policies are weak, and greenhouse gas emissions are substantial, resulting in increased social and economic inequality. This pessimistic scenario helped us assess the impacts of climate change especially on our value-chain operations. Our main assumptions are focused on our physical risks, i.e. acute and chronic physical risks gathering several indicators categorized in increased severity of the extreme weather events like floods and wildfires, changes in precipitation patterns, water scarcity, rising mean temperature, changes in agricultural yields, or water availability.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP8.5 is a worst-case scenario combined with SSP5 the analysis projects an expansion based on fossil fuels. Using this worst-case scenario helps us understand the physical and transitional impacts of climate change on our business. Türkiye is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including extreme heat, droughts, floods, and sea-level rise. These impacts could affect store operations, supply chains, and customer access. The RCP8.5 scenario helps Migros to identify these risks and develop strategies to enhance resilience, such as implementing sustainable building designs, improving water management, and enhancing infrastructure to withstand extreme weather. Also, The RCP 8.5 scenario predicts a significant decrease in precipitation, which would present difficulties for the management of water resources and agricultural productivity. Thus, the risk of average yield loss in agriculture is one of Migros' priorities.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas provides water risk data for 2030, 2050, and 2080 time horizons. The "Optimistic" scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6) assumes a future where global average temperatures rise only by 1.3°C to 2.4°C by 2100, driven by strong climate action, sustainable socioeconomic growth, and stringent environmental regulations. For Migros, this scenario is characterized by improved water use efficiencies, rapid technological advancement, and low population growth. Assumptions include effective global cooperation, robust governance frameworks, and widespread adoption of sustainable practices. However, uncertainties remain regarding the pace of technological innovation, the extent of regulatory changes, and the potential costs of compliance with stricter environmental standards. Constraints could include the need for significant investments in sustainable water management and technology upgrades, as well as adapting to evolving consumer expectations for sustainability and low-carbon products.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The rationale for choosing the "Optimistic" scenario is to evaluate our water-related risks and opportunities in a future shaped by strong climate action and sustainable development. This scenario allows Migros to explore the benefits of improved water use efficiencies, reduced water-related risks, and potential cost savings from technological innovation and sustainable practices. It also helps us understand the strategic implications of operating under stringent environmental regulations and evolving consumer demand for sustainable products. By assessing this scenario, we are able to align our long-term strategy with global climate goals, enhance our market position, and reduce our environmental footprint, while preparing for regulatory changes and investment in sustainable technologies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 4.5 scenario assumes that global greenhouse gas emissions will peak around 2040 and then decline, resulting in a stabilization of radiative forcing at 4.5 W/m² by 2100. This pathway projects a global average temperature increase of approximately 2.0°C to 3.0°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century, which is expected to result in moderate physical climate impacts. For Migros, this includes increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, heavy rainfall, and storms; gradual changes in temperature and precipitation patterns affecting building cooling loads and water availability; and regionally variable impacts on food production, transportation, and energy infrastructure. The scenario enables the company to assess chronic and acute physical risks to store locations, distribution centers, and supply chains under a scientifically grounded, policy-influenced future. Heavy precipitation may force some stores to close temporarily and may cause delays in some supply chain processes. Crops will be exposed to elevated pre- and post-harvest risks, which may impact both product availability and price stability. However, there are several uncertainties and constraints in using RCP 4.5 for assessing physical risks. Climate models vary in their regional projections, particularly at finer spatial scales, making it challenging to predict specific impacts at store or warehouse locations. According to the Turkish State Meteorological Service's report on potential changes in Türkiye's climate, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events is likely to increase by an average of 2.5% per year in the RCP 4.5 scenario. The frequency and severity of localized weather events can differ significantly even within a single national context. Furthermore, the scenario does not account for potential adaptation measures that may be taken by governments, communities, or suppliers, which could either mitigate or exacerbate physical risks over time. Constraints also include limited availability of granular climate data and difficulties in linking projected climate variables directly to operational disruptions, infrastructure damage, or product availability. Despite these limitations, RCP 4.5 offers a practical and policy-aligned framework for understanding moderate physical climate risks relevant to business continuity and long-term resilience planning.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 4.5 scenario was selected for this analysis as a basis for assessing the physical risks of climate change, given its representation of a plausible future in which global mitigation efforts are implemented at a moderate level. This pathway allows the company to evaluate the potential impacts of climate-related hazards—such as heatwaves, changes in precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events—under conditions that are neither the most optimistic nor the most severe. For Migros, having a widespread physical footprint and complex supply chains, RCP 4.5 provides a credible framework to explore the exposure and vulnerability of

assets, logistics, and operations to evolving climate conditions. It strikes a balance between scientific robustness and relevance to near- and mid-term business planning. In addition to evaluating both optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, we also aimed to assess the implications under a moderate scenario.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

As a result of our scenario analysis where we classified our physical risks, it is projected that the damage in our stores, caused by extreme weather events will increase & the loss that may occur only in our stores is projected to be between 13.99 million TL (RCP 4.5) and 18.79 million (RCP 8.5) TL in the long term. This equals to a loss of about 0.005% of our revenue for the reporting year. Among climate-induced risks, risks of this magnitude are considered medium to low but their impact on the company's financials is deemed to be insignificant. Although the financial impact is assessed to be insignificant, as this risk is directly related to climate change, it is closely monitored & included in our annual risk assessments. The severe weather events are also expected to affect the agricultural production negatively, which may result in a yield loss & is projected to have an impact between 408.56 million TL (RCP 4.5) & 568.01 million TL (RCP 8.5) as loss of sales in the long term. The outcomes of the RCP 8.5 scenario analysis informed Migros' management to make the following strategic decisions in relation to business processes given under column 2: • Risk & opportunities identification, assessment and management: We expanded the coverage of insurance policies in our stores to include all the damage from extreme weather events. • Strategy and financial planning: We support sustainable agriculture and production, seek for agriculture-oriented biodiversity protection projects. • Target setting & transition planning: o We determined a target to increase our sustainable certified fruit & vegetable procurements tonnage to 50% by end-2030. o Migros has over achieved its target of reducing the food waste ratio by 50% until 2030 compared to a

2018 base-year. The company achieved this goal by reducing this ratio to 2.25 by the end of 2025, thus completing its target with a 55.36% reduction in food waste over five years. Migros' food loss & waste amount & the ratio of food waste tonnage to food supply tonnage, has been independently verified by an independent verification body under the international ISAE 3000 (Revised) standard. Through its efforts to combat food waste, Migros has saved more than 180 million meals to date.

- **Resilience of business model & strategy:** Regenerative agriculture aims to restore soil organic matter & revitalize biodiversity, helping combat climate change. Recognizing its benefits, Migros promotes the adoption of these practices by partnering with academic consultants to develop Regenerative Agriculture Certification Criteria which is also approved by the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE). These criteria guide farmers in maintaining long-term soil fertility & enhancing carbon sequestration capacity. Within this scope, projects launched in various regions incorporate innovative methods such as intercropping to improve soil productivity, increase organic matter content & enhance the soil's capacity to capture and store carbon. Migros initiated a three-year regenerative farming project with a producer that grows leeks in İzmir's Torbalı township. Under this project, researchers are looking to determine if sowing broccoli along with leeks in the same field can make the soil more fertile & enhance its carbon capture and storage capacity. As part of the project, broccoli is being interplanted among the leeks to enhance soil nutrient levels and carbon retention. Data collected from this project will enable researchers to determine how soil fertility changes over time & also how the method affects productivity, crop quality, and ecological wellbeing. On the other hand, according to our NZE 2050 scenario, we identified our transition risks. Some of the actions & decisions related to these transition risks are as follows:
 - **Strategy and financial planning:** We invest more in projects that will help us reduce our GHG emissions.
 - **During 2025,** a total of TL 1.74 billion was spent on projects to combat climate change such as solar power, water-based refrigeration systems, automation, next-generation system conversion & water management etc. **Target setting & transition planning:** We set ourselves the goal of producing a third of the energy we use from solar power systems by end of 2026.
 - **Capacity building:** Migros conducts consumer & sustainability trend research. The latest results show rising climate awareness, with consumers increasingly choosing lower-carbon lifestyles by opting for goods with less climate impact. When compared to the previous survey consumers are more inclined to opt for sustainable goods, signalling a growing demand. Sustainability-certified products appeal to those prioritizing sustainability, creating opportunities for brands & vendors to leverage into a competitive advantage. Migros has initiated a "Sustainable Product Tagging Project" to ensure the traceability of all the sold sustainable products and aim to highlight these products in its shelves & online operations.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Our physical risks are mainly classified as acute and chronic physical risks gathering several indicators categorized in increased severity of the extreme weather events like floods and forest fires, changes in precipitation patterns, water scarcity, rising mean temperature, changes in agricultural yields, or water availability. According to the analysis we have performed using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, in 2025, 81.3% of our water withdrawals were from locations that are rated High and Extremely High in water stress. When we use the same operational boundary to assess future scenarios for the years 2030, 2050 and 2080 for optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, we have come up with the following outcomes: For optimistic scenario: 88.1% of our current operations will be in high and extremely high-stress areas in 2030 and 2050, and 91.4% in 2080. For pessimistic scenario: 84.2% of our current operations will be in high and extremely high-stress areas in 2030, 90.6% in 2050, and 93% in 2080. At the beginning of the analysis, we expected the ratio of optimistic scenario would be lower than pessimistic. However, in 2030 the result of optimistic scenario is higher than pessimistic, which is unanticipated for us. In any case, all scenarios show that the ratio of water withdrawal from water-stressed locations will increase slightly in 2030. In addition, we conduct internal scenario analysis according to our annual experiences caused by extreme weather events. As a result of our scenario analysis, it is projected that the damage in our stores, caused by extreme weather events will increase and the loss that may occur only in our stores is projected to be between 13.99 million TL (RCP 4.5) and 18.79 million (RCP 8.5) TL in the long term. While this does constitute a loss in revenues, its share of the company's total revenues for the reporting year is only around 0.005%. Among climate-induced risks, risks of this magnitude are considered medium to low but their impact on the company's financials is deemed to be insignificant. In addition, the severe weather events are expected to affect the agricultural production negatively, which may result in a yield loss and is projected to have an impact of between 408.56million TL (RCP 4.5) and 568.01 million TL (RCP 8.5) as loss of sales in the long term. How these results have informed a decision about risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management:

- We expanded the coverage of insurance policies in our stores to include all the damage from extreme weather events.
- Migros has made it mandatory for grease traps to be installed in all newly-opened stores if they have seafood sections and on the water discharge outlets of all food preparation service areas in stores located within shopping malls. Grease traps and strainers were installed in 15 newly-opened/renovated stores in 2025.
- Water tanks are installed in stores that frequently suffer water outages. Tanks were installed in 30 more stores in 2025.
- Timed faucets and aerators are used to improve water efficiency in all stores. 360 more timed faucets and aerators were installed in 2025.
- Under the coordination of the Water Committee, water consumption data of stores operating in a similar format are analyzed both among each-other and in comparison with the previous year's performance. As a result of these evaluations, factors causing excessive water use in high-consumption locations are identified, and corrective actions to increase water efficiency are planned. In 2025, data integration was implemented into the corporate mobile applications used by store managers to ensure the traceability of water meters and water bills in the stores.
- Only dual-flush toilets with 2.5-5 liter cisterns were installed in the newly opened stores.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We do not generate any revenue from fossil fuels. Only 5.5% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions come from fuels, therefore our main impact is not on the fuel consumption but on fugitive emissions. We are already working on reducing our GHG emissions from fugitive gases. For Scope 2, depending on the grid-mix, some of the electricity we consume may come from fossil fuels, but our impact here is indirect. We are also working on increasing the share of renewable energy in our operations. Migros has a target of consuming 100% renewable energy by the end of 2030. - In 2025, Migros commissioned solar power plants with a total installed capacity of 98.48 MWp in Kırşehir, Malatya, Erzurum, Ağrı, and Erzincan. Thus, the company's electricity generation capacity, including rooftop and ground-mounted solar power plants, reached 105.28 MWp. In 2025, 65% of the electricity consumed was sourced from renewable energy. To enhance our service quality, dedicated mini-warehouses have been created to serve online shopping operations at some strategically-located stores. Harnessing the power of digitalization and innovation to reduce the carbon footprint of its logistical operations is also one of the major focus areas for Migros.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Our sustainability progress is included in investor presentations published quarterly on our corporate website. These results are published in the KAP (Public Disclosure Platform) announcement. A press release is also published. These disclosures include elements of our low-carbon transition plan and investors who wish to give feedback on our transition plan, are welcome to do so and they are able to reach us via e-mail. In addition, investor presentations are held in meetings in the form of webinars. Investors who wish are welcome to give feedback during the webinars as well. Migros has been publishing Integrated Annual Report since 2022. The Sustainability Management Group Manager attends the annual general assembly meetings to answer questions and gets feedback from investors. Emails of all management staff are also available on our website. Sustainability-related inquiries, suggestions and feedback can also be shared directly with the Sustainability

Management team via the sustainability e-mail address which is located in the contact section of our sustainability page. Also, Migros organizes Business Partners Summit every year and hosts all of its suppliers. This event gives opportunity to the company sharing updates about the sustainability issues, and receiving feedback from suppliers.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The key assumptions on our climate transition plan are as follows: - The world will move in a pathway that is aligned with 1.5 C scenarios - Annual growth rate of the company is taken into account to make a realistic planning for a 1.5 C future - Identification of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions reductions to keep us in track to achieve our SBTi aligned targets for 2030 and 2050 - Determination of shares of renewable energy, water-based cooling systems, low-GWP gas conversions and LED conversions we need to implement to reach our near-term targets. The major dependency on which our transition plan relies is technological advancements. In order to reach net zero by 2050, it is assumed that there will be many technological advancements.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Migros ensures that its stores are adequately insured against natural disaster risks. During 2025, a total of TL 1.74 billion was spent on projects to help combat climate change such as solar power, water-based refrigeration systems, automation, next-generation system conversion, and water management etc. In 2025, Migros commissioned solar power plants with a total installed capacity of 98.48 MWp in Kırşehir, Malatya, Erzurum, Ağrı, and Erzincan. Thus, the company's electricity production capacity from rooftop and ground-mounted solar power plants reached 105.28 MWp, meeting 24% of its annual energy needs. In 2025, 60,337 MWh of electricity was produced from ground-mounted solar power plants, and 10,437 MWh from rooftop solar power projects commissioned in previous years. Furthermore, the company documented that a portion of its electricity consumption was supplied from renewable energy producers certified under the Turkish Renewable Energy Source Guarantee System (YEK-G). Therefore, 65% of its annual electricity consumption, totaling 516,968 MWh, was met from renewable sources. Water-based cooling systems were installed at another 37 locations in 2025. These systems are currently being used at 363 locations. An energy monitoring system is used to measure and record energy consumption at daily, weekly, and monthly intervals. The energy-management systems of 25 company locations were assessed, audited, and certified compliant with the ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System standard in 2025.

