



MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(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, which was founded in 1954. Migros has an omnichannel structure in order to get closer to the customers, operating supermarkets, premium supermarkets under Migros (M, MM, MMM, 5M and Migros Jet) and Macrocenter brands, foodservice wholesale, and also online & mobile retailing in Türkiye. Migros Sanal Market (our e-commerce channel) is Türkiye's first, largest and most widely used e-commerce website for food. In addition, Company's personal care retail format, Mion, started operations in early 2023. Migros employs more than 70 thousand people, including indirect employment; With its 23,500 business partners consisting of suppliers, producers, farmers and millions of customers, it creates a strong ecosystem with a great social impact. The nature of the retail sector that focuses on "the people" and being the locomotive of local development directs Migros' target for sustainable growth. The company offers its customers a shopping experience that makes a difference with our innovative practices, service quality, competitive prices contributing to the family budget, and friendly service approach. Migros aims to provide their employees with a healthy and safe work environment that supports their employee and professional development. By providing employment in cities, contributing to the producers and giving guarantees to farmers, Migros bring vitality to the local economy. In 2023, the total number of Migros' stores reached 3,363. Internationally Migros only operates one shopping mall in Kazakhstan and we have no retail operations. Detailed information can be found in Migros 2023 Integrated Annual Report. Migros, which has reached 100% household reach throughout Turkey with its physical stores and online channels serving in 81 provinces of Türkiye, offers a wide range of products to meet the various needs of its customers. With Migros Better Future Plan, the company aims to protect the rights of future generations by protecting today's resources by taking the view that every step taken for a more habitable 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. 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, we determine our short, medium- and long-term actions, and implement them in line with our 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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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]

(1.24) 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 behaviour processes. Migros is the hub of a vast ecosystem of 23,500 suppliers, farmers, and producers. 73.6% of the total value of all payments that Migros made in 2023 went to the company's 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. The carbon footprints of the products sold by Migros constitutes the largest proportion of the company's Scope 3 emissions. For this reason, Migros created its Sustainable Business Partners Network (SBPN) to serve as a platform for working together with its suppliers to quantify their current emissions and to set and achieve reduction targets. Through SBPN, Migros keeps track of the carbon-emission, water-withdrawal, waste-generation, and similar environmental parameters of Migros private-label products and of supplier-provided products whose combined sales generate 80% of turnover, helps them set targets, and monitors their target-

fulfilment performance. 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. 51% of suppliers invited to join SBPN and submit their data in 2023 did so, thus allowing their performance to be independently audited. The data of 36% of audited suppliers was subsequently verified.
[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Recycling

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint
- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Temperature variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

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 partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) 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, 9-8 is rated high, 3-6 is rated as Medium and 1-2 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 91% of its total water withdrawal is the result of water consumed in 2,754 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, 1 wholesale unit, 4 fruit/vegetable warehouses, Macro Homemade Production Plant, and MIGET, breeding farm and Gebze meat processing plants. A WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas assessment reveals that 79% of Migros' suppliers are located in water-stressed areas. Water-risk issues are included in suppliers' Global Conformance (GC- Mark) audits. In 2023, 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:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(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: a. The risk has an impact of more than 1% of our EBITDA. Our EBITDA is 3,221,094,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 32,210,940 TRY b. The risk has an impact of more than 0.05 % of our revenue. Our revenue is 181,674,337,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 90,837,168.50 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:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(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: a. The opportunity has an impact of more than 1% of our EBITDA. Our EBITDA is 3,221,094,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 32,210,940 TRY b. The opportunity has an impact of more than 0.05 % of our revenue. Our revenue is 181,674,337,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 90,837,168.50 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.

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: a. The risk has an impact of more than 1% of our EBITDA. Our EBITDA is 3,221,094,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 32,210,940 TRY b. The risk has an impact of more than 0.05 % of our revenue. Our revenue is 181,674,337,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 90,837,168.50 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: a. The opportunity has an impact of more than 1% of our EBITDA. Our EBITDA is 3,221,094,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 32,210,940 TRY b. The opportunity has an impact of more than 0.05 % of our revenue. Our revenue is 181,674,337,000 TRY for the reporting year, so the substantive impact threshold for financial impact is identified as 90,837,168.50 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) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Details of the policies & processes that are used to identify potential water pollutants: 99.72% 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 Kemalpasa 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 Kemalpasa 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

pollutans 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 to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) 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

Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the important risks that may arise during the procurement process is the disruption in harvest and the 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 directly to high-trend changes on product prices & negatively impacts sales because of the availability of products. We use the WRI Aqueduct Food and Country Rating Tools to avoid any problems related to drought & water stress in the production and supply of agricultural products, which constitute 77% of the sales in our stores. In order to avoid a problem in the procurement process of the products that affect our revenues most, we follow the acute physical risks in cities where these products are grown, & the risk of heavy precipitation, drought & seasonal variability on a product basis. In 2023, the weather conditions affected especially drupes (peaches, nectarine, apricots), olive, onion & carrots. In some regions, the yield decreased as a result of climate change, while some of them decreased as a result of heavy precipitation events such as hail. The average yield losses of above-mentioned products were 33.1% in 2023. This reflected as a decrease in our revenues from these agricultural products due to their reduced production. In 2023, we had about 30% loss of sales tonnage for some fruits & vegetables which resulted in a revenue loss of TRY 65.9 million.

(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-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

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)

131800000

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

282000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used to calculate the impact figure: For the minimum financial impact, the realized impact of the extreme weather events is calculated. We have analyzed 10 fruits and 10 vegetables, of which our sales are the highest. For the maximum financial impact, the results of our climate-related scenario analysis are used. According to our analysis there is a very strong possibility that the frequency and severity of extreme weather events will increase, therefore the impact of the events in 2023 may be doubled in the not-so-distant future. For example, in 2024, we expect to see a lot of burning and drying problems in crops due to drought and severe heat waves. Figures used in calculation: Average yield loss: 33.1% Loss of sales tonnage in 2023 for the specified fruits: 30% In 2023, our revenue loss in 10 vegetables and 10 fruits, was calculated as TRY 65.9 million. Although this figure falls below our substantive impact threshold for the reporting year, it is expected that the impact of severe weather events to double in the medium-long term, so the min. financial impact figure is identified as 2x65.9 million 131.8 million. 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 loss of revenue for the year 2030 is calculated as 282,000,000 (max. financial impact figure).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is calculated as 2.4 Million TRY, and includes the salaries of Migros experts only for the time period when they work to overcome the impacts of climate-related events.