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

5.2-Migros-Climate Transition Plan.pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Migros' climate transition plan includes adaptation goals aimed at increasing operational resilience against the physical impacts of climate change. Within this framework, climate risks are regularly assessed, insurance practices against natural disaster risks are implemented, water management and efficiency studies are improved, and investments are made to increase the resilience of store, warehouse, and logistics operations. Climate risks and adaptation needs are integrated into investment plans and business processes.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In 2025, Migros increased the number of its private-label products supporting healthy living from 572 to 615 compared to the previous year. Products supporting healthy living generated 40% of total turnover of 2025 and 53.5% of food related revenues. In terms of our products and services, the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and water related issues influenced our strategy in two different ways. Long term survey data from KONDA Climate Change Perception Survey (İklim Krizi Algı Araştırması) in Türkiye indicates a decline in acute climate change concern from a peak of 83% in 2022 to 64% in 2025. This shift does not reflect structural climate denial, but rather a temporary reprioritization driven by macroeconomic headwinds, including severe inflation and purchasing power erosion, alongside a pivot toward earthquake risk management following the 2023 disaster. As socioeconomic survival competes with climate anxiety, public climate perception in Türkiye remains high in baseline awareness but heavily conditioned by economic impacts, such as food inflation and resource scarcity. We figure that awareness on climate change increases interest in sustainable products in our clients' preferences. Consumers are increasingly adopting low-carbon lifestyles and prioritizing products with lower environmental footprints as climate change awareness grows. In a Sustainability Trends Survey conducted among more than 1000 Migros customers in 2025, 85% of respondents said a retailer's sustainability initiatives influenced their purchasing decisions. This result is 7 points higher than what it was three years ago. In the same survey, 62% of respondents said they gave more importance to sustainability than the year before. This result reflects a significant 19-point rise in consumer engagement since 2022. Products that support wellbeing generated 53.5% of Migros' food sales and 40% of the company's total turnover in 2025. This is also considered as an Opportunity, which is detailed under Opp 1 in Module 3. The products that support sustainability include GAP or organic/regenerative-agriculture certifications, vegan products, energy-efficient lamps and electronic goods, ecofriendly-packaged detergents, reusable shopping bags, sustainably-sourced paper and paper products, and sustainability-certified palm oil, soy, cocoa, and bamboo products. These products comprise 8% of Migros's product range and 12% of the company's total turnover for the reporting period. The second impact of climate-related risks on our products and services is the physical impacts of climate change that may damage our stores or distribution centers resulting in a disruption in our operations which may impact our daily revenue related to how many days these stores and distribution centers stay closed. The financial impact of this risk depends on the magnitude, frequency and location of the events. A detailed assessment is provided in Module 3 under Risk 2.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In terms of our supply and/or value chain, the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and water-related issues affect our strategy in two different ways. First, we attach great importance to supplier selection and monitor our suppliers' practices within the framework of our responsible sourcing approach and offer them assistance and guidance to improve their performance, including their water use, risks & management. Before deciding to work with supplier companies, business partners and agencies, we conduct a thorough review and investigation of financial, legal and ethical risks and opportunities associated with companies. Companies that become suppliers are subject to GC Ethical and Social Conformity, Environment, Health and Safety based ethical/social/environmental audits in accordance with audit periods and their impact on people and the environment are audited. In 2025, 611 external audits were conducted on 576 of our suppliers (total suppliers 3,244), which make up 17% of our suppliers by number. The suppliers which make up 80% of our turnover are referred to as critical suppliers. In 2025 80% of our critical suppliers were audited on-site and online by an accredited external audit company. Through this rationale, we believe that we cover a significant part of our suppliers, which have a massive impact on our business. Secondly, while we are currently assessing water risks related to our stakeholders, we expect that suppliers will be included in our risk assessment in the future covering all aspects of our value chain since 78% of Migros' sales consist of agricultural products and our agricultural products suppliers play a vital role for the quality of services of Migros. We use the WRI Aqueduct Food Tool to avoid any problems related to drought and water in the production and supply of agricultural products. In order to avoid a problem in the procurement process of the products that affect our revenues most in agricultural products, we follow the drought risk in cities where these products are grown, and the risk of drought and seasonal variability on a product basis. Therefore, we take necessary actions and perform additional analysis for the riskiest products and suppliers towards mitigating this risk and consider its impact as medium-high.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Within the scope of our Migros Better Future Plan (our sustainability strategy and roadmap), we aim to reduce our carbon footprint in order to combat climate change and implement innovative practices that increase our efficiency. One of our strategies that was influenced by the climate-related risks is using cooling gases with lower global warming potentials among refrigerants (especially natural refrigerants). Since 2016, we have been working on a project where we use cold water to cool the cooling cabinets, where the circulating water is cooled using a natural refrigerant. We have patented this innovative system which has a useful invention certificate. Water-based cooling systems were installed at another 37 locations in 2025. These systems are currently being used at 363 locations. Migros intends to continue rolling out these systems.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In terms of operations, the risks and opportunities associated with climate change impact our strategy in two different ways. The physical impacts of climate change may result in damage to our stores and distribution centers disrupting our operations. The financial impact of this risk depends on the magnitude, frequency and location of the events. Migros strategically selects sites for its distribution centers and warehouses taking into account both store locales and production areas. This method shortens delivery times and increases efficiency by optimizing the routes and distances that need to be traveled. As of end- 2025, the Company operates a total of 73 distribution centers and warehouses, 43 of which support retail operations, as well as 14 production/packaging facilities. Fresh-produce deliveries to stores are reviewed and changes are made to improve operational efficiency. All vehicles used for delivery are equipped with refrigeration units and temperature monitoring data loggers. Vehicle temperatures are monitored bi-directionally via remote tracking systems, and pre-cooling procedures are standardized before products are loaded. Distances between distribution centers and stores are regularly analyzed to optimize delivery routes, and new distribution centers are strategically located in the most efficient areas. Products are shipped to stores aboard fully-loaded vehicles consistent with the company’s centralized distribution strategy. More efficient, collapsible and reusable crates are used to ship perishables (fresh produce and raw meat) wherever possible. To reduce the environmental impact of Migros distribution center shipment operations, Migros has set itself the target of reducing the average CO2 emissions by a single transport vehicle by 2.5% by 2030 compared to 2023. In line with efficiency efforts carried out in 2025, a reduction of 2.04% was achieved.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Access to capital
- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues: Damages due to physical impacts of climate change and water related issues which result in disruption of our operations may impact our daily revenue. In 2025, 29 of our stores are affected by 42 severe weather events related to climate changes such as floods and heavy rainfalls. Also, since the sales of agricultural products constitute a large part (78%) of our turnover, disruption in harvest and the supply of agricultural products due to severe weather events such as drought or flooding related to climate change are significant risks which leads directly to high-trend changes in product prices and negatively impacts sales. The research on climate change in Türkiye shows us awareness of the impact of climate change is rising and customers prefer more sustainable products. So, we have a great opportunity for increasing our revenue through developing our sustainable product range (Opp1 in Module 3). These have a high magnitude of impact on our financial planning process. Direct & Indirect Costs: Energy-efficiency projects conserved 82,098 MWh of energy in 2025. Efforts to reduce electricity and refrigerant consumption prevented the release of 44,188 tCO₂ e of emissions and generated savings of TL 465.5 million. Which shows a significant impact on our direct & indirect costs. Capital expenditures & Capital Allocation: Capital expenditures and capital allocation is one of the major financial planning elements that are influenced by climate-related risks. In order to finance our climate-transition plan, we focus on capital expenditures, and working on an allocation plan to help us reach our 2050 net zero goal. In 2025, Migros invested a total of TL 1,820 million in CAPEX for projects that reduce our GHG emissions. As detailed in section 5.4.1 of the report 13,2% of our CAPEX is dedicated to projects that reduce GHG emissions in 2025. The allocation of capital is expected to be around 8.4% in 2026.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Alignment with our climate transition plan and targets

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1820000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

13.2

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

8.4

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

8.4

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

There are several actions in our climate transition plan that require capital investments. The CAPEX % in the reporting year is calculated using the amount of investments realized within the scope of our climate transition plan. We continued to invest in Solar Power Plants in 2025, therefore the CAPEX percentage aligned with our climate transition is higher than the percentage share aligned for 2030 and 2035. For the 2030 and 2035 figures, the CAPEX aligned with climate transition is planned to be around 8.4%.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

56

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

32

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

28

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

46

(5.9.5) Please explain

Change in OPEX is calculated using water bills. For the anticipated trend, water bills for the first half of 2026 are taken & a projection is made for the whole year. The 28% increase in OPEX is due to the high inflation rates in Türkiye and also due to the increase in the number of stores. We also project our OPEX to increase 46% because of the same reason. CAPEX made in 2025 was for water efficiency equipment, installation of new generation tools to prevent waste oil from being mixed into the sewer in our stores. Our CAPEX has increased by 56% with respect to the previous year. For the 2026 projection in CAPEX we will keep investing in water efficiency equipment as we did in 2025, therefore an increase of 32% is projected for the next reporting period.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☒ Other, please specify :**Change internal behavior**

- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax
- ☒ Existing or pending legislation
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Carbon Pricing Sustainable-future investments are on the rise around the world and are expected to continue to grow in the coming years to reach carbon net-zero targets. In the food industry, a variety of scenarios have been developed to assess how changes in climate factors will impact businesses. It is aimed to provide an income to be used to support climate-related works or public expenditures through the Emissions Trading System and carbon tax, which are implemented in many countries and are complementary to each other. Türkiye does not yet have an emissions trading system and our sector is not included in carbon pricing system. However, we use the carbon pricing methodologies prescribed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change for its Carbon Market Readiness Partnership program in our own internal carbon pricing assessments. By using these methods, we are able to better understand the cost of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions arising from our carbon-intensive operations and therefore make more informed decisions about how to reduce them.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

385.8

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

385.8

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Migros isn't directly within the scope of MRV Regulation in Türkiye, so implementing a carbon price isn't a major risk. Therefore, instead of using a tool to determine carbon price we follow published national data and publications annually. Although we aren't subject to any GHG related regulations, it is foreseen that the Turkish Emission Trading System will be implemented in the energy industry as a pilot, so we can expect an increase in our electricity prices as more than 57% of the Turkish

grid is fed by electricity generated by using non-renewable fossil fuels. We reduce our carbon emissions by making various renewable energy investments and are already taking measures to mitigate this potential financial burden. Our transition plan also includes a plan of what we'll do each year in terms of emission reductions. With application of this carbon price on the decision-making process for our CAPEX, we've increased our investments to decrease our CO2 emissions across the business. In 2025 through our energy-saving initiatives, we achieved 44,188 tCO2e savings (This figure includes the GHG emission reductions from our solar power investments on and before 2025 and GHG emission reduction projects that were implemented in 2025). The internal carbon price (ICP) is also applied to our decision-making process for our operations, as a result, we increased the share of renewable energy in our operations by purchasing renewable energy attribute certificates, for 516,968 MWh of electricity which is equivalent to 65% of our total electricity consumption. ICP is allowing energy management and planning teams to calculate the cost of the CO2 impacts on our operations. Accordingly, we take into account the cost of a carbon tax or an ETS when planning budgets and building business cases for gas and electricity reduction initiatives across the business. In terms of company-specific examples, we carried out energy efficiency projects by considering ICP, in the areas of refrigeration, cooling technology, automation and IT. According to our climate transition plan: • Convert 200 stores annually to low-GWP refrigerants. • Implement 100-200 water-cooling refrigeration conversions and/or low-GWP refrigerant replacements per year. • Expand on-site renewable energy capacity and improve energy efficiency. • Achieve 100% renewable electricity sourcing by 2030. The plan is expected to deliver more than 125,000 tCO₂e emissions reduction between 2025 and 2030.

[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

☒ Drive water efficiency

☒ Drive water-related investment

☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☒ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Scenario analysis

☒ Existing or pending legislation

☒ Existing water tariffs

☒ Costs of treating water

☒ Costs of disposing water

☒ Anticipated water tariffs

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

When calculating the water price, we use an average value for all of our operations in Turkey taking into consideration the water bills. In some of the regions where there is water stress, the water prices are lower and in metropolitan areas the water prices are usually much higher. We have identified a higher water price taking into consideration water stress. We use the internal water price to assess the financial impact of water-related risks. We also use the internal water price in decision-making processes for water-related investments. The identified internal water price is also used when working on projections about water-related annual expenses. We revise the water price annually according to WRI water stress predictions and anticipated inflation rates.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The water price is expected to increase around 426% in the long-term (2035) with the impact of increasing stress on water resources and inflation economy in Turkey.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

151.4

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

795.9

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Impact management
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :New investment decisions, water cost budget

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Water invoices and the fluctuations in the invoices are continuously monitored and evaluated. When the unit price in the invoices are above the unit price identified for water, we make a deeper analysis to identify if there are any water leakages in the location. As an example in the reporting year, this assessment lead to the

discovery of water leakages in some of our distribution centers. The water price is revised every year according to WRI water stress predictions and anticipated inflation rates. The water price used is identified once per year and some future projections are made, according to the anticipated inflation rates. Therefore, the temporal variance is selected as evolutionary. As we identify a uniform water price to be applied throughout our entire operation, the spatial variance is selected as uniform.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Necessary information is provided as business as usual

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Our sustainability progress is included in investor presentations published quarterly on our corporate website. These results are published in the KAP (Public Disclosure Platform) announcement. A press release is also published. These are conducted business as usual, so there is not any extra engagement activity for investors and shareholders.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No other value chain stakeholder

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

There is no other value chain stakeholder.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We first assess 100% of our suppliers on the basis of their contribution to our Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions from purchased goods. If a supplier's share is more than 0.01% of our Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions we classify the supplier as having substantive impacts on the environment. The number of suppliers that are above this threshold is 188 for the reporting year. These suppliers contribute to 74% of our Scope 3 category 1 emissions, however they comprise 5.8% of our suppliers by number

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

188

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition

☒ Dependence on water

☒ Impact on water availability

☒ Other, please specify :Impact on water quality & Procurement spend

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

100% of our suppliers are assessed based on their products' contribution to our revenue. Those making up 80% of our revenue are identified as critical suppliers (356 for 2025). Then the critical suppliers are further assessed using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool and the ones that are located in High (40-80%) or more baseline water stress areas are classified as having substantive impact. In 2025, 7.1% of our suppliers by number are identified as having substantive impact (230 for 2025).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

230

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Regulatory compliance

☒ Reputation management

☒ Product safety and compliance

☒ Supplier performance improvement

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Each year, our critical supplier companies, which account for 80% of the previous year's turnover, are determined and the next year's audit planning is made based on this list. We have 356 suppliers and private label product manufacturers which make up 80% of our turnover in 2025. We also assess all of our suppliers according to their share in our Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions details of which are given under section 5.11.1 of this report. %74 of Scope 3 Category 1 emissions come

from the suppliers that are identified as having substantive impact on our Scope 3 GHG emissions suppliers. All of the suppliers that are identified as having substantive impact are prioritized in our engagement activities. We encourage them to calculate their GHG emissions and determine credible reduction targets. Through our digital platform, we evaluate the scope 1, scope 2 carbon emissions. In addition, audits are conducted over two consecutive days with the first being devoted to determining compliance with IFS Food Global Market and IFS HPC Global Market product-safety standards and the second to compliance with Global Compact – Ethical Compliance international ethical, social, and environmental (climate change, water management, water-related issues, pollution, plastic management, waste management, regulatory compliance etc.) standards.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Regulatory compliance

☒ Reputation management

☒ Product safety and compliance

☒ Supplier performance improvement

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Each year, our critical supplier companies, which account for 80% of the previous year's turnover, are determined and the next year's audit planning is made based on this list. We have 356 suppliers and private label product manufacturers which make up 80% of our turnover in 2025. We also assess suppliers according to their water stress levels as detailed under section 5.11.1 of this report. For the reporting period, %64.61 of our critical Suppliers operate in water stress areas according to our assessment performed using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. All of these suppliers are prioritized in engagement activities. We encourage them to measure their water footprint and determine credible water-related targets. Through our digital platform; we evaluate their water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge. In addition, audits are conducted over two consecutive days and during these audits the first day is devoted to determining compliance with IFS Food Global Market and IFS HPC Global Market product-safety standards and the second day is devoted to compliance with UN Global Compact – Ethical Compliance international ethical, social, and environmental (climate change, water management, water-related issues, pollution, plastic management, waste management, regulatory compliance etc.) standards.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Migros suppliers' full compliance with all the principles outlined in Migros Responsible Sourcing Policy. It is mandatory and a prerequisite for their doing business with the company. This compliance is stipulated in all contractual agreements that Migros enters into with suppliers in the conduct of its operations anywhere in Türkiye. In addition, we conduct audit to our supplier which is explained in 5.11.2. Every supplier is notified about nonconformities turned up by an audit; issues that are in need of improvement are explained to them in detail. Existing suppliers who fail to pass an audit are given three more chances to bring themselves into compliance; prospective suppliers are given a suspense date by which the nonconformities must be eliminated. Migros ceases to do business with suppliers who are unable to achieve full compliance by the end of the follow-up auditing process.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Migros suppliers' full compliance with all the principles outlined in Migros Responsible Sourcing Policy. It is mandatory and a prerequisite for their doing business with the company. This compliance is stipulated in all contractual agreements that Migros enters into with suppliers in the conduct of its operations anywhere in Türkiye. In addition, we conduct audit to our supplier which is explained in 5.11.2. Every supplier is notified about nonconformities turned up by an audit; issues that are in need of improvement are explained to them in detail. Existing suppliers who fail to pass an audit are given three more chances to bring themselves into compliance; prospective suppliers are given a suspense date by which the nonconformities must be eliminated. Migros ceases to do business with suppliers who are unable to achieve full compliance by the end of the follow-up auditing process.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
☒ On-site third-party audit
☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Migros is devoted to the UN Human Rights Universal Declaration recognized on an international scale and the ILO labor standards and observes all relevant activities. Our suppliers are required to comply with ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Migros suppliers' full compliance with all the principles outlined in our Responsible Sourcing policy is mandatory and a prerequisite for their doing business with the company. This compliance is stipulated in all contractual agreements that Migros enters into with suppliers in the conduct of its operations anywhere in Türkiye. Being in compliance with the ILO labor standards is also one of the most important topics in our supplier audits held annually. We expect all of our suppliers to be in compliance with this requirement. In 2025 all of our suppliers were assessed to be in compliance with this requirement, however if there is a non-compliance detected our policy is to engage with 100% of non-compliant suppliers.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Off-site third-party audit

☒ On-site third-party audit

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Migros is devoted to the UN Human Rights Universal Declaration recognized on an international scale and the ILO labor standards and observes all relevant activities. Our suppliers are required to comply with ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Migros suppliers' full compliance with all the principles outlined in our Responsible Sourcing policy is mandatory and a prerequisite for their doing business with the company. This compliance is stipulated in all contractual agreements that Migros enters into with suppliers in the conduct of its operations anywhere in Türkiye. Being in compliance with the ILO labor standards is also one of the most important topics in our supplier audits held annually. We expect all of our suppliers to be in compliance with this requirement. In 2025 all of our suppliers were assessed to be in compliance with this requirement, however if there is a non-compliance detected our policy is to engage with 100% of non-compliant suppliers.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Rationale for the coverage of our engagement Each year, our critical supplier companies, which account for 80% of the previous year's turnover, are determined. We have 356 suppliers and private label (PL) product manufacturers which make up 80% of our turnover in 2025. All of these suppliers are included in this engagement activity. These suppliers are chosen because this group also includes all of the suppliers that are assessed to have a substantive impact on climate-change (according to the criteria detailed in section 5.11.1 and 5.11.2). By choosing this group of suppliers, we have an opportunity to work on the sustainability of our suppliers which have a significant impact on both our revenue and our environmental performance. Through our Sustainable Business Partners Network (SBPN), we collect environmental data from our suppliers. All of our PL producers and suppliers that produce the products that make up around 58% (this ratio includes GHG emissions from both Category 1 and Category 11) of our Scope 3 emissions are included in this network. With this activity our major goal is to facilitate our suppliers' adaptation to climate change, while reducing their environmental impact. In order to get reliable data from our suppliers we have started running an engagement campaign to educate our suppliers on: • Climate change, • GHG Inventory set-up • GHG emission reduction strategies Impact of engagement including measures of success The aim of this education campaign was to increase the know-how of our suppliers on the above-mentioned topics as well as making sure that their calculation methodologies are in line with ours. Our measure of success for this engagement activity is the number of suppliers that have submitted their data through our platform divided by total number of suppliers invited to join this platform. Description of the impact of climate-related engagement strategy: In conjunction with these efforts, suppliers were provided with needs-based training resources and tools through the platform to help them monitor and accurately measure their environmental impact.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Learning emission calculation methodologies Collecting environmental data from their operations Adopting emission reduction targets

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Rationale for the coverage of our engagement Through 'Sustainable Business Partners Network' platform, we collect & monitor the water-related data of our suppliers & private label product manufacturers which make up 80% of our turnover. 100% of our suppliers with a substantive impacts/dependencies related to water are requested to be a member of this platform and submit the following data: - Water withdrawal volumes by source - Amount of rainwater collected and used - Water withdrawal volume per unit product - Recycled/reused water volume - Water consumption volume - Targets and progress of water-related

targets We select this type of engagement activity to better understand the environmental impacts of our supply chain. This platform also helps us raise the environmental awareness of our supply chain partners, giving them an opportunity to assess & mitigate their environmental impacts, while reducing their water withdrawals. We organize meetings with supply chain partners that input their data on the platform and their data is audited by 3rd party auditors. When this platform is fully understood and used by our suppliers, their data will help us prioritize our supply chain engagement further, in order to minimize our social and environmental impacts including impacts on water. The impacts of the engagement and measure of success can be measured in the long-term. An example of beneficial water-related outcomes of the engagement activity: The most beneficial outcome of this engagement activity was to identify the training needs of our suppliers. As all of our suppliers are not at the same maturity level on how to measure, report and reduce their water-related impacts, identification of the supplier's level of maturity and providing support accordingly will also help us get more reliable data from our suppliers. Description of the metrics used to measure the success of supplier engagement: Our measure of success for this engagement activity is the number of suppliers that have submitted their data through our platform divided by total number of suppliers invited to join this platform.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Learning water withdrawal/discharge/consumption calculation methodologies Collecting water-related data from their operations Adopting water withdrawal reduction target

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Migros Better Future Plan, aims to protect the rights of future generations by protecting today's resources towards a more habitable world. Being a company in the retail sector, we get into contact with the customers through our stores, so, our customers are included within our key stakeholders. We focus on collaborating with our customers to reduce the GHG emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products (Sc3-C12) which make up 6.67% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. Our main focus area is packaging waste and other recyclable waste in our value chain. To reduce our impacts and our customer's impacts on climate change we have been running an extensive client waste take-back and recycling program for many years. The system allows for the separate collection and recycling of organic waste, used batteries, cooking oils, glass, paper, plastics and aluminum cans. Recycling diverts these waste streams from landfill, thus reducing the respective GHG emissions and avoiding the excessive use of virgin materials. 100% of our stores have recyclable waste collection points readily available for our customers' use. Therefore the % of stakeholder type engaged is selected as 100% as an estimate based on the number of stores that have recyclable waste collection points considering all of our customers are engaged in our stores. We also collect waste oil from our customers and through our e-commerce channel (Migros Sanal Market) and deliver them to our licensed company authorized by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. We share information about the importance of recycling and waste management with all of our customers. On the occasion of 29 September International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, Migros shared content on social media platforms and also conducted training among suppliers. Focus topics included how to reduce food waste by shopping only when necessary, how to refrigerate food properly, and how to put leftover food to good use. Migros helped consumers read and understand food packaging labels better by explaining the difference between "Expiration" and "Best Before" dates. The company shared practical tips on how to prevent food loss through Sustainable Food Platform seminars and guidebooks. By undertaking these and similar initiatives, Migros aims to increase consumer awareness and promote sustainable shopping habits by reaching out to as broad an audience as possible.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The measure of success for this engagement activity is identified as % of the increase in tons of packaging waste collected and sent to recycling with respect to the previous year. If there is more than 5% increase, we assess the impact of the engagement activity as successful. Impact of the engagement strategy: In 2024 we have collected and recycled 29,644 tons of packaging waste. In 2025 we have increased the weight of packaging waste collected and recycled to 45,617 tons. Therefore a 53% increase was achieved and the engagement activity is assessed to be successful.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

As a retailer selling vegetable oils, we hold ourselves indirectly responsible for the oil waste that is dumped into the water. In order to reduce our impact, we have an ongoing project to reduce water pollution by collecting waste oils from our customers through our stores and e-commerce channels. We deliver the collected waste oil to companies that are authorized by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in order to be processed into BioDiesel. As an extension of this project, we collaborate with TURMEPA. With support from Migros, TURMEPA D-Marin boat had collected 56,000 liters of wastewater in 2025. With this collaboration, we have ensured 448,000 liters of seawater to be kept clean.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We monitor the amount of waste oil collected and sent to processing as a measure of success. This is a project that is active since 2014. In 2025, we have collected 71.8 tons of waste oils from our operational units and our customers and delivered them to our licensed company. Between 2014 and 2025 there was an increase of 246% in the amount of waste oils collected. Our measure of success is to increase the amount of collected and properly disposed waste oil every year. In 2024 we

have collected 52,9 tons of waste oils, and in 2025, the amount of collected and properly disposed waste oils have increased by an impressive 35,7%, hence this engagement activity is deemed to be successful.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Operational Control Approach has been chosen to consolidate our GHG inventory and ensure comprehensive accountability for emissions within our operational boundaries. By focusing on operations where we have the authority to introduce and implement environmental policies, we are able to have a direct influence on emission reduction strategies. This method allows us to maintain better oversight of energy consumption and emissions from our stores, logistics, and facilities, ensuring that we actively manage and control emissions at every operational level. This approach aligns with our commitment to achieving robust sustainability goals through targeted actions across all areas of operational influence.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Operational Control Approach has been chosen to consolidate our water-related data and ensure comprehensive accountability for our operational boundaries. By focusing on operations where we have the authority to introduce and implement environmental policies, we are able to have a direct influence on water reduction strategies. This method allows us to maintain better oversight of water withdrawal-consumption-discharge data from our stores, logistics, and facilities, ensuring that we actively manage and control water data at every operational level. This approach aligns with our commitment to achieving robust sustainability goals through targeted actions across all areas of operational influence.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control was chosen for plastic because the functions in all operations belong to Migros.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Operational control was chosen for biodiversity because the functions in all operations belong to Migros.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

During the reporting year, we updated our emissions accounting methodology to align with Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). Established by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority and aligned with IFRS standards, TSRS is a mandatory framework requiring eligible Turkish companies to disclose environmental, social, and climate-related financial risks and opportunities. To ensure compliance with TSRS, MİGROS updated its GHG inventory methodology and revised historical calculations transitioning Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from AR5 to AR6, which provides updated atmospheric lifetimes and radiative efficiencies that reflect the latest climate science. Following this transition, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for purchased heating (generated via central natural gas systems across our shopping mall stores) were recalculated to incorporate the revised GWPs for non-CO2 GHG emissions associated with fuel combustion and fugitive gases. In accordance with TSRS disclosure principles, GHG emissions for the base year and subsequent comparative reporting periods were recalculated using this refined methodology, establishing a reliable benchmark to transparently track the company's long-term emissions trajectory. In alignment with our operational control consolidation approach, we updated the accounting boundary for our 50%-owned subsidiary Gurmepack (CRC Danışmanlık-over which we exercise full operational control) to include 100% of its emissions. This change in boundary occurred after the base-year date for Scope 1-2 and 3 emissions, hence it does not trigger a base-year recalculation. Paket Taxi emissions, which were previously reported under Scope 3 Category 9 were also included in Scope 1, as these operations are insourced and Migros has full control over Paket Taxi's operations. This also does not trigger a base-year recalculation as the changes occurred after the base-year of Scope 1-2 and 3 emissions. Following the incorporation of all reporting year inventory adjustments—including the Scope 1 and 2 base year recalculation due to the AR5 to AR6 GWP methodology change and minor post-base year boundary adjustments—we have thoroughly evaluated our SBTi-approved near-term and long-term targets against SBTi criteria and confirmed that all targets remain fully valid, compliant, and active without requiring revalidation.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

(7.1.3.4) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

If there is a significant change in boundary, methodology, or any structural changes in the organization, the base year GHG emissions are recalculated if the subject change is assessed to have an impact of over 5% on the GHG emissions from the relevant scope(s).

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Migros purchases electricity from the national grid. We also purchase energy attribute certificates (Turkish YEK-G (Renewable Energy Source Guarantee System) as proof of the use of renewable electricity. As the Turkish grid does not have any published emission factors for residual mix, the location-based EF is used as a proxy for the calculation of market-based emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

All of our operations, facilities, activities and emissions sources are included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions calculations. There are only minor exclusions as follows: 1- Scope 3 Category 7-Individual transportation using employees' own vehicles or public transportation is excluded. (Commuting expenses paid by the employees) 2-Scope 3 Category 12-Packaging emissions of the food categories are excluded.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0.3

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions are assessed to be not relevant as follows: 1- Scope 3 Category 7: Other than the employee shuttles which is included in the calculations, this data represents the rest of the employee commuting such as employee's own transportation of the different transport modes. However, this represents only 0.24% of the scope 3 emissions. Therefore, it is excluded from the inventory. 2-Scope 3 Category 12 Packaging emissions of the food categories are excluded due to very low amount of emissions. They represent 0.0073% of the scope 3 emissions. On the other hand packaging emissions in non-food products are included in the category. Total amount of exclusions = 0.24% + 0.0073% = 0.2504%, as the online response system allows for only 1 digit after the decimal point, this value is rounded up to 0.3%.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For category 7-Employee commuting, in order to estimate the percentage of emissions excluded we have created a scenario for employees' use of their own vehicles and other public transport modes. The calculated emissions using this scenario equals to around 0.24% of the Scope 3 GHG emissions. Additionally, in Scope 3 Category 12, we included packaging emissions of the food categories sent to disposal, as required by SBTi. Total food product sales were multiplied by the average packaging weight to estimate the total packaging mass. Applying appropriate emissions factors revealed that this packaging-related emission accounts for a very small share of total emissions, confirming its eligibility for exclusion.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

321707

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions include stationary combustion in generators, mobile combustion and fugitive gases from fire extinguishers and refrigeration & A/C equipment. The activity data is collected from the related departments (i.e. Construction Dept., Energy Planning Dept., Administrative Affairs Dept) via invoices. When there is a gas replacement in the equipment, we collect the data via maintenance records. The emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors database and IPCC database. We have no offset purchases so our gross emissions are equal to our net emissions. Emissions from enteric fermentation are excluded. The base year emissions were recalculated using GWP values taken from AR6.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256092

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location based scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated using the amount of consumed electricity from the grid. The GHG emissions from purchased electricity is calculated using the Turkish grid emission factor published by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The base year emissions were recalculated using GWP values taken from AR6 for purchased heat.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

238466

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location based scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated using the amount of consumed electricity from the grid. The GHG emissions from purchased electricity is calculated using the Turkish grid emission factor published by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The base year emissions were recalculated using GWP values taken from AR6 for purchased heat.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5704927.42

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base-year emissions were revised to include FLAG emissions coming from our purchased feed for breeding farm. As we are a retail company, the purchased goods are also the goods that we sell in our stores. To calculate the GHG emissions we use the sales data of all the products that are bought and sold in the reporting year. The total sales numbers are used either in kg or in number of units for each product. For the emission factors we mainly used the Ecoinvent database, together with DEFRA Conversion Factors 2023 and EPA Supply Chain emission factor databases. We multiplied the amount of goods sold by the relevant emission factors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19342

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2023, the calculations were made using the database published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) based on the fixed products and purchase TLs received from the accounting department. The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79421.72

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated. This category comprises of well to tank emissions for the fuels and electricity consumed. The activity data compiled for Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emission calculations are used. Activity data is taken from invoices so 100% of the emissions are calculated using supplier data. Emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors-2023. 'WTT-Fuels' and 'WTT – UK and overseas elec' sheets. It covers the emissions generated during the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105660.07

(7.5.3) Methodological details

GHG emissions arise during the transportation and distribution of purchased goods for resale. 100% of the activity data were collected from value chain partners and cross-checked by internal records as liters of diesel oil consumed in transportation operations. Emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors-2023.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30173.56

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste type and treatment totals are provided by Migros' waste management team. Conversion factors are taken from the DEFRA conversion factors 2023 database and applied as appropriate. Food waste amounts are tracked in the company through our database which monitors the food waste continuously. The amounts of other waste types are tracked according to their disposal method.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

629.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Only employees' air travels are included in the calculation. Data is tracked through an external travel service and internal accounting services. Purchase receipts and travel expense reports track TRY spent on travel. External travel service company reports all departure and arrival information of each flight transaction of Migros employees in 2023. According to the flight information of each transaction the total emission is calculated by multiplying the activity data with relevant conversion factors from DEFRA Conversion factors 2023. The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1640.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel used by employee shuttles is extrapolated by gathering the distance travelled by employee shuttles in 2023 from the subcontractor company and multiplying the distance (km) by the vehicle's average fuel consumption per km (lt / km). The GHG emissions are calculated using relevant emission factors from DEFRA Conversion Factors 2023 database. Employees using their car or public transport are not included. The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have many stores which are not owned by us, however, as we are compiling our GHG inventory using the operational control approach, the GHG emissions from these stores are reported under our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Therefore, the GHG emissions from upstream leased assets are not relevant for Migros.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10442.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the GHG emissions resulting from home deliveries to customers and the GHG emissions of customers traveling to and from our stores. For home deliveries: the emissions are calculated using the amount of diesel oil used in the delivery vehicles. The diesel oil consumed by the delivery vans is multiplied by the diesel oil emission factor taken from the DEFRA conversion factors 2023 database. Carbon emissions of Migros Sanal Market and Tazedirekt (our e-commerce channels) vehicles are calculated. The GHG emissions of the customers' that use their own vehicles to come to our stores are evaluated as optional emissions and taken out of this category and reported under optional emissions as per the suggestion of SBTi. As our approved targets includes only non-optional emissions, the emissions that are classified as optional are not included in the base-year emissions that are reported here.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not sell any intermediate products that require further processing. Therefore, this category is not relevant for Migros.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1704833.83

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculations were made using a scenario. Products in the category of electrical and electronic household appliances are included in the calculation. Calculations were made taking into account the useful lifetime assumptions for household appliances. During the SBTi Validation process, the GHG emissions resulting from cooking of food products sold in our stores was evaluated as optional emissions and taken out of this category as per the suggestion of SBTi. As our approved targets includes only non-optional emissions, the emissions that are classified as optional are not included in the base-year emissions that are reported here.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

411739

(7.5.3) Methodological details

According to the United Nations (UN) Environment Program Food Waste Index Report, 1/3 of the food produced in the world every year is wasted and 61% of food wastage occurs at the household level, 26% is in food services and 13% takes place at the retail stage. Taking this report into account the calculations are made assuming 61% of all of the food products that we sell end up in landfills. The calculations are made by multiplying the amount of goods sold by the relevant landfill emission factors taken from the DEFRA Conversion Factors 2023 Database, "Waste disposal" sheet.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7418.77

(7.5.3) Methodological details

DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors 2023 is used for calculation. • Natural gas amount used by sub-contracted firms in stores is extrapolated by dividing the invoice amount to the unit natural gas price of the region where the store operates as we do not have metered information. • Electricity used by sub-contracted firms in stores is directly calculated via monthly readings from electric meters by our store managers. Natural gas usage and electricity usage of the sub-contractor running

the bakery section in our stores have been included in our calculations. As all the natural gas and electricity data is taken from invoices, 100% of emissions are calculated using data obtained from our suppliers. The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Migros does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Migros does not have any investments that should be reported under this category. All of the affiliates of Migros are included in our Scope 1, Scope 2 & Scope 3 calculations. We do not have any equity shares in any other company.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream Scope 3 emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355100