(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 impact agriculture. In 2023 we have lost 30% of sales tonnage of the products that were impacted by extreme weather events. TASK: Monitor climate-conditions and 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. Thanks to our local experts we are able to take an early position and try to diversify the suppliers. We also use the WRI Aqueduct Food 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. Thanks to this tool, we get information on what water risks and food security risks are, especially regarding agricultural products. 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. The cost of response is calculated as 2.4 Million TRY, and includes the salaries of Migros experts only for the time period when they work to overcome the impacts of climate-related events. RESULTS: Through working with the teams that have the right expertise, the supply chain and 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

- Turkey

(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 the procurement process is the disruption in harvest and the 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 directly to high-trend changes on product prices & negatively impacts sales because of the availability of products. We use the WRI Aqueduct Food and Country Rating Tools to avoid any problems related to drought & water stress in the production and supply of agricultural products, which constitute 77% of the sales in our stores. In order to avoid a problem in the procurement process of the products that affect our revenues most, we follow the acute physical risks in cities where these products are grown, & the risk of heavy precipitation, drought & seasonal variability on a product basis. In 2023, the weather conditions affected especially drupes (peaches, nectarine, apricots), olive, onion & carrots. In some regions, the yield decreased as a result of climate change, while some of them decreased as a result of heavy precipitation events such as hail. The average yield losses of above-mentioned products were 33.1% in 2023. This reflected as a decrease in our revenues from these agricultural products due to their reduced production. In 2023, we had about 30% loss of sales tonnage for some fruits & vegetables which resulted in a revenue loss of TRY 65.9 million.

(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-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

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)

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

282000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used to calculate the impact figure: For the minimum financial impact, the realized impact of the extreme weather events is calculated. We have analyzed 10 fruits and 10 vegetables, of which our sales are the highest. For the maximum financial impact, the results of our climate-related scenario analysis are used. According to our analysis there is a very strong possibility that the frequency and severity of extreme weather events will increase, therefore the impact of the events in 2023 may be doubled in the not-so-distant future. For example, in 2024, we expect to see a lot of burning and drying problems in crops due to drought and severe heat waves. Figures used in calculation: Average yield loss: 33.1% Loss of sales tonnage in 2023 for the specified fruits: 30% In 2023, our revenue loss in 10 vegetables and 10 fruits, was calculated as TRY 65.9 million. Although this figure falls below our substantive impact threshold for the reporting year, it is expected that the impact of severe weather events to double in the medium-long term, so the min. financial impact figure is identified as 2x65.9 million 131.8 million. 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 loss of revenue for the year 2030 is calculated as 282,000,000 (max. financial impact figure).

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Diversification

Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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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

Turkey

(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 2023 we had disruption to sales in 17 stores due to heavy precipitation related 24 weather events, which resulted in shut-down of stores from a few hours up to sixteen days. As a result of heavy precipitation events, we have experienced loss of revenue in these 17 stores. In 2022 this figure was much higher where we had disruption in sales in 240 stores. Although the number of stores is lower than 2022, the negative impact on each affected store in 2023 is higher. 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)

17810246

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

412565982

(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 2023 we had disruption to sales in 17 stores due to heavy precipitation and storm related weather events, which resulted in the shut-down of stores from a few hours up to sixteen days. While calculating the financial impact of the events in 2023, 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 2023, the financial impact is calculated as a loss of sales equal to 2960005 TRY. Although the impact on 2023 is below our substantive impact threshold, with the increasing intensity of climate change, it is expected that the severity of these events will also increase 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. The impacts are calculated for the year 2033. Assumptions: For the min. impact it is assumed that there is no heavy snow event. For the max. impact it is assumed that there is a heavy snow event. It is assumed that we have the same levels of operation, i.e. growth rate is not included in the calculations for simplification purposes. Both calculations are basically financial projections of the financial impacts of the events in 2023. Different inflation rates are applied for each year. Results: The min. financial impact is calculated as 17,810,246 TRY for the year 2033. This is an annual impact figure. The max. impact is calculated as 412,565,9824 TRY for the year 2033. This also is an annual impact figure. 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

47800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There are several actions we implement as a response to this risk: 1- Development of flood emergency plans. 2- Emergency drills: In 2023, 48,397 employees took part in 19,944 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 natural disasters, severe weather events & other incidents (fire, robbery etc.), added up to TRY 88.5 million. While the premiums for extreme weather events cannot be reported separately, it is estimated that 55% (TRY 47.8 million) of total insurance costs are attributed to severe weather-related events, which are expected to rise with increasing occurrences.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In 2023 we had a loss of sales in 17 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 2023 48,397 employees took part in 19,944 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 48,397 emergency drills performed in 2023. 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 2023 there were 196 events of property damage due to extreme weather events. Our loss from these events would be 47.8 million TRY if there was no active insurance policy. 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

Turkey

(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 2023 we had disruption to sales in 17 stores due to heavy precipitation related 24 weather events, which resulted in shut-down of stores from a few hours up to sixteen days. As a result of heavy precipitation events, we have experienced loss of revenue in these 17 stores. In 2022 this figure was much higher where we had disruption in sales in 240 stores. Although the number of stores is lower than 2022, the negative impact on each affected store in 2023 is higher. 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)

17810246

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

412565982

(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 2023 we had disruption to sales in 17 stores due to heavy precipitation and storm related weather events, which resulted in the shut-down of stores from a few hours up to sixteen days. While calculating the financial impact of the events in 2023, 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 2023, the financial impact is calculated as a loss of sales equal to 2960005 TRY. Although the impact on 2023 is below our substantive impact threshold, with the increasing intensity of climate change, it is expected that the severity of these events will also increase 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. The impacts are calculated for the year 2033. Assumptions: For the min. impact it is assumed that there is no heavy snow event. For the max. impact it is assumed that there is a heavy snow event. It is assumed that we have the same levels of operation, i.e. growth rate is not included in the calculations for simplification purposes. Both calculations are basically financial projections of the financial impacts of the events in 2023. Different inflation rates are applied for each year. Results: The min. financial impact is calculated as 17,810,246 TRY for the year 2033. This is an annual impact figure. The max. impact is calculated as 412,565,9824 TRY for the year 2033. This also is an annual impact figure. 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

47800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

There are several actions we implement as a response to this risk: 1- Development of flood emergency plans. 2- Emergency drills: In 2023, 48,397 employees took part in 19,944 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 natural disasters, severe weather events & other incidents (fire, robbery etc.), added up to TRY 88.5 million. While the premiums for extreme weather events cannot be reported separately, it is estimated that 55% (TRY 47.8 million) of total insurance costs are attributed to severe weather-related events, which are expected to rise with increasing occurrences.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In 2023 we had a loss of sales in 17 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: 4- We develop flood emergency plans in all of our stores to protect our customers and employees. 5- Emergency drills: In 2023 48,397 employees took part in 19,944 drills testing their performance when responding to emergencies and natural disasters such as fires, earthquakes, floods, landslides, avalanches, storm surges, cyclones, and tornados. 6- 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 48,397 emergency drills performed in 2023. 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 2023 there were 196 events of property damage due to extreme weather events. Our loss from these events would be 47.8 million TRY if there was no active insurance policy. 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

Turkey

(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 Turkiye'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 2030. Refrigerant gases account for 94.8% of scope 1 emissions in Migros. 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)

720000000

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

1600000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Figures used in the calculation: Average price for 1 kg of refrigerant: 3,000.00 TRY (including labor costs). Amount of refrigerants to be replaced: 240,000 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 2023 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 240 tons of refrigerant gases: the cost of this investment is calculated as 720 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 1.6 billion TRY. This value includes changing all the cooling cabinets and evaporators.