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions include stationary combustion in generators, mobile combustion and fugitive gases from fire extinguishers and refrigeration & A/C equipment. All of our calculations include the GHG emissions of subsidiaries which are under our operational control. The activity data is collected from the related departments (i.e. Construction Dept., Energy Planning Dept., Administrative Affairs Dept) via invoices. When there is a gas replacement in the equipment, we collect the data via maintenance records. The emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors 2025 database and IPCC database. We have no offset purchases so our gross emissions are equal to our net emissions. 100% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are verified by an independent 3rd Party. As per CDP's recommendations emissions from fermentation are excluded from our Scope 1 Emissions and reported under 7.12.1. Our verified Scope 1 emissions in the verification report is 360,117 tCO2e which includes the emissions from enteric fermentation which is in line with ISO 14064-1 standard.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

327516

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our scope 1 GHG emissions for 2024 has been revised using GWPs from AR6. Scope 1 GHG emissions include stationary combustion in generators, mobile combustion and fugitive gases from fire extinguishers and refrigeration & A/C equipment. All of our calculations include the GHG emissions of subsidiaries which are under our operational control. The activity data is collected from the related departments (i.e. Construction Dept., Energy Planning Dept., Administrative Affairs Dept) via invoices. When there is a gas replacement in the equipment, we collect the data via maintenance records. The emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors 2024 database and IPCC database. We have no offset purchases so our gross emissions are equal to our net emissions. 100% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are verified by an independent 3rd Party. As per CDP's recommendations emissions from fermentation are excluded from our Scope 1 Emissions and reported under 7.12.1. Our Scope 1 emissions including enteric fermentation is 333,472 tCO2e.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

301169

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our scope 1 GHG emissions for 2023 has been revised using GWPs from AR6. Scope 1 GHG emissions include stationary combustion in generators, mobile combustion and fugitive gases from fire extinguishers and refrigeration & A/C equipment. The activity data is collected from the related departments (i.e. Construction Dept., Energy Planning Dept., Administrative Affairs Dept) via invoices. When there is a gas replacement in the equipment, we collect the data via maintenance records. The emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors 2023 database and IPCC database. We have no offset purchases so our gross emissions are equal to our net emissions. 100% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are verified by an independent 3rd Party. As per CDP's recommendations emissions from fermentation are excluded from our Scope 1 Emissions and reported under 7.12.1. Our Scope 1 emissions including enteric fermentation is 306748 tCO₂e.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

286586

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our scope 1 GHG emissions for 2022 has been revised using GWPs from AR6. Scope 1 GHG emissions include stationary combustion in generators, mobile combustion and fugitive gases from fire extinguishers and refrigeration & A/C equipment. The activity data is collected from the related departments (i.e. Construction Dept., Energy Planning Dept., Administrative Affairs Dept) via invoices. When there is a gas replacement in the equipment, we collect the data via maintenance records. The emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors 2022 database and IPCC database. We have no offset purchases so our gross emissions are equal to our net emissions. 100% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are verified by an independent 3rd Party. As per CDP's recommendations emissions from fermentation are excluded from our Scope 1 Emissions and reported under 7.12.1. Our Scope 1 emissions including enteric fermentation is 291711 tCO₂e.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

277352

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our scope 1 GHG emissions for 2021 has been revised using GWPs from AR6. Scope 1 GHG emissions include stationary combustion in generators, mobile combustion and fugitive gases from fire extinguishers and refrigeration & A/C equipment. The activity data is collected from the related departments (i.e. Construction Dept., Energy Planning Dept., Administrative Affairs Dept) via invoices. When there is a gas replacement in the equipment, we collect the data via maintenance records. The emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors 2021 database and IPCC database. We have no offset purchases so our gross emissions are equal to our net emissions. 100% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions are verified by an independent 3rd Party. As per CDP's recommendations emissions from fermentation are excluded from our Scope 1 Emissions and reported under 7.12.1. Our Scope 1 emissions including enteric fermentation is 283569 tCO2e.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

309535

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88629

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Migros purchases electricity from the main grid. We also purchase energy attribute certificates (Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee System, YEK-G) as proof of the use of renewable electricity. As the Turkish grid does not have any published emission factors for residual mix, the location-based EF is used as a proxy for the calculation of market-based emissions. The grid emission factor is taken from the data published by Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The emission figures also include purchased heat. Purchased heat emissions are calculated using Natural gas default emission factors taken from IPCC Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 2, Table 2.4.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

306880

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152180

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Migros purchases electricity from the main grid. We also purchase energy attribute certificates (Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee System, YEK-G) as proof of the use of renewable electricity. As the Turkish grid does not have any published emission factors for residual mix, the location-based EF is used as a proxy for the calculation of market-based emissions. The grid emission factor is taken from the data published by Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The emission figures also include purchased heat. Purchased heat emissions are calculated using Natural gas default emission factors taken from IPCC Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 2, Table 2.4. Following our methodological transition to the IPCC AR6 GWPs, our Scope 2 emissions for purchased heating—generated via central natural gas systems across our shopping mall store locations—were recalculated to incorporate the revised characterization factors for non-CO2 GHG emissions associated with fuel combustion.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280819

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173119

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Migros purchases electricity from the main grid. We also purchase energy attribute certificates (Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee System, YEK-G) as proof of the use of renewable electricity. As the Turkish grid does not have any published emission factors for residual mix, the location-based EF is used as a proxy for the calculation of market-based emissions. The grid emission factor is taken from the data published by Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The emission

figures also include purchased heat. Purchased heat emissions are calculated using Natural gas default emission factors taken from IPCC Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 2, Table 2.4. Following our methodological transition to the IPCC AR6 GWPs, our Scope 2 emissions for purchased heating—generated via central natural gas systems across our shopping mall store locations—were recalculated to incorporate the revised characterization factors for non-CO2 GHG emissions associated with fuel combustion.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

277707

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218703

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Migros purchases electricity from the main grid. We also purchase energy attribute certificates (Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee System, YEK-G) as proof of the use of renewable electricity. As the Turkish grid does not have any published emission factors for residual mix, the location-based EF is used as a proxy for the calculation of market-based emissions. The grid emission factor is taken from the data published by Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The emission figures also include purchased heat. Purchased heat emissions are calculated using Natural gas default emission factors taken from IPCC Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 2, Table 2.4. Following our methodological transition to the IPCC AR6 GWPs, our Scope 2 emissions for purchased heating—generated via central natural gas systems across our shopping mall store locations—were recalculated to incorporate the revised characterization factors for non-CO2 GHG emissions associated with fuel combustion.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

276940

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Migros purchases electricity from the main grid. We also purchase energy attribute certificates (Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee System, YEK-G) as proof of the use of renewable electricity. As the Turkish grid does not have any published emission factors for residual mix, the location-based EF is used as a proxy for the calculation of market-based emissions. The grid emission factor is taken from the data published by Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The emission figures also include purchased heat. Purchased heat emissions are calculated using Natural gas default emission factors taken from IPCC Volume 2: Energy, Chapter 2, Table 2.4. Following our methodological transition to the IPCC AR6 GWPs, our Scope 2 emissions for purchased heating—generated via central natural gas systems across our shopping mall store locations—were recalculated to incorporate the revised characterization factors for non-CO2 GHG emissions associated with fuel combustion.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**Purchased goods and services****(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

6311511

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

As we are a retail company, the purchased goods are also the goods that we sell in our stores. To calculate the GHG emissions we use the sales data of all the products that are bought and sold in the reporting year. The total sales numbers are used either in kg or in number of units for each product. For the emission factors we mainly used the Ecoinvent database, IPCC, together with DEFRA Conversion Factors 2025 and EPA Supply Chain emission factor databases and academic research papers. We multiplied the amount of goods sold by the relevant emission factors.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24692

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

In 2025, the calculations were made using the database published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) based on the fixed products and purchase TLs received from the accounting department.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

82857

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated. This category comprises of well to tank emissions for the fuels and electricity consumed. The activity data compiled for Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emission calculations are used. Activity data is taken from invoices so 100% of the emissions are calculated using supplier data. Emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors-2025. 'WTT-Fuels' and 'WTT – UK and overseas elec' sheets. It covers the emissions generated during the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

126214

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated. GHG emissions arise during the transportation and distribution of purchased goods for resale. 100% of the activity data were collected from value chain partners and cross-checked by internal records as liters of diesel oil consumed in transportation operations. Emission factors are taken from DEFRA Conversion Factors-2025.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28728

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The emissions related to this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, however as we have the data readily present the GHG emissions are calculated. Waste type and treatment totals are provided by Migros' waste management team. Conversion factors are taken from the DEFRA conversion factors 2025 database and applied as appropriate. Food waste amounts are tracked in the company through our database which monitors the food waste continuously. The amounts of other waste types are tracked according to their disposal method.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

431

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Although GHG Emissions from this category are well-below our materiality threshold, as we have the activity data, the GHG emissions are calculated. Only employees' air travels are included in the calculation. Data is tracked through an external travel service and internal accounting services. Purchase receipts and travel

expense reports track TRY spent on travel. External travel service company reports all departure and arrival information of each flight transaction of Migros employees in 2025. According to the flight information of each transaction the total emission is calculated by multiplying the activity data with relevant conversion factors from DEFRA Conversion factors 2025. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 18.1% due to the savings measures implemented by the company.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

2049

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Although GHG Emissions from this category are well-below our materiality threshold, as we have the activity data, the GHG emissions are calculated. Fuel used by employee shuttles is extrapolated by gathering the distance travelled by employee shuttles in 2025 from the subcontractor company and multiplying the distance (km) by the vehicle's average fuel consumption per km (lt / km). The GHG emissions are calculated using relevant emission factors from DEFRA Conversion Factors 2025 database. Employees using their car or public transport are not included.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) Please explain

We have many stores which are not owned by us, however, as we are compiling our GHG inventory using the operational control approach, the GHG emissions from these stores are reported under our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Therefore, the GHG emissions from upstream leased assets are not relevant for Migros.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13920

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Although GHG Emissions from this category are below our materiality threshold of 5%, as we have the activity data, the GHG emissions are calculated. This category includes the GHG emissions resulting from home deliveries to customers. For home deliveries: the emissions are calculated using the amount of diesel oil used in the delivery vehicles. The diesel oil consumed by the delivery vans is multiplied by the diesel oil emission factor taken from the DEFRA conversion factors 2025 database. Carbon emissions of Migros Sanal Market and Tazedirekt (our e-commerce channels) vehicles are calculated. The GHG emissions of the customers' that use their own vehicles to come to our stores are evaluated as optional emissions and taken out of this category and reported under optional emissions as per the suggestion of SBTi. As our approved targets includes only non-optional emissions, the emissions that are classified as optional are not included in the GHG emissions that are reported here, however according to Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) the optional emissions also need to be included in the reporting boundary, therefore the verified emissions in this category is much higher than the GHG emissions reported in this section. Around 100% of the reported emissions are calculated using data obtained from value chain partners or suppliers.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We do not sell any intermediate products that require further processing. Therefore, this category is not relevant for Migros.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1893689

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Methodology specified under please explain column

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculations were made using a scenario. Products in the category of electrical and electronic household appliances are included in the calculation. Calculations were made taking into account the useful lifetime assumptions for household appliances. The lifetime GHG emissions of the household appliances and LED bulbs were calculated using the estimated kWh consumption figures and multiplying the consumption figures with the Turkish grid EF. The GHG emissions resulting from cooking of food products sold in our stores was evaluated as optional emissions and reported separately as emissions outside minimum boundary. As our approved targets includes only non-optional emissions (minimum boundary), the emissions that are classified as optional (or outside minimum boundary) are not included in the GHG emissions that are reported here, however according to Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) the optional emissions also need to be included in the reporting boundary, therefore the GHG verification report includes both values. The optional emissions from cooking of food products = 406,348 tCO₂e The GHG emissions in this category has increased significantly when compared to 2024, the reason behind this increase is primarily due to an increase in sales volume and number of products included.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

607123

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

According to the United Nations (UN) Environment Program Food Waste Index Report, 1/3 of the food produced in the world every year is wasted and 61% of food wastage occurs at the household level, 26% is in food services and 13% takes place at the retail stage. Taking this report into account the calculations are made assuming 61% of all of the food products that we sell end up in landfills. The calculations are made by multiplying the amount of goods sold by the relevant landfill emission factors taken from the DEFRA Conversion Factors 2025 Database, "Waste disposal" sheet. The increase in GHG emissions in this category is due to the 9% increase in sales.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8053

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Although GHG Emissions from this category are well-below our materiality threshold, as we have the activity data, the GHG emissions are calculated. DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors 2025 is used for calculation. • Natural gas amount used by sub-contracted firms in stores is extrapolated by dividing the invoice amount to the average unit natural gas price as we do not have metered information. • Electricity used by sub-contracted firms in stores is directly calculated via monthly readings from electric meters by our store managers. Natural gas usage and electricity usage of the sub-contractor running the bakery section in our stores have been included in our calculations. As all the natural gas and electricity data is taken from invoices, 100% of emissions are calculated using data obtained from our suppliers. The emissions value reported here is different than the GHG emissions reported in our Integrated Annual Report. The reason behind this difference is due to an error in the activity data that was discovered and fixed during the CDP reporting period.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not relevant for Migros. Migros does not operate franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Migros does not have any investments that should be reported under this category. All of the affiliates of Migros are included in our Scope 1, Scope 2 & Scope 3 calculations. We do not have any equity shares in any other company.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No additional Scope 3 emission sources are identified; therefore, this category is not relevant for Migros.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

*No additional Scope 3 emission sources are identified; therefore this category is not relevant for Migros.
[Fixed row]*

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

5823754

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

20832

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

83432

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

125909

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

32516

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

526

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1641

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

11116

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

637420

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

540961

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

8048

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

GHG emissions from Scope 3 Category 9-Downstream transportation and distribution has been revised because GHG emissions of Paket Taxi operations have been taken out of this category and included in Scope 1 calculations as we have full operational control over the operations of Paket Taxi. GHG emissions from Scope 3 Category 13-Downstream Leased Assets have been revised using GWP values from AR6 to be in line with the latest climate science and also to be in line with Turkish Sustainability Reporting System criteria. All of these changes occurred post-base year, hence the base year emissions were not recalculated.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3-Migros-ISO 14064 Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Verification period: Page 2 Verification criteria (verification standard): Page 2 Verification result: Page 3 Assurance level: Page 3 Category 1 Direct Emissions: Page 7

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3-Migros-ISO 14064 Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Verification period: Page 2 Verification criteria (verification standard): Page 2 Verification result: Page 3 Assurance level: Page 3 Category 2- Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy (Location-based): Page 7

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3-Migros-ISO 14064 Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Verification period: Page 2 Verification criteria (verification standard): Page 2 Verification result: Page 3 Assurance level: Page 3 Category 2- Indirect GHG Emissions from Imported Energy (Market-based): Page 7

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Franchises

☒ Scope 3: Investments

☒ Scope 3: Capital goods

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3-Migros-ISO 14064 Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Verification period: Page 2 Verification criteria (verification standard): Page 2 Verification result: Page 3 Assurance level: Page 3 Scope 3 Total and all categories: Page 8 (Annex 1)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

66328

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024 we have purchased 350,000 MWh of renewable electricity and produced & used 5924 MWh of renewable energy achieving a GHG emission reduction of 154,578 tCO₂e from our Market-Based Scope 2 emissions. In 2025, 7,967 MWh of the renewable energy we produced and used came from our rooftop solar power systems, and 60,337 MWh from our solar farms. Our solar farms is an investment entirely for our own consumption, and as per Turkish regulations we need to feed this production to the grid first, hence the amount we produce needs to be certified as renewable energy production. Therefore, our solar farm production is included in our total Renewable Energy Certificate (YEK-G). The total share of renewable energy in our electricity consumption has reached 72.11%. The consumption of a total of 516,967 MWh renewable energy resulted in 220,906 tCO₂e emission reduction from our market-based emissions. The additional amount of emission reductions are calculated as: $220,906 - 154,578 = 66,328$ tCO₂e Our Scope 1+Scope 2 emissions for 2024 was 479,696 tCO₂e (excluding biogenic emissions). The emissions value, % is calculated as follows: $66,328 / 479,696 = 13.83\%$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

13473

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.81

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025 we have implemented 4 energy efficiency and emission reduction projects in projects reducing 13,473 tons of CO₂e. Our Scope 1+Scope 2 emissions for 2024 was 479,696 tCO₂e (excluding biogenic emissions). The emissions value, % is calculated as follows: $13,473 / 479,696 = 2.81\%$

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have not made any divestments in the reporting year.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have not made any acquisitions in the reporting year.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have not made any mergers in the reporting year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115769

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

24.13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The total change in GHG emissions from 2024 (479,696) to 2025 (443,479) is equal to a decrease of 35,967 tCO₂e. 66,328 tCO₂e of this decrease is due to change in renewable energy consumption. 13,473 tCO₂e of this decrease is due to efficiency projects performed in the reporting year. Remaining value is calculated as: 66,328+13,473+35,967= 115,769 In the form of an increase in GHG emissions. This is an expected increase because the number of stores have increased considerably in 2025 with respect to 2024. The emissions value, % is calculated as follows: 115,769 / 479,696 =24.13%

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our 2024 Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG have been updated to reflect the methodological changes from AR5 to AR6. Because these adjustments are already incorporated into the figures in sections 7.6 and 7.7, they are noted here as 'no-change.'