(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

155000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2015, we started our first 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 and used a natural coolant, glycol propane, to cool the water we use. We got the patent for this cooling system, which has a Utility Model Certificate. Currently, we have 278 stores, 8 distribution centers and 1 MİGET meat production center where our water-based cooling system is used, and we continue to work to expand the use of this new system in other locations. We use ammonia as a natural refrigerant instead of F-gases in our cooling systems at MİGET. 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 155 million TRY.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In the reporting year 94.8% of our Scope 1 emissions come from refrigerant gases and 98.78% 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: The actions listed above is also a part of our climate transition plan. The timeline for implementation is as follows: 200 stores refrigerant gas exchange with low GWP impact per year & 135 stores water cooling system transformation and/or low GWP impact gas exchange per year: Totally 17,000 tCO₂e/year will be reduced after 2025.

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

- Turkey

(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, 89.97% of our water withdrawals were from 3rd parties, and according to the analysis we have performed using the WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas tool, 91% 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)

164535433

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

198434453

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The approach used to calculate the figure: To calculate the financial impact of this risk, we have made an estimation using the inflation projections for 7 years between 2023 and 2030. 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 Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and Antalya where our stores with the highest revenues are located (Calculated over 12 months of water unit prices). Assumptions used: The withdrawal figure we use for the above-mentioned 4 cities is 1,039,718 m3 and this is a projected figure in 2030. The timescale of financial impact projections is 7 years (long-term), and we expect the additional cost of water prices to reach 164,5 million TRY in 7 years (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

8600000

(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 2023: 1-We installed 750 efficient water fixtures (time-adjusted water faucets) in 500 stores. Cost of investment 2.6 Million TRY 2- We changed the water infrastructure in 80 stores installing water storage tanks where water shortages are common. Cost of investment: 6 Million TRY The total cost of these investments was 8.6 million TRY. All of these expense items are classified as capital expenditures in our accounting system.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In 2023 our daily water withdrawal volume per store m2 was 0,00141 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 2023, we continued to renovate our stores with water-efficient automated fixtures (time-adjusted tap water faucets). In 2023, a 10 m3 capacity rainwater collection system was installed in a new distribution center that opened in 2023. The same system is currently being installed in one of Migros' fruit &vegetable warehouses. RESULTS: With the help of the actions taken, our daily water withdrawal by store m2 will drop by 10% to 0.00126 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)

694565982

(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 0.38% 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)

694565982

(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 0.38% 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)

1600000000

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

Select from:

21-30%

(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

110000000

(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 25% of our CAPEX. The amount of CAPEX deployed in 2023 is the cost of response to risk 3, 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)

198434453

(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 makes around 0.54% 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

Turkey

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 2023 we identified 11 facilities in the Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea Coast Major, Sea of Marmara Coast Minor basin as risky facilities. These 11 facilities are labelled as Group 1, and reported as one facility, under which there are 10 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 11 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 2.61% in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

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 8 facilities in the Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 8 facilities are labelled as Group 2, and reported as one facility, under which there are 4 stores, 1 distribution center, 1 storage facility, Gebze Meat production center, and our headquarters, 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 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 Water Stress/Flood Risk Levels, has a share of 0.91% in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Sakarya 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 5 facilities in the Black Sea South Coast Major, Sakarya River Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 5 facilities are labelled as Group 3, and reported as one facility, under which there are 4 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 1.12 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- 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:

- 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 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 5 stores, 2 distribution centers, 1 fruit and vegetable storage facility, 1 breeding farm, 1 appetizer production facility and MIGET 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 0.72 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast Major, Bursa/Balikesir 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 Black Sea, South Coast Major, Bursa/Balikesir Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 2 facilities are labelled as Group 5, and reported as one facility, under which there is one distribution center and one fruit and vegetable storage facility, 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 two facilities do not generate any revenues because our revenues are generated by our stores, however, disruption of operation in these two facilities may have a considerable impact on the sales figures in their affiliated stores

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

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, Goksu 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 storage facility, 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

Turkey

- 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 5 facilities in the Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Mugla Minor Basin as risky facilities. These 5 facilities are labelled as Group 7, and reported as one facility, under which there are 4 stores and one fruit and vegetable storage facility, 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 0.99 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- 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

(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, Canakkale Minor Basin as a risky facility. 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 this store is important for us because it is one of our highest revenue generating 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. The annual revenue of the store reported here which is considered as having Extremely High Water Stress Risk Levels, has a share of 0.23 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye.

Row 9**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey

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

(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.

Row 10**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey

- 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

(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, Buyuk Menderes River Minor Basin as a risky facility. 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 these facilities represent less than 1% of our total facilities by number, they are important for us because they 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. These 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 its affiliated stores.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast Major, Kızılırmak 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

(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, Kızılırmak Minor Basin as a risky facility. 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 this store is important for us because it is one of our highest revenue generating 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. The annual revenue of the store reported here which is considered as having High Water Stress Risk Levels, has a share of 0.21 % in company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye

Row 12**(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin**

Turkey

- Maritsa

(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 1 facility in the Adriatic Sea-Greece-Black Sea South Coast Major, Marista 1 Minor Basin as a risky facility. 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 this store is important for us because it is one of our highest revenue generating 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. The annual revenue of the store reported here which is considered as having High Water Stress Risk Levels, has a share of 0.21 % in the company's total annual revenue of the operations in Turkiye.

*[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>There are not any water-related regulatory violations in 2023.</i>

[Fixed row]

(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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Whether shopping for bread, books, t-shirts, or TVs, consumers are driving climate action. Increasingly aware of climate change, they seek products with lower climate impacts that help them live low-carbon lives. In 2022, a Sustainability Trends survey of 405 Migros customers revealed that 78% of our customers consider a brand's environmental/recyclable options when making purchases, and 43% prefer sustainable products more than they did the previous year. 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 6.3% of our products now classified as sustainable. In 2022, these products made up 7% of our revenue, increasing to 10.4% 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

(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

(3.6.1.14) 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

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

18900000000

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

27300000000

(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)”, • 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 2023 share of sustainable products including the agricultural products in our revenue was 10.4% (18.9 billion TRY) 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 15% by 2030. Therefore the max. financial impact is calculated as 15% of our current revenue (27.3 Billion TRY which is an underestimation as our revenues are expected to increase as well). Impacts of inflation and growth is not included in this calculation and the calculation is made using our 2023 revenue

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

ACTIONS-TIMELINE & COSTS: *There are several actions we implement to seize this opportunity 2023:*

- 8% of our budget for R&D projects (32.2 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. By using 18.94 tons of r-pet is used instead of virgin plastic. 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 2023-2024:
- Through our B2B system, suppliers that have products with the specified attributes and certificates are requested to identify their products in our system. By the end of 2024 it is planned to complete the tagging process.
- 2025:
- As of 2025, we plan to highlight the sustainable products on our stores and online channels. Total cost of the realized actions in 2023 is 32.2 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 2023 the share of sustainable products in our revenue was 10.4%.*

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 15% by 2030.*

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 7% to 10.4% in 2023.*

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

- Turkey

(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

Whether shopping for bread, books, t-shirts, or TVs, consumers are driving climate action. Increasingly aware of climate change, they seek products with lower climate impacts that help them live low-carbon lives. In 2022, a Sustainability Trends survey of 405 Migros customers revealed that 78% of our customers consider a brand's environmental/recyclable options when making purchases, and 43% prefer sustainable products more than they did the previous year. 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 6.3% of our products now classified as sustainable. In 2022, these products made up 7% of our revenue, increasing to 10.4% 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

(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

(3.6.1.14) 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

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

18900000000

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

27300000000

(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)”, • 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 2023 share of sustainable products including the agricultural products in our revenue was 10.4% (18.9 billion TRY) 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 15% by 2030. Therefore the max. financial impact is calculated as 15% of our current revenue (27.3 Billion TRY which is an underestimation as our revenues are expected to increase as well). Impacts of inflation and growth is not included in this calculation and the calculation is made using our 2023 revenue

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

32200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

ACTIONS-TIMELINE & COSTS: There are several actions we implement to seize this opportunity 2023: • 8% of our budget for R&D projects (32.2 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. By using 18.94 tons of r-pet is used instead of virgin plastic. 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 2023-2024: • Through our B2B system, suppliers that have products with the specified attributes and certificates are requested to identify their products in our system. By the end of 2024 it is planned to complete the tagging process. 2025: • As of 2025, we plan to highlight the sustainable products on our stores and online channels. Total cost of the realized actions in 2023 is 32.2 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 2023 the share of sustainable products in our revenue was 10.4%. **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 15% by 2030. **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 7% to 10.4% in 2023.

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

- Turkey

(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 2023: 1. We carried out lighting, air conditioning and cooling automation works in 427 stores saving 732 MWh of energy. 2. Conversion of the old lighting systems into new generation lighting systems in 1898 stores, saving 15595 MWh of energy. 3. Replacement of old and expired air conditioners in 350 stores, saving 3747 MWh of energy. 4. Turning off the lights on the floors during lunch breaks, saving 30 MWh. 5. Setting up water-based refrigeration systems in 232 stores. The provided refrigerant gas saving is 8680 kg. 6. 2501 MWh of electricity saving with solar panel installation.

(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)

123550000

(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 2023 we saved: • 22605 MWh energy, • 8680 kg of refrigerant gases • 44172 tons of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions • 123.5 Million TRY The details of the cost savings are as follows: 1. We carried out lighting, air conditioning and cooling automation works in 427 stores saving 3.6 million TRY. 2. Conversion of the old lighting systems into new generation lighting systems in 1898 stores, saving 64.85 million TRY. 3. Replacement of old and expired air conditioners in 350 stores, saving 18.22 million TRY. 4. Turning off the lights on the floors during lunch breaks, saving 150000 TRY. 5. Setting up water-based refrigeration systems in 232 stores. The provided refrigerant gas saving is 8,680 kg, which equals to a monetary saving of--26 million TRY 6. 2501 MWh of electricity and 10.73 Million TRY saving with solar panel installation The total financial impact for 2023 is 123.55 million TRY.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

459200000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

ACTIONS, COSTS and TIMELINES: In 2023 several energy saving projects were implemented detailed costs of which are given in below: 1. Lighting, HVAC automation works in 427 stores: 21.4 Million TRY 2. Conversion of the old lighting systems into new generation lighting systems in 1898 stores: 198.7 Million TRY 3. Replacement of old and expired air conditioners in 350 stores: 109.4 Million TRY 4. Turning off the lights on the floors during lunch breaks-no extra cost 5. Setting up water-based refrigeration systems in 232 stores: 110.4 Million TRY 6. Solar Panel installation 19.3 Million TRY Total cost of efficiency projects for the reporting year is 459.2 Million TRY. Also as part of our transition plan: • LED lighting transformation and increasing awareness of employees in whole stores • 200 stores air conditioner renovation with new generation model • Use of renewable energy through own solar panel investments • Until 2026 we have planned to install 200 MW of solar panels which will reduce 140,800 tCO₂/year. • 200 stores refrigerant gas exchange with low GWP impact per year & 135 stores water cooling system transformation and/or low GWP impact gas exchange per year: Totally 17,000 tCO₂e/year will be reduced after 2025. Although the cost to realize the opportunity seems to be 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 22,605 MWh of electricity and 8,680 kg of refrigerant gases, resulting in reduction of 44,172 tCO₂e Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. With the planned investments we will be saving 157,800 tCO₂e emissions per annum after 2026.

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

- Turkey

(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 2023 was 1228.95 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)

25139000

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

70670000

(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 unit water price is taken as 40 TRY/m3. We have a new target of reduction of 10% of water withdrawals per m2 of sales area. The projection is made using annual sales m2 growth expectations. The total financial impact calculated is 70.67 Million TRY which is the total financial impact between 2023 and 2030. The min impact is calculated as the financial impact of this opportunity in the year 2030.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

8600000

(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 2023: 1-We installed 750 efficient water fixtures (time-adjusted water faucets) in 500 stores. Cost of investment 2.6 Million TRY 2- We changed the water infrastructure in 80 stores installing water storage tanks where water shortages are common. Cost of investment: 6 Million TRY The total cost of these investments was 8.6 million TRY.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: In 2023 our daily water withdrawal volume per store m2 was 0,00141 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 2023, we continued to renovate our stores with water-efficient automated fixtures (time-adjusted tap water faucets). In late 2023, a 10 m3 capacity rainwater harvesting system was installed in a new distribution center that opened in 2023. This system will be fully functional in 2024 and harvested rainwater will be reported under fresh surface water withdrawals. The same system is currently being installed in one of Migros' fruit & vegetable warehouses. RESULTS: With the help of the actions taken, our daily water withdrawal by store m2 will drop by 10% to 0.00126 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)

18900000000

(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 1, 10.4% 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)

18900000000

(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 1, 10.4% 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)

123550000

(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 123.55 million TRY, which equals to around 0.33% 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)

70670000

(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 70.67 million TRY, which equals to around 0.19% 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)

459200000

(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 459.2 million TRY, which equals to around 7.17% 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)

8600000

(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 8.6 million TRY, which equals to around 0.13% 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)

Our Policies-Migros Kurumsal-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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

(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
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- 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
- 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 our strategic approach to sustainability including climate and water-related issues such as sustainable growth, responsible sourcing, climate change, waste and water management. Our CEO, as a member of the BoD and head of execution, has the highest responsibility about water and climate related issues in 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, 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. 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. In another word, the sustainability management approach is handled at the board level by the CEO 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. Departments and working groups working on climate change and environmental management report monthly to their C-Suite Officers who report highlighted issues to the CEO. The Committee consolidates data from the related persons and provides quarterly detailed reporting to the CEO who reports these issues to the BoD also on a quarterly basis.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- 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
- 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 2023, 5 BoD meetings were held, and in some of these meetings 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 is the head of execution and he is responsible for briefing the board on water-related issues. 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. 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. In another word, the sustainability management approach is handled at the board level by the CEO 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)

(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
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- 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
- 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 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 is the head of execution and he is responsible for briefing the board on biodiversity-related issues. 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 climate and water related efforts. 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. In another word, the sustainability management approach is handled at the board level by the CEO 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 :Our Corporate Communications Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee is accepted as a C-Level position in Migros

(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 Corporate Communications Group Director (CCD) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Sustainability Committee (SC) and she has the highest responsibility for climate-related issues right after our CEO. This is a supra-departmental position in Migros. This title is accepted as a C-Level position in Migros. The SC assesses environmental, operational, socio-economic risks and opportunities that may affect the existence and activities of our company, monitors and analyzes sustainability, climate & water-related issues, and biodiversity 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 set Migros' short, medium and long-term actions and set qualitative and quantitative development targets. Together with the Sustainability Committee, our Corporate Communications Group Director 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 CCD 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 :Our Corporate Communications Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee is accepted as a C-Level position in Migros