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our 2024 Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions have been updated to reflect boundary changes for Gurmepack and Paket Taxi. Because these adjustments are already incorporated into the figures in sections 7.6 and 7.7, they are noted here as 'no-change.'

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any changes in physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any unidentified changes in our emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any category to account for changes in our emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Indicate if these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, in both our direct operations and our upstream/downstream value chain	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, these activities include those related to agricultural lands

[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Which of the following land sector accounting subcategories are relevant to your organization in the reporting year?

Land use change emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

To calculate our FLAG emissions, we multiply the sales volumes with the emission factors from the Big Climate Database. Within this database we used the Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets.

Land management net biogenic CO2 emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

To calculate our FLAG emissions, we multiply the sales volumes with the emission factors from the Big Climate Database. Within this database we used the Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets.

Land management production emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

We use the Big Climate Database's Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. During our evaluation this category was assessed to be not-relevant as we do not manage land. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets.

Biogenic product emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.2) Scope 2

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

We use the Big Climate Database's Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. During our evaluation this category was assessed to be not-relevant as we do not produce products with biogenic emissions. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets

Land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

We use the Big Climate Database's Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. During our evaluation this category was assessed to be not-relevant as we do not manage land. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets.

Land occupation

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

We use the Big Climate Database's Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. During our evaluation this category was assessed to be not-relevant as we do not occupy land. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets.

Land carbon leakage

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

We use the Big Climate Database's Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. During our evaluation this category was assessed to be not-relevant as we do not manage land. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets.

Reversals of land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

We use the Big Climate Database's Agriculture-ILUC breakdown to determine the sub-categories of our FLAG emissions. During our evaluation this category was assessed to be not-relevant as we do not produce products with biogenic emissions. This calculation was prepared in accordance with the SBTi methodology, approved by the SBTi, and incorporated into our targets

[Fixed row]

(7.12.2) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	5016.68	The GHG emissions from the animals in our breeding farm.

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ Not evaluated	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1825881

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1825881

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

13.25

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

369.81

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

4.085

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1115.24

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

70.934

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

335326.86

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R22

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.015

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

29.4

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Türkiye	355100	309535	88629

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Mobile Combustion (Company Vehicle Fuels)	15799
Row 2	Fugitive emissions (refrigerants)	335356.26
Row 3	Generators	2200.77
Row 4	Fire extinguishers	2.32
Row 5	Stationary combustion	1741.77

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Electricity consumption</i>	307664	86758
Row 2	<i>Natural gas consumption</i>	1870	1870

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355100

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

309535

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88629

(7.22.4) Please explain

The group of entities for which information is included in our annual financial statements are the same group which are reported here. There are no other entities that are included in our CDP report. GHG emissions from enteric fermentation (biogenic emissions from our breeding farm) is not included in this Scope 1 value. Our

verified Scope 1 emissions in the verification report is 360117 tCO₂e which includes the emissions from enteric fermentation which is in line with ISO 14064-1 standard.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The group of entities for which information is included in our annual financial statements are the same group which are reported here. There are no other entities that are included in our CDP report.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

71465

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

71465.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

509000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

199904

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

708904.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

8836

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8836.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7967

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

7967.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

516967

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

280205

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

797172.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use sustainable biomass in our operations.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use other type of biomass in any of our operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use any other type of renewable fuels in our operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We do not use coal in our operations.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63237

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8213

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

55024

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We use diesel oil and gasoline in generators for the generation of electricity. We also use diesel oil and gasoline for company vehicles. The oil used in company vehicles is reported under MWh consumed for self-generation of heat.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8228

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

8228

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Natural gas is only used for heating in our operations.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We don't use any other non-renewable fuel in our facilities.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

71465

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8213

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

63252

(7.30.7.7) Comment

The given figure includes all our stationary and mobile fuel consumption in MWh for the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

78987

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

16180

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

70774

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

7967

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

8228

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

8228

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

708904

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

78987

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8836

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8228

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

804955.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

305098

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Turkish YEK-G Renewable Energy Certificate

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

In the reporting year we have purchased 305,098 MWh of renewable energy through a financial (virtual) power purchase agreement with our electricity service provider company. The renewable energy was supplied from Karakaya Hydroelectric Power Plant which was commissioned in 2019. In 2025, we produced and consumed 60,337 MWh of renewable energy from our solar farms. Although this solar investment was made strictly to power our own operations, Turkish regulations

require us to feed all generated electricity into the national grid before off-taking an equivalent amount at our operating locations. To legally verify and claim the energy we produce and consume as renewable, we retire corresponding YEK-G (Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin) certificates. Consequently, our reported YEK-G purchases include certification for the 60,337 MWh of solar energy we directly generate and utilize.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

118270

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Turkish YEK-G Renewable Energy Certificate

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

In the reporting year we have purchased 118,270 MWh of renewable energy through a financial (virtual) power purchase agreement with our electricity service provider company. The renewable energy was supplied from Yusufeli Hydroelectric Power Plant which was commissioned in 2023.

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85632

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Turkish YEK-G Renewable Energy Certificate

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

In the reporting year we have purchased 85632 MWh of renewable energy through a financial (virtual) power purchase agreement with our electricity service provider company. The renewable energy was supplied from Ilisu Hydroelectric Power Plant which was commissioned in 2020.

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000108

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

443729

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

412756429000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13.82

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our revenue has increased by 7.34% when compared to the previous reporting period. This increase in revenue is calculated using the corrected revenue values for 2024 according to inflation accounting principles as required by Turkish Tax Procedural Law No.5024. Our GHG emissions have decreased by 7.5% thanks to the increase in renewable energy we use and the energy efficiency projects we have implemented. In 2025, 7,967 MWh of the renewable energy we produced and used came from our rooftop solar power systems, and 60,337 MWh from our solar farms. Our solar farms is an investment entirely for our own consumption, and as per Turkish regulations we need to feed this production to the grid first, hence the amount we produce needs to be certified as renewable energy production. Therefore, our solar farm production is included in our total Renewable Energy Certificate (YEK-G). In total we have reduced 220,906 t CO2 through the use of renewable energy. We have also implemented energy efficiency and emission reduction projects in 2025 reducing 13,473 tons of CO2e from both Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Our verified Scope 1 emissions in the verification report is 360,117 tCO2e which includes the emissions from enteric fermentation which is in line with ISO 14064-1 standard, for this calculation we didn't include the biogenic emissions and the Scope 1 GHG emissions used in this calculation is 355,100 tCO2e. As a result, the emissions intensity per revenue has decreased by 13.82%.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/21/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

321707

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

238466

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

560173.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42.7

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

320979.129

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

355100

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88629

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

443729.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

48.68

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and there are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Besides creating value through the Migros Better Future Plan and an integrated business model, Migros also measures the environmental impact of its operations, strengthens its efforts day by day to create a positive impact. Among the sustainability issues that the company approaches within the framework of the Migros Better Future Plan, particular precedence is given to climate change mitigation and carbon management. Migros identifies short, medium, and long-term targets in line with the company's sustainable-ecosystem strategy and acts to achieve them in various ways. As Migros, we formulate plans to achieve our targets in ways that are compatible with our sustainable ecosystem strategy, aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement and other global initiatives, and in line with our own country's climate objectives and targets. The primary objective of this Scope 1 and Scope 2 target is to align with our climate transition plan. This target has also been validated by SBTi. In 2025 we have revised our base-year calculations with GWP values from AR6 to be in line with the latest climate-science and also to be in line with Turkish Sustainability Reporting System criteria. Although this revision does not impact the validity of the target according to SBTi criteria, especially the Scope 1 emission values for the base year has changed significantly as HFCs are one of our main emission sources in Scope 1.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have a dedicated budget for energy efficiency projects. We are working on innovative solutions like our water-based cooling system to reduce the GHG emissions from refrigerant leaks which make up more than 75.57% of our Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emissions. According to our climate-transition plan:

- *Convert 200 stores annually to low-GWP refrigerants.*
- *Implement 100-200 water-cooling refrigeration conversions and/or low-GWP refrigerant replacements per year.*
- *Expand on-site renewable energy capacity and improve energy efficiency.*
- *Achieve 100% renewable electricity sourcing by 2030.*

The above-mentioned actions are expected to deliver more than 125,000 tCO₂e emissions reduction between 2025 and 2030.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/19/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5704927.42

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5704927.420

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5704927.420

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

70.64

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2033

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

32.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3850826.008

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6311511

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6311511.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6311511.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-32.72

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2024 as a near-term Scope 3 target in line with SBTi. The target covers all of our Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions. This target was submitted to SBTi for validation in 2024 and was approved in January 2025. As our Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions also include FLAG emissions, the target also includes land-related emissions. However, we also have a separate near-term FLAG-only Scope 3 Category 1 target that is reported as target no: Abs-4.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Besides creating value through the Migros Better Future Plan and an integrated business model, Migros also measures the environmental impact of its operations, strengthens its efforts day by day to create a positive impact. Among the sustainability issues that the company approaches within the framework of the Migros Better Future Plan, particular precedence is given to climate change mitigation and carbon management. Migros identifies short, medium, and long-term targets in line with the company's sustainable-ecosystem strategy and acts to achieve them in various ways. As Migros, we formulate plans to achieve them our targets in ways that are compatible with our sustainable ecosystem strategy, aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement and other global initiatives, and in line with our own country's climate objectives and targets. The primary objective of this target is to align with our climate transition plan. This target has also been validated by SBTi.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Migros has launched the Sustainable Business Partners Network—a dedicated platform designed to encourage our suppliers to adopt more environmentally conscious production practices. Through this initiative, we offer training programs on emissions calculation and sustainability practices. We have requested our suppliers that account for 80% of our revenue to calculate their corporate carbon footprint. Under our company's innovation platform, Migros Up, we're working in collaboration with a startup to create a user-friendly and accessible platform that can measure product carbon emissions using real data and the LCA methodologies. Once the platform is live, we aim to establish a system that will allow our suppliers to calculate their product carbon footprints more quickly and easily and better track all the improvements they've made to reduce their carbon footprints. Unfortunately the GHG emissions in Scope 3 category 1 is directly linked to our sales numbers and as our sales have increased significantly since the base year, the GHG emissions from this category are also increasing.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/19/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

765

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

765.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

533.205

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5016.68

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5016.680

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-1834.24

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

As part of our Scope 1 FLAG target, emissions from our livestock farm which is one of our operational units, were calculated. In this context, enteric fermentation emissions resulting from animal digestion processes and emissions from animal manure were assessed separately. Emissions from land management were also taken into account in the calculation of FLAG emissions. FLAG emissions are not included in our Scope 1 emissions that are reported under section 7.6 of this report and are reported separately for Scope 1 as biogenic carbon emissions under section 7.12.2. All FLAG related emissions reported under this section (i.e. biogenic emissions) are included in this target and there are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In order to achieve the company's net zero targets, the company's FLAG emissions were calculated and a target was set in order to fully comply with the FLAG methodology of SBTi, one of the most respected organizations in the world in this regard. The primary objective of this target is to align with our climate transition plan.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To reduce Scope 1 FLAG emissions, feed used on livestock farms is planned to be selected with lower methane emissions. Emissions are also aimed to be prevented through methods such as biogas storage during the manure management process.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/19/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2256024

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2256024.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2256024.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

39.55

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

27.93

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

27.93

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2033

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

39.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1367150.544

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2158140

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2158140.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2158140.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

11.01

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Within our Scope 3 emissions, Category 1 includes calculations for the products we sell that are associated with FLAG emissions. These primarily consist of agricultural goods and other items that contribute to deforestation. As part of our methodology, FLAG emissions have been estimated by distinguishing between direct

land use change, indirect land use change, and land management emissions. This target covers all FLAG emissions under Scope 3 Category 1 and there are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In order to achieve the company's net zero targets, the company's FLAG emissions were calculated and a target was set in order to fully comply with the FLAG methodology of SBTi, one of the most respected organizations in the world in this regard. Given that 78% of our sold products are agriculture-based, issues related to farming practices and deforestation carry significant importance for Migros. These areas are closely tied to our environmental footprint and present key opportunities for impact reduction. Tackling FLAG emissions allows us to address the sustainability of our core product portfolio while contributing to the protection of forest ecosystems and responsible land use. Measuring and differentiating these emissions helps us develop targeted strategies to reduce FLAG-related impacts. Through this approach, we are able to focus our efforts where they matter most and drive meaningful change throughout our supply chain

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Progress has been made through piloting regenerative agriculture projects, collecting supplier data to refine emission estimates. We are continuously exploring ways to embed FLAG-related insights into our business processes, with a particular focus on enhancing supplier engagement and informing strategic decisions throughout the supply chain. In addition, we launched a Sustainable Business Partners Network—a dedicated platform designed to encourage our suppliers to adopt more environmentally conscious production practices. Through this initiative, we offer training programs on emissions calculation and sustainability practices. These efforts form a key component of our long-term strategy to reduce FLAG-related impacts and enhance sustainability throughout our operations. We have also begun developing a software in collaboration with a startup to calculate suppliers' product carbon footprints. The software will be based on LCA methodologies and it will enable the users to calculate the carbon footprint of their products. With this software our suppliers will have the opportunity to access a user-friendly tool to assess the impact of their products on climate change.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-7.54.3-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/21/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

321707

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

238466

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

560173.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

56017.300

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

355100

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88629

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

443729.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2021 as a long-term target in line with SBTi. The target covers all of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. The target was submitted in July 2024 and validated by SBTi in January 2025. There are no exclusions. In 2025 we have revised our base-year calculations with GWP values from AR6 to be in line with the latest climate-science and also to be in line with Turkish Sustainability Reporting System criteria. Although this revision does not impact the validity of the target according to SBTi criteria, especially the Scope 1 emission values for the base year has changed significantly as HFCs are one of our main emission sources in Scope 1.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Besides creating value through the Migros Better Future Plan and an integrated business model, Migros also measures the environmental impact of its operations, strengthens its efforts day by day to create a positive impact. Among the sustainability issues that the company approaches within the framework of the Migros Better Future Plan, particular precedence is given to climate change mitigation and carbon management. Migros identifies short, medium, and long-term targets in line with the company's sustainable-ecosystem strategy and acts to achieve them in various ways. As Migros, we formulate plans to achieve them in ways that are compatible with our sustainable ecosystem strategy, aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement and other global initiatives, and in line with our own country's climate objectives and targets. The primary objective of this target is to align with our climate transition plan. This target has also been validated by SBTi.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have a dedicated budget for energy efficiency projects. We are working on innovative solutions like our water-based cooling system to reduce the GHG emissions from refrigerant leaks which make up more than 75.57% of our Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emissions. According to our 2025-2030 Climate Transition Plan:

• Convert 200 stores annually to low-GWP refrigerants. • Implement 100-200 water-cooling refrigeration conversions and/or low-GWP refrigerant replacements per year. • Expand on-site renewable energy capacity and improve energy efficiency. • Achieve 100% renewable electricity sourcing by 2030. The above-mentioned actions are expected to deliver more than 125,000 tCO₂e emissions reduction between 2025 and 2030

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 6

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-7.54.3-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/19/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

765

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

765.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

72

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

214.200

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5016.68

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5016.680

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-771.91

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set a FLAG emissions reduction goal within Scope 1, specifically addressing emissions from enteric fermentation in livestock at our breeding farm facility. These emissions represent a direct and measurable impact of animal agriculture on our environmental footprint. We aim to reduce these FLAG emissions by 72% by

2050 through improved feed practices, enhanced farm management, and targeted mitigation strategies. As part of our methodology, FLAG emissions have been estimated by distinguishing between direct land use change, indirect land use change, and land management emissions. FLAG emissions are not included in our Scope 1 emissions that are reported under section 7.6 of this report and are reported separately for Scope 1 as biogenic carbon emissions under section 7.12.2. All FLAG related emissions reported under this section (i.e. biogenic emissions) are included in this target and there are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In order to achieve the company's net zero targets, the company's FLAG emissions were calculated and a target was set in order to fully comply with the FLAG methodology of SBTi, one of the most respected organizations in the world in this regard. The primary objective of this target is to align with our climate transition plan.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To reduce Scope 1 FLAG emissions, feed used on livestock farms is planned to be selected with lower methane emissions. Emissions are also aimed to be prevented through methods such as biogas storage during the manure management process.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 7

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 7

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-7.54.3-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/19/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2256024

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2256024.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2256024.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

39.55

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

27.93

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

27.93

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

631686.720

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2158140

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2158140.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2158140.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