(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 related to 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 Corporate Communications Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee (CCD) is accepted as a C-Level position in Migros. Being the head of our Sustainability Committee, our Corporate Communications Group Director (CCD) has the highest responsibility on water-related issues right after our CEO. The main water-related responsibilities of the CCD 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 CCD 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. Also, SC assesses environmental, operational, socio-economic risks and opportunities that may affect the existence and activities of our company, monitors and analyzes sustainability, climate & water-related issues, and biodiversity 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 set Migros' short, medium and long-term actions and set qualitative and quantitative development targets. With the leadership of our CCD, 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 :Our Corporate Communications Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee is accepted as a C-Level position in Migros

(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 Corporate Communications Group Director (CCD) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Sustainability Committee (SC) and she has the highest responsibility for climate-related issues right after our CEO. This is a supra-departmental position in Migros. The SC assesses environmental, operational, socio-

economic risks and opportunities that may affect the existence and activities of our company, monitors and analyzes sustainability, climate&water-related issues, and biodiversity 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 set Migros' short, medium and long-term actions and set qualitative and quantitative development targets. Together with the Sustainability Committee, our Corporate Communications Group Director 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 CCD 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

[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 and Construction Officer (CPO) and Corporate Communication Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee Director (CCD) 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

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 and Construction Officer (CPO) and Corporate Communication Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee Director (CCD) 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 :The Corporate Communication Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee Director (CCD)

(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 Corporate Communications Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee (CCD) report directly to our CEO. This title is accepted as a C-Level position in Migros as it reports directly to the CEO. Our Corporate Communications Group Director (CCD) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Sustainability Committee (SC) and she 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 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 CCD 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 Expansion, Property and Construction 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 Expansion, Property and Construction 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 and rainwater harvesting 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 and Construction 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% 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 :The Corporate Communication Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee Director (CCD)

(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

(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 Corporate Communications Group Director and Head of Sustainability Committee (CCD) is accepted as a C-Level position in Migros as it reports directly to the CEO. Our Corporate Communications Group Director (CCD) has been appointed by the CEO as the Head of the Sustainability Committee (SC) and she 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 CCD 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 consumption/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 marketing directors who are responsible for sustainable sourcing of the goods that are sold at our stores. The marketing directors are the highest level responsible for procurement and they are directly below C-Level in the Migros executive structure. All of our marketing directors have targets linked to sustainability-related KPIs like sustainable agriculture, management of plastics, supporting local production, etc. These KPIs make up 5-10% 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.

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 10-15% 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 2023 Integrated Annual Report Pages (73-94,268-270)104,105,106,315) <https://www.migroskurumsal.com/en/about-us/our-policies#environmental-policy>

(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 water stewardship and/or collective action

Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
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

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

Other water-related commitment, please specify :**Commitment to safely**

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

[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. 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.

[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

Select all that apply

- 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

Migros IAR 26-30,77, SBTi letter merged.pdf

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

Select from:

- Yes

(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

TUSIAD (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 climate change and environmental management working groups. In these working groups, we evaluate the global climate and water-related regulations and the possibilities of their implementation in Turkiye are examined. 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 preparations for the Water Law, an opinion document was prepared on issues deemed critical to the Turkish business world and shared with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. An opinion document was prepared on the National Climate Change Adaptation and Action Plan. Contributions were made to studies on low-carbon development and combating climate change, the ETS system, and border carbon regulations.

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

197000

(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]

(4.12.1) 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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

Water pollution indicators

Content of environmental policies

Value chain engagement

Dependencies & Impacts

Biodiversity indicators

Public policy engagement

Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Migros 2023 Integrated Annual Report – Content of environmental policies – pg 73,74 Governance 107-183 Public policy engagement 28-30 Dependencies & Impacts, Risks & Opportunities 162-165 Strategy 13-14 Value chain engagement 23,55, 63-70 All sustainability-related information including emission figures, water accounting figures, water pollution indicators, biodiversity indicators on pages 72 –94(A Better Future for Our Planet) Targets & performance Pages 15, 268-274 – 315

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Migros_IAR_2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In our 2023 Integrated Annual Report, we share our sustainability performance transparently. In particular, all our efforts in this area can be found between pages 72-94, which is the “A Better Future for Our Planet” Chapter. Our targets and performances directly geared towards combatting climate change are reported on pages 74-78, 80, 268-270

[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:

Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every two years

[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 1.5C 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, and the 1.5C limit in

average global temperature will be exceeded in the 2030s. After COP 26, 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 more than 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 77% 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 3.3C to 5.7C 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) Scenario used 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 lot of coal use or high economic growth and strong reliance on fossil fuels. We use this scenario combined with SSP 5 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 forest fires, changes in precipitation patterns, water scarcity, rising mean temperature, changes in agricultural yields, or water availability We also use WRI Aqueduct Food Tool for our scenario analysis related to food production. This tool helped us to enable proactive management of water-related risks to food security in our agricultural products supply chain, to make supplier diversification or drive our supply over possible risks that we may face during the harvesting of agricultural products that are critical for us. Migros focuses on the acute and chronic physical risks gathering several indicators categorized in increased severity of the extreme weather events like floods and wildfires, change in precipitation patterns, water scarcity, and rising mean temperatures. We applied this scenario also on the long-term in line with our long-term definition of over 5 years. Since 77% of Migros' overall sales consist of agricultural products, we have implemented this quantitative analysis for our agricultural division. Migros activities are exposed to climate-related hazards, such as extreme weather events and changes in climate patterns (upstream / sourcing of agricultural commodities and food products). After this pilot study, we extended the scope across our whole company and value chain.

(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 1.3C to 2.4C 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.

[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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

As a result of our RCP 8.5 scenario analysis where we classified our physical risks, it is projected that the damage caused by extreme weather events will increase and the loss that may occur only in our stores is projected to be approximately 33.1 million TL over the next five years and to about 101.7 million TL over the next ten years. In addition, the severe weather events are expected to affect the agricultural production negatively. 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 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.*
- *Strategy and financial planning: We support sustainable agriculture and production, seek for agriculture-oriented biodiversity protection projects.*
- *Target setting and transition planning:*
 - o *We determined a target to increase our sustainable certified fruit and vegetable procurements tonnage to 50% by end-2030.*
 - o *We determined a target to halve our food waste ratio by end-2030 compared to 2018. For the last 5 years, we saved food of more than 62 million meals via our operational improvement projects, donations and composting efforts. We invest in operational improvements, projects and collaborations to reduce food waste throughout our value chain.*
- *Resilience of business model and strategy: We developed the Migros Regenerative Agriculture approach by receiving academic consultancy. And in 2023, we initiated a new three-year regenerative farming project with a producer that grows leeks in İzmir's Torbalı township. On the other hand, according to our NZE 2050 scenario, we identified our transition risks. Some of the actions and 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.*
 - o *In 2023, we invested a total of TL 1,240.8 million in new maintenance, repair projects and consultancies to reduce our stores' climate risk vulnerabilities. These included installing solar panels water cooling system, and automatic climate control systems; replacing outdated systems with newer ones; outsourcing environmental management consultancy services; and improving environmental-management processes by means of more accurate measurement and verification and more efficient waste disposal /and water management.*
- *Target setting and 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 makes consumer and sustainability trend research every two years. According to result of the latest research, it is found that consumers demand more healthier and more sustainable*

products. Migros has initiated a “Sustainable Product Tagging Project” to ensure the traceability of all the sustainable products that it sells and aim to highlight these products in its shelves and 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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

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 WRI Aqueduct Tool we conduct our analyses for 2030,2050 and 2080 for optimistic and pessimistic scenarios. As a result; For optimistic scenario: 89.5% of our current operations will be in high and extremely high-stress areas in 2030 and 2050, and 93.2% in 2080. For pessimistic scenario: 85.3% of our current operations will be in high and extremely high-stress areas in 2030, 92% in 2050, and 93.8% 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. Thus, all scenarios show that the ratio of water withdrawal from stressful areas will decrease in 2030. In addition, we conduct internal scenario analysis according to our annual experiences caused by extreme weather events. As a result, the sales loss that may occur only in our stores because of extreme weather events is projected to be approximately 33.1 million TL over the next five years and to about 101.7 million TL over the next ten years. 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 30 newly-opened/renovated stores in 2023. • Water tanks are installed in stores that frequently suffer water outages. Tanks were installed in 80 more stores in 2023. • Timed faucets and aerators are used to improve water efficiency in all stores. 750 more timed faucets and aerators were installed in 2023. • A 10 m3

capacity rainwater harvesting system was installed in a new distribution center that opened in 2023. The harvesting system will be fully operational in 2024. The same system is currently being installed in one of Migros' fruit & vegetable warehouses.

[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 3.1% of our Scope 1 GHG emissions come from fossil fuels, therefore our main impact is not on the fossil 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 set itself the goal of producing a third of the energy it uses from solar power plant by the end of 2026. To enhance 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, Migros increases the number of electric vehicles and bikes used to make deliveries. The company's delivery fleet in 2023 included 11 electric vehicles and 60 electric bikes.

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

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) 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.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) 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.

(5.2.11) 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. In 2023, the company also invested a total of TL 1,240.8 million in new and maintenance & repair projects to reduce its stores' climate risk vulnerabilities. These included installing solar energy, water cooling system, and automatic climate control systems; replacing outdated systems with newer ones; outsourcing environmental management consultancy services; and improving environmental-management processes by means of more accurate measurement and verification and more efficient waste disposal and water management. Solar panels installed on the roofs of the Diyarbakır Distribution Center and of the Kocaeli Derince 5M Migros generated a combined total of 1,668 MWh of electricity. 240,000 MWh of the

electricity that Migros used in 2023 was verifiably sourced from producers holding Turkish YEK-G (Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin) certification. This corresponds to 38.5% of the 242,501 MWh of electricity that the company consumed in 2023. Water-based cooling systems were installed at another 232 locations in 2023. These systems are currently being used at 287 locations: 278 stores, 8 distribution centers, and the MİGET meat processing plant. An energy monitoring system is used to measure and record energy consumption at daily, weekly, and monthly intervals. The energy-management systems of 21 company locations were assessed, audited, and certified compliant with the ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System standard in 2023.

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

Migros Climate Plan_v2.pdf

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

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[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

- 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 products and services, the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and water related issues influenced our strategy in two different ways. First, according to the research titled “Climate Change Perception and Energy Preferences in Turkiye”, the awareness of climate change and its impacts is 72% of respondents mentioned that they are worried or really worried about climate change. We figure that this increase in awareness escalates the interest in sustainable products in the perception of our clients' preferences. We conduct a survey on Sustainability Trends every two years. Last survey was conducted in 2022 with 405 Migros customers to understand their perspectives on the concept of sustainability and their daily practices in this regard. As a result of the study, 78% of the participants stated that a brand's environmental/recyclable options are effective in their brand preferences. In parallel, 43% of customers stated that they tended more towards sustainable products compared to last year. In line with this work, we shape our services within the scope of our customers' demands and expectations. 6.3% of the products currently sold by Migros are environmentally friendly products and these products constitute 10.4% of our turnover, this is also considered as an Opportunity details of which can be accessed under Opp 1 in Module 3. The products classified as sustainable products are as follows: GAP or organic/regenerative-agriculture certifications, energy-efficient lamps and electronic goods, ecofriendly-packaged detergents, reusable shopping bags, sustainably-sourced paper and paper products, and sustainability-certified palm oil, soya, cocoa, and bamboo products. 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. Of course, the financial impact of this risk depends on the magnitude, frequency and location of the events. A detailed assessment can be found in Module 3 under Risk 2.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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 2023, 531 external audits were conducted on 463 of our (total suppliers 2,723), 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 2023 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 77% 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

- 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 232 locations in 2023. These systems are currently being used at 287 locations: 278 stores, 8 distribution centers, and the MĪGET meat processing plant. It was decided to implement this innovative system in all new stores starting from 2023.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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. We carry out efficiency studies to save our energy consumption from distribution and logistics. Every year, we measure routes traveled between our distribution centers and stores, make route optimizations and open our new distribution centers according to the results of these analyzes. Within the framework of our central distribution strategy, we carry 85% of our products to shops with fully loaded trucks. Thus, we reduce truck traffic by directing the products to be sold in our stores to their distribution centers. A Vehicle Load Optimization project has resulted in a 97.8% fill rate for shipments from fresh produce warehouses. This has reduced transportation costs by 3%. The total distance traveled between distribution centers and stores is recalculated and routes are optimized accordingly every year. New distribution centers are strategically sited so as to maximize pickup and delivery efficiency. Also, we use multi-use and collapsible crates in our distribution centers and in our fruit, vegetable and red meat shipments. Thanks to our cooperation with "Palex", the pallets collected from our distribution centers

saved 91 tons of CO2e. Also, we saved 958 tons of CO2e as a result of our work with “Chep”, and 8,947 tons of CO2e as a result of our cooperation with IFCO. Our distribution system also consists of shipments of Our E-Commerce Channel, besides the shipments of our distribution centers. We have 11 electric vehicles available within the Our E-Commerce Channel vehicle fleet in order to reduce our impact on the environment. Also, we increased the number of electric bicycles, which was 23 in 2017, to 38 in 2019, 41 in 2020, 49 in 2021, 52 in 2022 and 60 in 2023.

[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
- Capital expenditures
- Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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 2023, 17 of our stores are affected by 24 severe weather events related to climate changes such as floods and heavy rainfalls. Also, since the sales of agricultural products constitute a large part (77%) 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 Turkiye 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 22,605 MWh of energy in 2023. Efforts to reduce electricity and refrigerant consumption prevented the release of 44,172 tCO₂ e of emissions and generated savings of TL 97.5 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 2023, Migros invested a total of TL 445.8 million in CAPEX for projects that reduce our GHG emissions. As detailed in section 5.4.1 of the report 7.9% of our CAPEX is dedicated to projects that reduce GHG emissions in 2023. The allocation of capital is expected to increase to 8.4% by the year 2025.
[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

445800000

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

7.9

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

8.4

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

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. For the 2025 and 2030 figures, we have planned the same %, however taking into consideration our growth strategies, although the % amount seems to be the same as the CAPEX is expected to increase so will the amount of funds reserved for realization of our climate-transition plan.