6.03

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Within our Scope 3 emissions, Category 1 includes calculations for the products we sell that are associated with FLAG emissions. These primarily consist of agricultural goods and other items that contribute to deforestation. As part of our methodology, FLAG emissions have been estimated by distinguishing between direct land use change, indirect land use change, and land management emissions. This target covers all FLAG emissions under Scope 3 Category 1 and there are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In order to achieve the company's net zero targets, the company's FLAG emissions were calculated and a target was set in order to fully comply with the FLAG methodology of SBTi, one of the most respected organizations in the world in this regard. Given that 78% of our sold products are agriculture-based, issues related to farming practices and deforestation carry significant importance for Migros. These areas are closely tied to our environmental footprint and present key opportunities for impact reduction. Tackling FLAG emissions allows us to address the sustainability of our core product portfolio while contributing to the protection of forest ecosystems and responsible land use. Measuring and differentiating these emissions helps us develop targeted strategies to reduce FLAG-related impacts. Through this approach, we are able to focus our efforts where they matter most and drive meaningful change throughout our supply chain

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Progress has been made through piloting regenerative agriculture projects, collecting supplier data to refine emission estimates. We are continuously exploring ways to embed FLAG-related insights into our business processes, with a particular focus on enhancing supplier engagement and informing strategic decisions throughout the supply chain. In addition, we launched a Sustainable Business Partners Network—a dedicated platform designed to encourage our suppliers to adopt more environmentally conscious production practices. Through this initiative, we offer training programs on emissions calculation and sustainability practices. These efforts form a key component of our long-term strategy to reduce FLAG-related impacts and enhance sustainability throughout our operations. We have also begun developing a software in collaboration with a startup to calculate suppliers' product carbon footprints. The software will be based on LCA methodologies and it will enable the users to calculate the carbon footprint of their products. With this software our suppliers will have the opportunity to access a user-friendly tool to assess the impact of their products on climate change.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 8

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 8

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-7.54.3-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/19/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5704927.42

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1704833.83

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7409761.250

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7409761.250

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

91.75

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

91.75

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

740976.125

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6311511

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1893689

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8205200.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8205200.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-11.93

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2024 as a long-term Scope 3 target in line with SBTi. The target covers all of our Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services and Category 11: Use of Sold Products emissions. This target was submitted to SBTi for validation in 2024 and was approved in January 2025. As our Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions also include FLAG emissions, the target also includes land-related emissions. However, we also have a separate long-term FLAG-only Scope 3 Category 1 target that is reported as target no: Abs-7.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Besides creating value through the Migros Better Future Plan and an integrated business model, Migros also measures the environmental impact of its operations, strengthens its efforts day by day to create a positive impact. Among the sustainability issues that the company approaches within the framework of the Migros Better Future Plan, particular precedence is given to climate change mitigation and carbon management. Migros identifies short, medium, and long-term targets in line with the company's sustainable-ecosystem strategy and acts to achieve them in various ways. As Migros, we formulate plans to achieve our targets in ways that are

compatible with our sustainable ecosystem strategy, aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement and other global initiatives, and in line with our own country's climate objectives and targets. The primary objective of this target is to align with our climate transition plan. This target has also been validated by SBTi.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Migros has launched the Sustainable Business Partners Network—a dedicated platform designed to encourage our suppliers to adopt more environmentally conscious production practices. Through this initiative, we offer training programs on emissions calculation and sustainability practices. We have requested our suppliers that account for 80% of our revenue to calculate their corporate carbon footprint. Under our company's innovation platform, Migros Up, we're working in collaboration with a startup to create a user-friendly and accessible platform that can measure product carbon emissions using real data and the LCA methodologies. Once the platform is live, we aim to establish a system that will allow our suppliers to calculate their product carbon footprints more quickly and easily and better track all the improvements they've made to reduce their carbon footprints.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/19/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

☒ Abs4

☒ Abs5

☒ Abs6

☒ Abs7

☒ Abs8

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1-7.54.3-Migros Ticaret A.S - FLAG Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our direct and indirect operations. There are no exclusions. We have committed to reach net-zero emission across the value chain by 2050. This target has also been approved by SBTi.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Besides creating value through the Migros Better Future Plan and an integrated business model, Migros also measures the environmental impact of its operations, strengthens its efforts day by day to create a positive impact. Among the sustainability issues that the company approaches within the framework of the Migros Better Future Plan, particular precedence is given to climate change mitigation and carbon management. Migros identifies short, medium, and long-term targets in line with the company's sustainable-ecosystem strategy and acts to achieve them in various ways. As Migros, we formulate plans to achieve them in ways that are compatible with our sustainable ecosystem strategy, aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement and other global initiatives, and in line with our own country's climate objectives and targets. The primary objective of this target is to align with our climate transition plan. This target has also been submitted to SBTi for validation.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We will do our best to reduce our carbon emissions beyond our targets. At the point where further reductions are not possible, we plan to offset carbon with an appropriate and feasible project, but we are still working on what type of projects we will use. As we approach 2030, the plan for between 2030 to 2050 will be decided, taking into account the current technology and carbon reduction trend with our innovative approach.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We review our targets every 5 years.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	2	40237
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	5	234379
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4774

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

63835698

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

383018182

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have replaced old A/C units with efficient ones in 360 stores, saving 11000 MWh of electricity and 4774 tCO₂e.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

141

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1865540

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

11207753

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025 we have implemented a project 260 stores that includes the automation of lighting and HVAC systems in the stores. The project resulted in energy savings of 324 MWh.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4728

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5519350

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

40302088

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

By changing the refrigeration group in 70 stores we have saved 1000 kg of fugitive gas emissions which resulted in an emission reduction of 4728 tCO₂.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

3830

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4470674

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

44720428

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025 we set-up water-based refrigeration systems in 37 stores saving 810 kg of fugitive gas emissions.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

220906

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1018000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have purchased renewable energy attribute certificates for 509000 MWh of our electricity consumption, from 3 different large Hydropower plants. As this investment doesn't result in monetary savings the payback period is selected as no payback. The given investment amount is calculated as an average using the total purchase price for all YEK-G certificates and total amount of MWh's purchased. In 2025, we produced and consumed 60,337 MWh of renewable energy from our solar farms. Although this solar investment was made strictly to power our own operations, Turkish regulations require us to feed all generated electricity into the national grid before off-taking an equivalent amount at our operating locations. To legally verify and claim the energy we produce and consume as renewable, we retire corresponding YEK-G (Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin) certificates. Consequently, our reported YEK-G purchases include certification for the 60,337 MWh of solar energy we directly generate and utilize.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

With the appointment of our CEO on behalf of our Board of Directors, our Sustainability Committee conducts the management, implementation, follow-up and measurement of our activities in the field of sustainability. In this committee, where all the main functions of our company are represented, there is a discussion environment offering equal participation and the right to speak to all departments. We also provide e-learning about sustainability and climate change to our employees to raise their awareness and empower them to be engaged in our company's strategy. Migros' corporate communications magazine "Turuncu", which is published every 3 months, includes a Sustainability page in order to make sure our employees can follow the developments in the field. Comprehensive training was introduced in 2025 to increase store managers' sustainability awareness and leadership skills. During this process, a total of 3,316 store managers were informed about the company's sustainability strategy and roadmap the topics it focuses on in this area, its goals and actions, and their knowledge and skills in this area were strengthened.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To promote sustainability awareness among Migros employees, Migros Retail Academy partners with Boğaziçi University Lifelong Learning Center (BULLC) in the provision of award-based sustainability training. This program's "Sustainability Series" of online award-based training resources continued in 2025, under the headings of Climate Change, Water Management, Biodiversity, Food Waste, and Plastic Waste Management. 26,533 employees received sustainability training during 2025.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In order to optimize cost efficiency and reduce carbon emissions as much as possible in energy-efficiency projects, the payback period and investment amounts are monitored closely.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a dedicated budget for projects that reduce GHG emissions. We are working on transforming the cooler systems with water cooler systems. According to our climate-transition plan, • Convert 200 stores annually to low-GWP refrigerants. • Implement 100-200 water-cooling refrigeration conversions and/or low-GWP refrigerant replacements per year. • Expand on-site renewable energy capacity and improve energy efficiency. • Achieve 100% renewable electricity sourcing by 2030. The above-mentioned actions are expected to deliver more than 125,000 tCO₂e emissions reduction between 2025 and 2030.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a dedicated budget for energy efficiency projects and this budget is revised every year. In 2025 we have implemented 4 Efficiency projects reducing 13472 tons of CO₂e.

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Our sustainable products range

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

There are many products in our sustainable products range, which are assessed to be low-carbon using the LCI registry taxonomy. These products are: LEDs, energy-efficient electronic products, environmentally friendly packaged detergents, multi-use shopping bags, paper products obtained from industrial forests, certified palm-soy cocoa, bamboo products and sustainable agriculture products with “Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)”. Additionally Migros has initiated the “Sustainable Products Tagging Project” t with suppliers to tag sustainable products on sale.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

12
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters & invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

We observe our water withdrawals per site via invoices and water-meters for all operations. This data is recorded monthly and at the end of the year, we consolidate all the data and check the withdrawal amounts for accuracy of data. We monitor the majority of our water withdrawals (91.41% in FY25) through invoices and the remainder (8.59% in FY24) through supply wells meters We do not expect any major changes in our water withdrawal amount in the future.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters & invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

We use water from two different sources, majority (91.41% in FY25) of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (i.e. municipalities) which is mainly monitored through invoices. The remainder (8.59% in FY24) of our water is withdrawn from groundwater and it is monitored through supply wells meters. At the end of the year, we consolidate all the data and check the withdrawal amounts one more time to ensure the accuracy of data. We follow up our water withdrawals through our water withdrawal tracking system on the intranet we mentioned above. This water withdrawal management process is essential because as we obtain our water withdrawals from water suppliers, understanding our used amount of water is important for our operational costs.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly check of water quality reports of metropolitan municipalities from websites. Random sampling and analysis at least once per year.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Within the scope of the Drinking and Consumption Regulation, the quality of the water consumed at all locations is analyzed at least once a year. The frequency of analysis is higher in our production centers, MİGET, Macro Meze and Gebze Et, Breeding farm, MİGBAK, Gurmepack (11.4% of total withdrawals) and decided depending on the location of the facility and special needs of the production process. In our production centers we analyze Microbiological data (Coliform bacteria, Escherichia coli, Enterococcus / Fecal Streptococi), chemical analyzes (ammonium, conductivity, turbidity, color, odor, iron, aluminum, pH) in water withdrawn. For the reporting year, 91.41% of the water withdrawn is from 3rd party sources i.e. municipalities. Several metropolitan municipality water suppliers (İSKİ- İstanbul, İZSU- İzmir and ASKİ-Ankara), which coincide with 48% of our suppliers, publish monthly or weekly Water Quality Reports on their websites.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters and invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

The wastewater generated in the stores is discharged to municipal sewage systems and 100% is monitored monthly through estimates based on the respective water withdrawal volumes using the withdrawal data both from the municipality bills and from water meters. Also, we have treatment plants in 4 of our facilities, MİGET fresh meat processing center and Gebze, Torbalı, and Kemalpaşa Distribution Centers, and we follow our discharged water through our treatment centers. In these facilities where wastewater treatment plants are available, the process is carried out through environmental consultancy firms, and the necessary controls and analyses are carried out according to the flow rate of the treatment plant.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters and invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

99.73% of the water discharges of Migros facilities (all of our stores and most of our distribution centers -DC) are discharged to 3rd Parties (municipalities). Therefore, the discharges to 3rd parties are monitored monthly through estimates based on the respective water withdrawal volumes using the withdrawal data both from the municipality bills and from water meters. Apart from our facilities which discharge to 3rd parties, only in Kemalpaşa DC the water is discharged to fresh surface water after being treated at an on-site treatment plant. The discharges to freshwater are also monitored via flowmeter. Our fresh surface water discharge makes up 0.27% of our total water discharges.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our MİGET, Gebze & Torbalı DC facilities water is treated at on-site waste water treatment plants (WWTPs) before being discharged to 3rd parties. These facilities make up 6.8% of our total discharges. We have one facility which discharges to fresh surface water, Kemalpaşa DC, which also has an on-site WWTP, discharges of which makes up 0.27% of our total water discharges. The remaining 92.93% of our discharges are made directly to the sewage without any prior treatment & are treated at municipal WWTPs. The municipality carries out treatment with required discharge parameters for the discharge waters. As explained on their websites, they generally use advanced biological treatment methods to remove wastewater without harming the environment. In the facilities where WWTPs are available, the process is carried out through environmental consultancy firms & the necessary controls and analyses are carried out in certain periods according to the flow rate of the treatment plant.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Random sampling and analysis in accredited independent 3rd party laboratories

(9.2.4) Please explain

92.73% of our discharges are made directly to 3rd parties without any prior treatment. These discharges are mainly from our stores & according to legislation we are not required to analyze the discharge quality for the direct discharges to sewage for those facilities. We have 4 facilities in which the water is treated before being discharged & the discharge quality is monitored in 100% of these facilities & all of them have a pollution load well below the legal limits. Only in Kemalpaşa DC discharges are made to fresh water, therefore, the compliance of the discharge with legal limits is monitored by the laboratory appointed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization & Climate Change & the parameter values entered in the wastewater information system based on the laboratory results are tracked by the Ministry. The frequency of monitoring depends on the legal requirements & analysis is performed at least quarterly. The analyzed parameters are: TSS, BOD, COD, temperature, pH.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Explanation of why this water aspect is not relevant: The waste water resulting from our operations does not contain nitrates, phosphates, pesticides and priority substances included in the Annex-X list of the EU Water Framework Directive. According to the Turkish regulation, the parameters that need to be monitored are determined for each sector within the scope of the Water Pollution Control Regulation by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. According to this regulation, nitrates, phosphates and pesticides are not among the parameters that need to be monitored and controlled for our industry. This water aspect is not expected to be relevant in the future as we will be performing the same type of activities in the foreseeable future.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a quarter

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Spot temperature checks during sampling for laboratory analysis of the discharge water

(9.2.4) Please explain

In only one of our facilities, we discharge to fresh surface water. This facility makes up 0.27% of our discharges. In this facility, we do not have any processes where the temperature of the water changes before being discharged. Therefore, we are not legally required to monitor this parameter continuously. However, this

parameter is measured/monitored quarterly during the sport checks performed by an independent 3rd party laboratory. % of sites is selected as 100% as Kemalpasa Distribution Center is the only location where this parameter is relevant. All of the remaining sites discharge to a 3rd party.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculation using withdrawal and discharge data from invoices and supply well meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

We calculate our water consumption using the formula Consumption (C) = Withdrawal (W) – Discharge (D). We monitor/calculate all of our water consumption volume. 80% of total consumed water is used in stores for cleaning, employee hygiene and service purposes, 6% of it is used in our production centers for cleaning, working hygiene, production purposes, 12% of it is used in distribution centers for cleaning and employee hygiene purposes and 2% of it is used in administrative departments for cleaning and employee hygiene purposes. For all of our operations, we monitor our water consumption via calculation monthly through invoices and supply wells meters. As we obtain our water withdrawals from water suppliers, understanding our used amount of water is important for our operational costs.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Explanation of why this water aspect is not relevant: We do not use recycled or reused water. We also do not recycle any of the water we consume. Due to the nature of our operations, we do not have an option to recycle and/or reuse the water we consume as majority of the water we consume is for domestic purposes and it is directly discharged to the municipality sewage system. This water aspect is not expected to be relevant in the future as we do not have planned water recycling projects.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Through annual store verification units and SWAB analyses.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The provision of WASH services to our staff is dictated by legislation on health and safety measures to be taken in the buildings and is a priority at all our locations. We complete occupational hygiene audits on all our facilities on an annual basis to ensure compliance with regulatory limits, which also ensure that all of our facilities provide fully functioning WASH services to all workers. In 2025, there were 4,302 unannounced store verification audits and more than 184 SWAB analyses conducted. In the reporting period we have also delivered trainings focused on Hygiene to 16,706 of our employees. We have also trained 16,975 of our employees on handwashing rituals via remote teaching.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1441.72

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We monitor our water withdrawals per site via monthly invoices and flow-meters. All the data gathered throughout the year is consolidated at the end of the year, and the amounts are checked for accuracy of data. We monitor the majority of our water withdrawals (91.41% in FY25) through invoices and the remainder (8.59% in FY25) through supply wells meters. In 2024, our total withdrawal volume was 1,380.70ML. In 2025, our total water withdrawals have increased to 1,441.72 ML by 4.425% compared to 2024. This increase was mainly due to the increase in business activity as we have opened 259 new stores and 10 other types of facilities in 2025. In the 5-year forecast we expect the withdrawal volumes to be about the same because although we have plans to increase the number of stores, we also have plans to increase the efficiency measures. When we assess the magnitude of change from the previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower, and above 50% as much higher/lower. Therefore, we classified the change in our withdrawal amounts as “About the same” (4.42% increase).