[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)

109

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

2

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

92

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

124

(5.9.5) Please explain

Change in OPEX is calculated using water bills. For the anticipated trend, water bills for the first half of 2024 are taken & a projection is made for the whole year. The 92% increase in OPEX is due to the high inflation rates in Turkiye and also due to the increase in the number of stores. We also project our OPEX to increase 124% because of the same reason. CAPEX made in 2023 was for water efficiency equipment, installation of new generation tools to prevent waste oil from being mixed into the sewer in our stores. 109% increase in CAPEX is due to the 15.6% increase in the number of stores where water-related infrastructure was installed and also due to the 100% increase in investment for faucets with timers. Hence, our CAPEX has increased by 109% with respect to the previous year. For the 2024 projection in CAPEX we will keep investing in water efficiency equipment as we did in 2022, therefore an increase of 2% 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 of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[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
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- Other, please specify :**Change the internal behaviour**

(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)

240.05

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

240.05

(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 is not directly included within the scope of MRV Regulation in Turkiye, therefore implementation of a carbon price is not a major risk for us. For this the reason, instead of using a tool to determine the carbon price we follow published national data and review the national publications annually. Although we are not within the scope of any GHG related regulation, 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 60% of the Turkish grid is fed by electricity generated by using non-renewable fossil fuels. For this reason, we reduce our carbon emissions by making various renewable energy investments and we are already taking measures to reduce a possible additional financial burden. Our transition plan also includes a plan of what we will do each year in terms of emission reductions. With the application of this carbon price on the decision-making process for our capital expenditures, we've increased our investments to decrease our CO2 emissions across the business. In 2023 through our energy-saving initiatives, we achieved 44,172 tCO2e savings. The internal carbon price 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 242,501 MWh of electricity which is equivalent to 38.5% of our total electricity consumption. Internal carbon pricing (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: LED lighting transformation and increasing awareness of employees in whole stores • 200 stores air conditioner renovation with new generation model • Use of renewable energy through own solar panel investments • Until 2026 we have planned to install 200 MW of solar panels which will reduce 140,800 tCO2/year. • 200 stores refrigerant gas exchange with low GWP impact per year & 135 stores water cooling system transformation and/or low GWP i
[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
- Drive water efficiency
- Drive water-related investment
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities
- Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

(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:

- Static

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

40

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

40

(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 2 of our distribution centers. The water price is revised every year according to WRI water stress predictions and anticipated inflation rates. As the water price used is identified once per year and no future projections are made, the identified price is accepted as a static price. 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

The suppliers that produce the products which make up 80% of our revenue are identified as critical suppliers (253 suppliers for 2023). We also classify our suppliers according to their share in 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 171 for the reporting year.

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

Select from:

51-75%

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

171

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 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:

- 1-25%

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

The threshold used to identify a supplier's impact as substantive: If a supplier has operations that are water-intensive (over high impact in water watch) and these operations are located in an area with High (40-80%) or more water- stressed area the supplier is classified as having a substantive impact. In this context, 10% of our suppliers by number were identified as having a substantive impact.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds 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

200

[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 253 suppliers and private label product manufacturers which make up 80% of our turnover in 2023. We also assess 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 comes from the suppliers that are identified as critical suppliers. All of the suppliers that are identified as critical 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 253 suppliers and private label product manufacturers which make up 80% of our turnover in 2023. We also assess suppliers according to their water stress levels as detailed under section 5.11.1 of this report. For the reporting period, %79 of our 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:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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 2023 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:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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 2023 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:

- 76-99%

(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 253 suppliers and private label (PL) product manufacturers which make up 80% of our turnover in 2023. 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 suppliers that produce the products that make up more than 91% (this ratio includes GHG emissions from both Category 1 and Category 11) of our Scope 3 emissions together with our PL producers 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 and had their data verified through our platform divided by total number of suppliers invited to join this platform. Description of the impact of climate-related engagement strategy: In 2023, 51% of the invited suppliers have joined and submitted their data through SBPN. Their performance was independently audited and 36% of audited suppliers was subsequently verified. 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.

(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

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.. Impact of engagement including measures of success The impacts and measure of success can be measured in the long-term. An example of beneficial water-related outcomes of the engagement activity: In the first year, 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 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: The success of engagement is measured by the success rate of the suppliers that had their data verified by 3rd party auditors. The engagement success threshold is determined to be more than 30% of successfully verified submissions for the initial year. 51% of suppliers invited to join SBPN and submit their data in 2023 did so, thus allowing their performance to be independently audited. The data of 36% of audited suppliers was subsequently verified which is higher than our identified success threshold.

(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

Innovation and collaboration

- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

76-99%

(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

With our Migros Better Future Plan, we aim to protect the rights of future generations by protecting today's resources towards a more habitable world. As an active company within the retail sector, we get into contact with the customers through our stores, therefore our customers are included within our key stakeholders. Within this scope, we focus on collaborating with our customers to reduce the GHG emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products (Scope 3 Category 12). These emissions make up 4.86% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. Our main focus area is packaging waste and other recyclable waste in our value chain. In order 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. 90% of our stores have recyclable waste collection points readily available for our customers' use. Therefore the % of customers by number is selected as 90% as an estimate based on the number of stores that have recyclable waste collection points. 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. In the locations where we have recyclable waste collection points, we share information about the importance of recycling and waste management with all of our customers. On September 29, International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste, we conducted a consumer awareness campaign on social media with members of the Consumer Goods Forum's (CGF) Food Waste coalition. Contents about the difference between "Expiration" and "Best Before" dates, product storage conditions, planning/portioning, and utilizing excess food were shared.

(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 2022 we have collected and recycled 19,833 tons of packaging waste. In 2023 we have increased the weight of packaging waste collected and recycled to 24,420 tons. Therefore a 23% 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 46,000 liters of wastewater in 2023. With this collaboration, we have ensured 368,000 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 2023, we have collected 23 tons of waste oils from our operational units and our customers and delivered them to our licensed company. Between 2014 and 2023 there was an increase of 11% 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.

[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

(7.1.1) 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

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

In order to have a more precise calculation in Scope 3 in the reporting we have invested in Ecoinvent database. Therefore the GHG emission factors we use for Scope 3 has been revised.