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1297.55

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

92.93% of all the wastewater generated in the stores is discharged to municipal sewage systems without treatment. In our stores as the water is not used in any process, it is classified as domestic wastewater and by regulation we are not required to monitor our discharge volumes, so we monitor the withdrawal volumes. Remaining 7.07% of our wastewater comes from our 4 facilities: MİGET, Gebze, Torbalı, and Kemalpaşa DCs, at which we have on site WWTP and we follow our discharged water through our treatment centers. Starting from 2023 we estimate 10% consumption (as evaporation) for the amount of water used in our stores and other facilities. The discharge volume has increased by 4.42% which is classified as "About the same" than the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the increase in business activity as we have opened 259 new stores and 10 other types of facilities in 2024. In 5-year forecast we expect the discharge volumes to be about the same because although we have plans to increase the number of stores, we also have plans to increase the efficiency measures. When we assess the magnitude of change from the previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as about the same, 15% to 50% as higher/lower, and above 50% as much higher/lower. Thus, the indicated 4.42% increase in total discharge is classified as About the same.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

144.17

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Starting from 2023 we estimate 10% consumption (as evaporation) for the amount of water used in our stores and other facilities. We only use water for cleaning and WASH services; hence the wastewater is classified as domestic wastewater. To calculate total water consumed by our organization we use the following water balance; $Withdrawal (W) - Discharge (D) = Consumption (C)$. There is 4.42% increase in the consumption amount which is due to the increase in business activity as we have opened 259 new stores and 10 other types of facilities in 2025. When we assess the magnitude of change from the previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as "about the same", 15% to 50% as "higher/lower, and above 50% as much higher/lower. Therefore, the indicated 4.42% increase in total consumption is classified as "About the same" In the 5-year forecast we expect the consumption volumes to be about the same because although we have plans to increase the number of stores we also have plans to increase the efficiency measures.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1172.1

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

81.30

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We have 3,792 stores all around Türkiye and 87 other types of facilities such as regional directorates, distribution centers (DCs), meat processing centers, warehouses and head office. As we mentioned before in 9.2, most of our withdrawal is from municipality sources (91.41% in FY25) which is monitored through invoices and the remainder (8.59% in FY25) is monitored through supply wells meters. Since 2019, we are using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to assess our withdrawals from water-stressed areas. We chose this tool because of its strong reputation and credibility for measuring, mapping and analyzing various water-related risks around the globe. While performing the WRI Aqueduct Risk Mapping, we focus on two indicators: 1. Baseline Water Stress 2. Riverine Flood Risk We implement this tool annually, as the number and location of our stores change each year. We first assess the risk levels in all of the cities we operate and eliminate the cities with Low or Medium-Low risk on both indicators. For the cities that have a High (40-80%) or Extremely high (>80%) baseline water stress, we identify the number of stores and their withdrawal volumes. For the reporting year 81.30% of our withdrawals by volume are from water stressed areas. In 2024 81.53% of our withdrawals by volume were from water-stressed areas. This represents 0.30% decrease in % of volume withdrawn from water-stressed areas. This decrease is classified as "About the same". When we compare the volume withdrawn, it has increased from 1125.86 ML in 2024 to 1,172.10, which is an increase of 4.11% which also classifies as "About the same". The volume of the water withdrawn from water stressed areas has increased by 4.11% whereas the % of water withdrawn has decreased slightly by 0.30%. The main reason for the increase in volume is because we have opened 259 new stores and 10 new facilities some of which are in the located water-stressed areas.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use fresh surface water in any of our facilities. For the reporting year 91.41% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 8.59% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use brackish surface water in any of our facilities. For the reporting year 91.41 % of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 8.59% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

123.85

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2025, 8.59% of our withdrawals are from renewable groundwater resources. In 2024 we have withdrawn 126.97 ML of water from groundwater resources. Our withdrawal volume has decreased by 2.45%. The reason behind this increase is the increase in business activity. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as "about the same", 15% to 50% as "higher/lower", and above 50% as "much higher/lower". A decrease by 2.45% is classified as "About the same".

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use non-renewable ground water in any of our facilities. For the reporting year 91.41% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 8.59% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use produced water in any of our facilities. For the reporting year 91.41% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 8.59% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1317.87

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We withdraw water from 3rd parties in almost all of our operations. For the reporting year 91.41% of our withdrawals by volume are from 3rd party sources (municipal water). The amount of water withdrawn from 3rd parties has increased by 5.12% from 1253.73 ML in 2024. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as "about the same", 15% to 50% as "higher/lower, and above 50% as much higher/lower. 5.12% increase is assessed as "About the same". This increase was mainly due to the increase in business activity as we have opened 259 new stores and 10 other types of facilities in 2025.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

3.53

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We discharge to fresh surface water in only 1 location, Kemalpaşa DC wastewater is discharged to Nif stream. In 2024 the volume discharged to fresh surface water was 3.38 ML. The discharge volume has increased by 4.33%. The reason behind this increase is due to the increase in the number of employees, as the water is mainly used for domestic purposes in this facility number of employees directly impacts both withdrawal and discharge volumes. We consider the magnitude of change from previous year, up to +/- 15% as "about the same", 15% to 50% as "higher/lower", and above 50% as much higher/lower. We classify the increase in discharge volume as "About the same". We expect this volume to remain about the same in the future.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge to brackish surface water in any of our facilities, therefore this discharge destination is not relevant for our operations. 99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties and the remaining 0.27% is discharged to fresh surface water.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not discharge to groundwater in any of our operations, therefore this discharge destination is not relevant. 99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties and the remaining 0.27% is discharged to fresh surface water.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

1294.02

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties in the reporting year. Migros does not discharge to other organizations for further use. In 2024 the discharge volume was 1239.25 ML. When compared to the previous year there is an increase of 4.42% in discharge to 3rd parties. This increase was mainly due to the increase in business activity as we have opened 259 new stores and 10 other types of facilities in 2025. We classify a change between 0-15% as “About the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower” and above 50% as “Much higher/lower”. Therefore a change of 4.42%, it is classified as “About the same” In the future, we expect the volumes to remain about the same.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties in the reporting year. Migros does not discharge to other organizations for further use. In only one location we discharge to fresh surface water after treating the wastewater in our secondary water treatment plant.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties in the reporting year. Migros does not discharge to other organizations for further use. In only one location we discharge to fresh surface water after treating the wastewater in our secondary water treatment plant.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

1297.55

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

☒ Sector-specific standards

☒ Profile of the receiving waterbody

☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties in the reporting year. Migros does not discharge to other organizations for further use. In only one location we discharge to fresh surface water after treating the wastewater in our secondary water treatment plant. Therefore, all of our discharge is treated in secondary treatment plants. Regulations governing wastewater treatment plants across Türkiye require at a minimum secondary treatment (biological treatment). Municipal Water and Sewerage Administrations are responsible for operating wastewater treatment facilities that apply biological processes to reduce the pollution load of wastewater. Advanced treatment may also be implemented, particularly in larger cities. The municipalities in the provinces where our stores are located operate their wastewater treatment facilities in accordance with the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation. As Migros, we ensure that our operations comply with the applicable regulatory requirements and standards. In 2024 the volume of the discharge that was treated in secondary treatment plants was 1242.63 ML this volume increased by 4.42% to 1297.55 in 2025 This increase was mainly due to the increase in business activity as we have opened 259 new stores and 10 other types of facilities in 2025. We classify a change between 0-15% as "About the same", 15% to 50% as "higher/lower" and above 50% as "Much higher/lower". Therefore, a change of 4.42%, it is classified as "About the same" In the future, we expect the volumes to remain about the same.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties in the reporting year. Migros does not discharge to other organizations for further use. In only one location we discharge to fresh surface water after treating the wastewater in our secondary water treatment plant.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties in the reporting year. Migros does not discharge to other organizations for further use. In only one location we discharge to fresh surface water after treating the wastewater in our secondary water treatment plant.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

99.73% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties in the reporting year. Migros does not discharge to other organizations for further use. In only one location we discharge to fresh surface water after treating the wastewater in our secondary water treatment plant.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

11

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

To identify overall water risks, baseline water stress, the projected change in water stress, flood occurrence, drought severity etc., we use WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool and assess the water stress risk level for each of our facilities/stores. We revise the assessment every year as the number and location of our stores may vary from year to year. We have 3,792 stores all around Türkiye and 87 other types of facilities such as regional directorates, distribution centers, meat processing centers, warehouses and head offices. 91.41% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd parties and only 8.59% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater in FY 2025. By using the WRI Aqueduct tool, we assessed the water stress risk level for each of our facilities/stores by identifying the cities they are located at. While carrying out our analysis, we categorized the cities where all our facilities are located as having High to Extremely High Water Stress/Flood Risk Levels between 40-80% and more than 80% respectively and we have completed our calculation by proportioning the number of facilities in these cities to the total number of facilities. In 2025 we have identified that 2,928 facilities of Migros located at water stress areas and 1,273 of our facilities located at flood risky areas. The identified group of facilities are then reviewed according to their revenue generation and strategic importance. We have identified 50 facilities (considering stores, distribution centers and our HQ) as key sites that are exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive impact on our operations. These 50 facilities are grouped into 11 groups based on their Major and Minor basins. Among the stores located in the water stress areas, the stores with the highest annual turnover (which could have a more substantive impact on our business) were determined as the riskiest facilities.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

230

(9.3.4) Please explain

In order to identify facilities in our upstream value chain, we first identified 356 suppliers which produce the products that correspond to 80% of our revenue. We applied WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to the identified 356 supplier's production facilities to identify overall water risks, baseline water stress, the projected change in water stress, flood occurrence, drought severity etc. While carrying out our analysis, the main indicator we use is baseline water stress and suppliers with facilities in High (40-80%) to Extremely High (more than 80%) Water Stressed locations are identified and prioritized as risky facilities. From the initial group of 356 suppliers, 230 of them fall under our criteria of water-stressed locations. The names and details of the identified suppliers will not be disclosed in this report due to confidentiality reasons.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea Coast Major, Sea of Marmara Coast Minor Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.041289

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

28.681065

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

60.32

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

60.32

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

54.29

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

54.29

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

6.03

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

There is a total of 12 stores and 1 distribution center in this group of facilities which are all located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have all increased by 19.32%. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as much higher/lower. Therefore a

19.32% increase is classified as “Higher”. As we revise our assessment each year, the facilities exposed to water risk in each group can change from year to year. However, in order to transparently reflect the changes, the comparisons with the previous year are done within the same group of 13 facilities reported here.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.991718

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.126545

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

43.93

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

43.93

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

39.54

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.39

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

This group of facilities consist of 4 stores, 2 operation centers, and our HQ and Ataşehir store which are considered as 1 facility. These 7 facilities are grouped together because they are all located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 13.41% due to the increase in number of employees. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower, and above 50% as much higher/lower. Therefore a 13.41% increase is classified as “About the same”. As we revise our assessment each year, the facilities exposed to water risk in each group can change from year to year. In the previous year there were 4 facilities included in this group. However, in order to transparently reflect the changes, the comparisons with the previous year are done within the same group of 7 facilities reported here.

Row 3**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

☒ Facility 3**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)**

Group 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Sakarya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.6918

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

32.824616

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

21.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

21.1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

18.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

18.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of 3 stores and a distribution center. These facilities are grouped together because they are all located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have decreased by 14.99%. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as “much higher/lower”. Therefore a 14.99% decrease is classified as “About the same”. As we revise our assessment each year, the facilities exposed to water risk in each group can

change from year to year. In the previous year there were 6 facilities included in this group. However, in order to transparently reflect the changes, the comparisons with the previous year are done within the same group of 4 facilities reported here.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Gediz River Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.199372

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.204198

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

174.38

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

75.22

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

99.16

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

156.94

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

3.53

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

153.41

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

17.44

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of 6 stores, 2 distribution centers, 1 breeding farm, 1 appetizer production facility and a MĪGET Meat processing center. These facilities are grouped together because they are all located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have all decreased by 4.55%. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower,” and above 50% as “much higher/lower”. Therefore a 4.55% decrease is classified as “About the same”. As we revise our assessment each year, the facilities exposed to water risk in each group can change from year to year. In the previous year there were 13 facilities included in this group. However, in order to transparently reflect the changes, the comparisons with the previous year are done within the same group of 11 facilities reported here.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

- ☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast Major, Bursa/Balıkesir Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.286362

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.059279

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.26

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

8.26

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7.44

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

7.44

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.82

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of two distribution centers and a fruit and vegetable warehouse. These 3 facilities are grouped together because they are located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have all decreased by 10.69%. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 25% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as “much higher/lower”. Therefore a 10.69% decrease is classified as “About the same”.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Göksu River Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.890438

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

31.118026

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

19.86

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

19.86

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

17.87

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

17.87

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.99

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of 1 distribution center and 1 fruit and vegetable warehouse. These 2 facilities are grouped together because they are located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 29.13%. The major reason for this increase is the increase in number of employees and the operation volumes. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as “much higher/lower”. Therefore a 29.13% increase is classified as “Higher”.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

- ☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Mugla Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.918841

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

34.924739

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22.39

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

7.88

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

14.51

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

20.15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

20.15

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.24

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of 2 stores, 1 distribution center and a fruit and vegetable warehouse. These 4 facilities are grouped together because they are located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 13.22%. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as much higher/lower. Therefore a 13.22 % increase is classified as “About the same”. As we revise our assessment each year, the facilities exposed to water risk in each group can change from year to year. In the previous year there were 7 facilities included in this group. However, in order to transparently reflect the changes, the comparisons with the previous year are done within the same group of 4 facilities reported here.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 8

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Canakkale Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.180379

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.715671

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

48.27

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

48.27

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

43.44

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

43.44

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.83

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group consists of one store and one fruit and vegetable warehouse. These 2 facilities are grouped together because they are located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have decreased by 3.70% in this group. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as “much higher/lower”. Therefore the above-mentioned decrease is classified as “About the same”.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 9

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Seyhan River Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.991419

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

35.330829

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.47

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.47

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.72

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.72

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group consists of 2 distribution centers in Adana. In both distribution centers, we use municipal water (third-party sources) and have access to third-party sources for discharging the wastewater. The wastewater is discharged to and is treated at municipal wastewater treatment facilities. These two facilities are grouped together because they are located in the same Major and Minor Basin. The coordinates given are the coordinates of the facility with the highest withdrawal volume among the group. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have decreased by %22.77. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as “much higher/lower”. Therefore a 22.77% decrease is classified as “Lower”.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 10

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Buyuk Menderes River Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.258615

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

28.228654

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5.49

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5.49

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.94

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

4.94

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is our distribution center in Mugla. In this facility we use municipal water (third-party sources) and have access to third-party sources for discharging the wastewater. The wastewater is discharged to and is treated at municipal wastewater treatment facilities. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have all increased by 58.66%. This increase was primarily driven by a temporary rise in headcount, as personnel hired for the new Muğla Distribution Center were based and operational at this facility for an extended period prior to the

new site's opening. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as "about the same", 15% to 50% as "higher/lower", and above 50% as "much higher/lower". Therefore a 58.66% increase is classified as "Much higher".

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Kizilirmak

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.723496

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

35.497017

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.08

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.08

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.87

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.87

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.21

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility is our biggest store in Kayseri. In this facility we use municipal water (third-party sources) and have access to third-party sources for discharging the wastewater. The wastewater is discharged to and is treated at municipal wastewater treatment facilities. The consumption figure reported is calculated by the formula: Consumption=Withdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have all increased by 3.33%. When we assess the magnitude of change from previous year, we consider the change up to +/- 15% as “about the same”, 15% to 50% as “higher/lower”, and above 50% as “much higher/lower”. Therefore a 3.33% increase is classified as “About the same”.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14046-1

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14046-1

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Since, 91.41% of the water we use are withdrawn from 3rd parties such as municipalities, which already ensure compliance with regulatory standards for water quality (i.e., tap water). This external verification by trusted providers eliminates the need for additional verification services.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14046-1

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14046-1

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

In almost all of our operations (99.73% by volume), we discharge to 3rd parties. Only 4 facilities have waste water treatment plants, namely MIGET meat processing center, Gebze, Torbali, and Kemalpaşa distribution centers. Remaining plants and stores discharge to municipal sewage system without treatment. The 3rd party facilities are responsible for treating and managing the water according to regulatory standards, which makes additional verification by an independent verification company unnecessary for Migros.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14046-1

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14046-1

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

412756429000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

286294446.22

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

As the revenue will be increasing in the upcoming years, and the withdrawal amounts are expected to stay about the same, the withdrawal efficiency is also expected to increase.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Products sold in our stores do not contain substances classified as hazardous by regulatory authorities to ensure the safety and well-being of consumers. Migros adheres to strict regulations and standards that prohibit the inclusion of harmful chemicals or ingredients in food, beverages, and household items. By complying with these regulations, we protect our customers from potential health risks and ensure that all products on our shelves meet rigorous safety criteria established by health and environmental agencies.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Downstream value chain

☒ Upstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

Water quality

☒ Lower water pollution than conventional products/services

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify standard :Turkish GAP, Ecocert, Rainforest Alliance, Ecolabel, Global GAP, Türkiye Çevre Etiket (Turkish Environment Label)

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Certified Agricultural & Aquaculture Products Products are classified as low water impact based on third-party certifications, which serve as the verification threshold for our upstream value chain. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certification ensures full product traceability and controlled water consumption during production. Certified organic products reduce groundwater pollution through the use of organic fertilizers and approved pesticides. Additionally, products such as Rainforest Alliance certified cocoa, tea, and hazelnuts fall within this scope. Products certified under sustainable aquaculture standards—including GAP, RA, Ecolabel, IFS, and Global GAP—are also identified as low water impact. These standards ensure production processes conserve water and minimize pollution by eliminating the excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers. Certified Detergents As part of our sustainable portfolio, we offer ecological detergents that significantly reduce environmental impact across our downstream value chain during product use. Traditional detergents rely on petroleum-based chemicals, particularly surfactants, which are highly toxic to aquatic life when washed down the drain into local water sources. In contrast, our sustainable detergents utilize natural, plant-based ingredients with varying concentrations of plant-derived surfactants and stain-removing enzymes. They contain no optical brighteners, dyes, or artificial fragrances. Because these detergents are fully biodegradable, they reduce water pollution and protect aquatic ecosystems, qualifying them for low water impact classification based on third-party certification. In the reporting year, 24% of all detergent category sales comprised products with sustainable contents or packaging.

(9.14.7) Please explain

The criteria for certified agricultural products apply to our upstream value chain whereas the criteria for the certified detergents apply to our downstream value chain.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per business unit

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

1.41

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1.27

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1.38

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

21

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The metric that Migros uses to measure and track fulfilment of its water-management targets is the amount of water consumed each day per square meter of sales space. The company had set itself the goal of reducing this metric by 10% by 2030 compared to 2023. As CDP's online system does not allow to input figures with more than 2 decimal places, the figures given under "base year", "reporting year" and "target year" are given as water consumed each day per 1000 square meter of sales space.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Migros has outlined a comprehensive plan to enhance water efficiency across all locations. As part of this, all plumbing systems will be inspected for potential leaks, with necessary repairs or renewals carried out. Newly opened stores & DCs will be equipped with time-setting aerators to control water flow. Only dual-flush toilets with 2.5-5 liter cisterns would be installed in its stores from now on. In 2024 the company set up a Migros Water Committee consisting of representatives of departments responsible for such functions as environmental management, construction, maintenance, sales, and sustainability management. This committee is charged with reviewing operational processes and for automating the detection of water leaks and the collection of water-use data. Water-consumption performance in like-for-like stores is benchmarked against each other and individually on a 12 month basis. If too much water is being used, the reasons are investigated and corrective action is taken.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Most of the water used in our operations is for hygiene purposes. Since the majority of Türkiye is under water stress, our operations are generally in water-stressed areas. For this reason, we strive to reduce our use by providing water efficiency by providing services in a way that does not compromise OHS and Product Safety standards.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in investment related to reducing water pollution

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

223

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

500.0

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

293

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

25

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2022. Within the scope of this target, we aim to increase the investment related to reducing water pollution. Our target is to increase the number of stores with installed grease traps from 223 in 2022 to 500 in 2030. In our stores with fish aisles and hot food production areas, we replace the equipment we use with new-generation tools to prevent waste oils from mixing into the sewage system, which helps us prevent water pollution. Migros considers the functionality of the equipment used in its stores. Also, we are trying to make our equipment more functional with the help of new generation tools to prevent waste oil generated in our stores from being mixed into the sewage. In 2025, we installed the grease trap and strainer apparatus in 15 stores and the number of stores that have grease traps have reached 293.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Migros has made it mandatory for grease traps to be installed in all newly-opened stores if they have seafood sections and on the water discharge outlets of all food preparation service areas in stores located within shopping malls. Thus, the amount of grease trap installed will also increase in line with growth.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Water is used for hygiene purposes in our stores. However, this goal has been determined to reduce the pollution load caused by waste oils that may occur in the fish aisles mixing with the sewage system.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

70

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

75

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved**(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

480

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target was set in 2022, we aim to increase the percentage of employees that have received the hygiene training. We provide mandatory hygiene training to all our store employees on the way to employment, and thus we touch all of our employees in this area. Apart from this, we have online trainings for everyone, including our administrative units, in order to raise awareness about general hygiene, hand washing and cleaning. In 2025, 50,140 people, corresponding to 94% of the employees, were reported to have completed these supportive hygiene trainings. Our goal was to increase this rate to at least 75% by 2025. In 2025 we have over-achieved this target by reaching 94% of our employees. All our stores and distribution centers have hygiene facilities, including water and soap, disinfectant, and paper towels. SWAB analyzes are also carried out so that proper hygiene for our employees can be ensured.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Migros Retail Academy designs and organizes employee training to contribute to the high standards of quality, product safety, and hygiene conditions in stores. These trainings are created to cover the hygiene criteria and necessities to be done to ensure hygiene. Correct hand washing trainings are given to the employees in order to increase the compliance rates (SWAB Results) and to monitor the hygiene awareness of the employees. While increasing these rates, we have also worked through a digital project to increase the handwashing frequency of our employees. Although we have over-achieved this target by reaching 79% in 2024, as the target end date was Dec. 31, 2025, we kept monitoring the target until the target date. In 2025 we further increased the rate of employees who have received hygiene training to 94%.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The unit used in columns “base year figure”, “reporting year figure” and “target year figure” is percentage (%) of employees receiving hygiene training. While setting and monitoring this target, internal company records of completed trainings were used. This target is a financial year-based target and although it does not have any impact on our water-related dependencies, it helps us significantly reduce the risks of hygiene-related incidents in the workplace.

Row 4

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business division

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Increase in the percentage of SWAB samples

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

10

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

90

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

10

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Migros stores with service counters, where SWAB sampling is relevant for monitoring hygiene conditions. The target is applied to all stores within this defined scope, and no store with a service counter has been excluded from the target. Stores and facilities without service counters are not included, as SWAB sampling is not directly applicable to their operations.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve this target, we plan to gradually expand the coverage of SWAB sampling and analysis across stores with service counters. The target will be monitored through internal SWAB analysis records, and the annual progress will be assessed based on the percentage of in-scope stores where SWAB samples have been taken and analyzed. As this is a new target set in 2025, the reporting year figure is the same as the base year figure. During the reporting year, the baseline was

established using internal company records. Going forward, we will increase the number of stores covered by SWAB sampling through annual planning, coordination with relevant operational teams, and regular follow-up of sampling and analysis records

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The unit used in columns “base year figure”, “reporting year figure” and “target year figure” is percentage (%) of stores with service counter where SWAB samples are taken and analyzed. The baseline was set using internal company records of SWAB analysis, and the target will also be monitored through SWAB analysis records. The target [HSY61.1]is to increase the percentage of stores with service counters where SWAB samples are taken and analyzed from 10% in the 2025 base year to 90% by 2030. This target supports our efforts to expand hygiene monitoring practices across the relevant store operations where SWAB sampling is applicable. This target is a financial year-based target and although it does not have any impact on our water-related dependencies, it helps us significantly reduce the risks of hygiene-related incidents in the workplace and strengthen preventive controls in our direct operations.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic goods/products

- ☒ Reduce or eliminate single-use plastic products

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

07/31/2025

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2025

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

0

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/31/2027

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

220

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

0

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(10.1.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Within the overall framework of managing resource efficiency and environmental impact, continuous efforts are being made to reduce plastic consumption through improvements in all operational processes. Migros is aiming to reduce the amount of plastic used in the conduct of its operations in 2025 by 220 tons by end-2027. This target applies to Migros' operations within the reporting boundary defined for environmental data disclosure and covers all retail stores, distribution centers, and administrative operations in Türkiye. The target is implemented across the organization through initiatives aimed at reducing plastic consumption and improving resource efficiency in operational processes. The target only covers our direct operations and our value chain is not included within the scope.

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

0

(10.1.1.15) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Migros aims to achieve its target of reducing plastic consumption by 220 tons by the end of 2027 through operational improvements and resource-efficiency initiatives across its retail and logistics operations. Key measures include replacing single-use plastic transport materials with reusable solutions, increasing the use of reusable IFCO crates for the transportation of fresh products, optimizing packaging and operational materials, and identifying opportunities to reduce unnecessary plastic consumption throughout business processes. The target was established in 2025 and implementation is underway, with progress being tracked against the baseline year through regular measurement and reporting processes.

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

Within the overall framework of managing resource efficiency and environmental impact, continuous efforts are being made to reduce plastic consumption through improvements in all operational processes. Migros is aiming to reduce the amount of plastic used in the conduct of its operations in 2025 by 220 tons by end-2027. This is a new target set in 2025, therefore, the level of progress is currently 0%.

[Add row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Migros do not have any plastic polymer production facility.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Migros does not have any plastic production facility that produces plastic packaging However, as a retail company, durable goods such as electrical and electronical items and plastics storage boxes are commercialized in our stores.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Migros does not use any durable plastic goods and/or components.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Migros does not have any production facility that produces plastic packaging. However, as a retail company, we commercialize plastic wraps, plastic freezer bags and plastic shopping bags in our stores.

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☒ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

As a retail company Migros offers a wide variety of packaged or fresh products to consumers. A Private-Label Package Indexing project that Migros carried out revealed that 85% of the packaging of its own-brand products was recyclable. For products with non-recyclable or insufficiently recyclable packaging, Migros works with suppliers to improve recyclability and continues to make its own-brand product packaging more sustainable. Recycled PET (r-PET) makes up 25% of the packaging of six Migros-brand detergents. Migros has also replaced PVC with a recyclable alternative in the modified atmosphere packaging (MAP) trays used for its Uzman Kasap meat and meat products. In our stores, service sections such as delicatessen, butcher, dried nuts, etc. use plastic packaging for products sold directly to consumers. We also commercialize plastic wraps, freezer bags and shopping bags in our stores. All Migros shopping bags are reusable and technically recyclable. Since launching the Plastic-Free Shopping Movement in 2021, we have promoted alternatives to plastic bags in our Migros and Macrocenter stores. 2,178,160 ecofriendly reusable alternatives to non-recyclable shopping bags were sold in 2025. Macrocenter also offers 100% recyclable kraft paper sacks, sales of which have prevented the use of more than 800,000 plastic bags in 2025. Macrocenter has also introduced a deposit-based reusable shopping bag initiative at its stores. Customers who purchase these bags can return them in good condition after use to receive a full refund. Returned bags undergo a thorough sanitization process to ensure the highest hygiene standards before being reintroduced for sale. Macrocenter has completed its transition away from single-use plastics, meeting its 2025 goal to provide customers exclusively with environmentally friendly product alternatives.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Migros does not provide waste management and/or water management services. In our stores, HQ and other facilities, Migros collects and sorts all packaging (paper, plastic, metal) waste, organic waste, discarded batteries, and used cooking oils that are generated in store operations and sends them to 3rd party waste management companies, for recycling along with any of the above-mentioned recyclable materials that customers bring along with them to Migros stores. 45,617 tons of waste was sent to recycling plants in this way in 2025.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

There are no other plastic-related activities.
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

19009

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.4.12) Please explain

Approximate tonnage of plastic in household appliances sold during the reporting year. Categories included in the calculations: refrigerator, washing machine, dishwasher, etc. The direct data we have is the number of products we sell. The calculation was made by assuming the average amount of plastic of products that we sold during a year. Since the amount of plastic in each product could not be determined separately, the calculation was made on average data. We don't have information about raw material content of the products as Migros is a retail company not a production facility.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

22310

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

2.61

(10.5.7) Breakdown of post-consumer recycled content available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.5.10) Certification of renewable and/or recycled content

Select from:

☒ No, we have not certified our renewable or recycled content

(10.5.12) Please explain

As a retail company, we do not produce plastic directly. However, there is plastic in the packaging of our private label products. The total weight includes the plastic packaging materials that were sold during the reporting period, and the plastic packaging in our private label products. We were only able to reach the post-consumer recycled content percentage for the plastic bags we sell at the counters.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PET bottles – transparent clear, light blue and transparent colored

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

3.97

Row 2

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ HDPE and PP rigids (b2b): reusable crates and pallets

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

4.14

Row 3

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PP flexibles

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

4.4

Row 4

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PE flexibles (b2c)

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

87.49

[Add row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☒ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☒ CGF Golden Design Rules

(10.5.2.5) % of packaging that is designed for recycling

15.62

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

A Private Label Packaging Indexing Project carried out by Migros revealed that 84% of the packaging used for its private-label products is recyclable according to CGF Golden Design Rules. This ratio was calculated based on the packaging materials of private label products.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % reusable

☒ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.3.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

24.96

(10.5.3.3) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

97.02

(10.5.3.4) Assessment tool for recyclability

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Legal requirements

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

All Migros shopping bags are reusable, meaning 24.96% of sold and used plastic packaging is assessed as reusable. Migros' Private Label Packaging Indexing Project revealed that 84% of private-label packaging is recyclable under CGF Golden Design Rules, calculated from private-label materials. Including Migros' 100% recyclable plastic bags, 97.02% of sold and used plastic packaging is recyclable in practice and at scale. Under the national waste management action plan, 55% of market-placed shopping bags and plastic packaging are post-consumer recycled by relevant organizations and recovered into the economy. Aligning waste management plans with this regulation, Migros collaborates with authorized recycling entities to collect, recover, and report packaging waste per regulatory standards. All packaging and waste operations follow applicable packaging waste regulations and national requirements, supporting ongoing efforts to improve material recyclability and recovery.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.

(10.5.4.1) % total product delivered through reuse systems

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Migros uses biodiversity risk assessments to identify priority locations and implement measures that avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential biodiversity impacts. These assessment outcomes integrate into responsible sourcing, biodiversity-friendly, and regenerative agriculture programs, supporting ecosystem resilience across the value chain. A biodiversity analysis was conducted for 50 facilities prioritized by annual turnover and substantive business impact. As a food retailer, Migros operations do not directly impact biodiversity; stores are typically located in residential buildings, while larger 5M stores and distribution centers may occupy standalone structures. Municipal sewer systems handle wastewater discharge for 99.73% of facilities, while only one facility discharges wastewater into fresh surface water following treatment at an on-site plant. Operational units do not function on land or wetlands with high biodiversity, resulting in no recorded significant impacts on water resources, soil, or natural habitats. The assessment mapped the operational footprint using a location-based approach, leveraging the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) for geo-mapping and the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter to evaluate detailed physical risks. Physical risks reflect business connections to nature and exposure to natural and human-induced land/sea conditions. Recent methodology updates adjusted facility risk classifications, placing 50 units in the medium-risk category under the WWF tool. Within the IBAT assessment, analyses incorporated Protected Areas, IUCN Red List, and Key Biodiversity Areas criteria. Protected Area evaluations utilized the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) to identify protected sites within 50 km. The results confirm all operations are in publicly permitted urban areas that comply with UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Convention on Biological Diversity standards regarding biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. Activities remain outside critical areas to protect biodiversity in current operations. For new distribution centers and production facilities subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements, Migros executes EIA processes under applicable regulations. These evaluations assess potential environmental and biodiversity-related risks to identify mitigation measures prior to project implementation.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

There aren't any indicators in Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter about UNESCO World Heritage sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

There aren't any indicators in Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) and WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter about UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted our biodiversity analysis for the prioritized 50 facilities in terms of annual turnover and more substantive impact on our business. One of the parameters that Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) considers when determining Protected Areas within 50 km in its analysis is the Ramsar site factor. As a result of the assessment, all operations are in urban areas and are permitted by public authorities. These permissions also cover the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, which are the main issues covered by the United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP) Convention on Biological Diversity.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We conducted our biodiversity analysis for the prioritized 50 facilities in terms of annual turnover and more substantive impact on our business. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) analyses of the determined facilities were evaluated in the IBAT tool. KBA are “sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity”, in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. Sites qualify as global KBAs if they meet one or more of 11 criteria, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and, irreplaceability. Facilities were evaluated according to the parameters of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites. As a result of the assessment, all operations are in urban areas and are permitted by public authorities. These permissions also cover the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, which are the main issues covered by the United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP) Convention on Biological Diversity.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

There are no other type of areas that are assessed to be important for biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

- ☒ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ ISO 14064-3

Water-related standards

☒ Other water verification standard, please specify :ISO 14046:2014

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Our consolidation approach has been verified during our annual 3rd party verification process. The consolidation approach for our GHG emissions inventory can be found at page 3 of the attached document, and for our water footprint can be found at Page 11 of the attached document.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-1-Migros Climate and Water Verification Reports.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☒ Financial effect of environmental opportunities

☒ Financial effect of environmental risks

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Within the scope of Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 “General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information” and Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 “Climate Related Disclosures” our climate-related risks and opportunities were verified by PwC.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-2-Migros TSRS Assurance Report.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Waste data

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Base year emissions

☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independently audited and verified selected 2025 data on greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, supply chain, and human rights issues are presented in the Appendices to Migros 2025 Integrated Annual Report on pages: 288-311,312-313,314-315,316-317 and 350-352. Waste types, disposal methods and quantities have also been independently audited and verified by 3rd party auditors.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-3-Migros GHG and Waste Verifications.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Water-related standards

☒ Other water verification standard, please specify :ISO 14046:2014

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All of our water withdrawal, discharge and consumption volumes have been independently audited and verified by 3rd party auditors.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1-4-Migros-ISO 14046 Verification Report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	YEK-G (Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin) certification is uploaded.	13.2-MIGROS YEK-G 2025.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