[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) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) 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). In 2023, we have revised the calculation methodology to use the Ecoinvent database. This revision in methodology triggers a recalculation in base-year for our Scope 3 GHG emissions, however, calculation using the Ecoinvent database requires to have very detailed information which we are not able to compile. Therefore base-year emissions have not been revised. As 2020 data is not available with the same detail, we have revised our base year for Scope 3 as 2023. We have also submitted our Scope 3 targets to SBTi using the same base year in 2024.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(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 main grid. We also purchase energy attribute certificates 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]

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Capital Goods Purchases

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

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Capital goods

[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)

267236

(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 2023 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.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

254658

(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.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

236014

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Migros purchases electricity from the Turkish electricity grid. As it is not possible to find supplier-specific or residual emission factors for the Turkish grid, the market-based emissions are calculated using the location-based emission factor as a proxy.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5693204

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19342

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79379

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105577

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30173

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

630

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1641

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(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

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93383

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. This category includes the GHG emissions resulting from home deliveries to customers and the GHG emissions of customers traveling to and from our stores. Customer services are also included in our calculations. 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. For the customers transportation we worked on a scenario of how the customers come to our stores. The scenario includes public transport as well as customers commuting with their own vehicles. We used the commuting data from the customer satisfaction survey performed by Nielsen to form a scenario for the average distances that the customers may be traveling from. For the fuel types, we used the Turkish Statistical Institute data on the percentages of fuels used in the vehicles. We used this scenario to calculate GHG emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Emission factors are taken from DEFRA conversion factors 2023 database.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(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

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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. In the food category, a ratio of 30% to 70% was determined for dishes cooked in the oven and on the stove respectively and greenhouse gas emissions resulting from cooking were included in the calculation. 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.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

411739

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7462

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our base-year is revised as 2023 for all Scope 3 categories. 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.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(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

12/30/2023

(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

12/30/2023

(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

12/30/2023

(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)

(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. 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 verified Scope 1 emissions in the verification report is 257,792 tCO₂e which includes the emissions from enteric fermentation which is in line with ISO 14064-1 standard.

[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)

278792

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

172092

(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.

[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)

5693204

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) 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, 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.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19342

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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.

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)

79379

(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

(7.8.5) 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-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.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

105577

(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

(7.8.5) 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-2023.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30173

(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

(7.8.5) 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 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.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

630

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Supplier-specific method
- Spend-based method
- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) 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 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.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1641

(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

(7.8.5) 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 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.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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)

93383

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method
- Fuel-based method
- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

4.88

(7.8.5) 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 and the GHG emissions of customers traveling to and from our stores. Customer services are also included in our calculations. 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. For the customers transportation we worked on a scenario of how the customers come to our stores. The scenario includes public transport as well as customers commuting with their own vehicles. We used the commuting data from the customer satisfaction survey performed by Nielsen to form a scenario for the average distances that the customers may be traveling from. For the fuel types, we used the Turkish Statistical Institute data on the percentages of fuels used in the vehicles. We used this scenario to calculate GHG emissions from downstream transportation and distribution. Emission factors are taken from DEFRA conversion factors 2023 database. Around 4.88% 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) 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)

2021123

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation methodology was revised to include cooking the dishes in the food category and the use of domestic appliances. 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. In the food category, a ratio of 30% to 70% was determined for dishes cooked in the oven and on the stove respectively and greenhouse gas emissions resulting from cooking were included in the calculation. 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.

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)

411739

(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

(7.8.5) 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 2023 Database, "Waste disposal" sheet.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

7462

(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

(7.8.5) 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 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.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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) 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) 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) Please explain

No additional Scope 3 emission sources are identified; therefore this category is not relevant for Migros.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

14064_Merged Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement, Category 1- Direct Emissions pg:1 ISO 14064-1:2018 Verification Report, Scope 1- Direct Emissions pg:12 The verified Scope 1 GHG emissions are 257,792 tCO₂e which include Anthropogenic biogenic emissions. Anthropogenic biogenic emissions are verified as 5,579 tCO₂e. Our Scope 1 emissions are reported as 252,213 tCO₂e (257,792-5,579) as per GHG guidance for question in Modul 3.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

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

14064_Merged Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement, Category 2- Emissions (Location Based) pg:1 ISO 14064-1:2018 Verification Report, Scope 2- Emissions from imported energy (location based) pg:12

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

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

14064_Merged Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement, Category 2- Emissions (Market Based) pg:1 ISO 14064-1:2018 Verification Report, Scope 2- Emissions from imported energy (market based) pg:12

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

(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

14064_Merged Verification Report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement, Total Emissions (Market Based), Total Emissions Location Based) pg:1 ISO 14064-1:2018 Verification Report, pg:12,13

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

(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)

47558

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.38

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2022 we have purchased 134,100 MWh of renewable electricity and produced 313 MWh of renewable energy achieving a GHG emission reduction of 59,142 tCO₂e from our Market-Based Scope 2 emissions. In 2023 we have increased the renewable energy purchase amount to 240,000MWh we have also increased the renewable energy production amount to 2501 MWh. The total share of renewable energy in our electricity consumption has reached 38.5%. The consumption of a total of 242,501 MWh renewable energy resulted in 106,700 tCO₂e emission reduction from our market-based emissions. The additional amount of emission reductions are calculated as: $106,700 - 59,142 = 47,558$ tCO₂e Our Scope 1 Scope 2 emissions for 2022 was 458,362 tCO₂e (excluding biogenic emissions). The emissions value, % is calculated as follows: $47,558 / 458,362 = 10.38\%$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

43071

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023 we have implemented 5 energy efficiency and emission reduction projects in projects reducing 43071 tons of CO₂e. Our Scope 1Scope 2 emissions for 2022 was 458,362 tCO₂e (excluding biogenic emissions). The emissions value, % is calculated as follows: 43071/458,362 9.40%

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 divestment 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

In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. However, we couldn't emission data of these 43 stores.

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)

56572

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12.34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The total change in GHG emissions from 2022 (458,362) to 2023 (424,305) is equal to a decrease of 34,057 tCO₂e. 47,558 tCO₂e of this decrease is due to change in renewable energy consumption. 43,701 tCO₂e of this decrease is due to efficiency projects performed in the reporting year. Remaining value is calculated as: (47,55843,701) – 34,057 56,572 In the form of an increase in GHG emissions. This is an expected increase because the number of stores have increased considerably in 2023 with respect to 2022. The emissions value, % is calculated as follows: 56,572 / 458,362 12.34%

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

We did not change our methodology for scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions calculations.

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

There is no change in boundary for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions in the reporting year.

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]*

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	5579	<i>The GHG emissions from the animals in our breeding farm.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

7665

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

38

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

109

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

241499

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 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 CO₂e)

2902

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 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)
Turkey	252213	278792	172092

[Fixed row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Mobile Combustion (Company Vehicle Fuels)</i>	5025
Row 2	<i>Fugitive emissions (refrigerants)</i>	244401
Row 3	<i>Generators</i>	1962
Row 4	<i>Fire extinguishers</i>	2
Row 5	<i>Stationary combustion</i>	823

[Add row]

(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>	277164	170464
Row 2	<i>Natural gas consumption</i>	1628	1628

[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)

252213

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

278792

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172092

(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 257,792 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]

(7.30) 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

41050

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

41050

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

240000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

387418

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

627418

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2501

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2501

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

242501

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

428468

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

670969

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use sustainable biomass in our operations.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use other type of biomass in any of our operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use any other renewable fuels in our operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use coal in our operations.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

26112

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7494

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

18618

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use diesel oil and fuel oil 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) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14938

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

14938

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas is only used for heating in our operations

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use any other non-renewable fuel in our facilities.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

41050

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

7494

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

33556

(7.30.7.8) 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)

9995

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

9995

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

2501

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2501

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

14938

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

14938

(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 details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

240000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Turkish YEK-G Renewable Energy Certificate

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In the reporting year we have purchased 240000 MWh of renewable energy through a financial (virtual) power purchase agreement with our electricity service provider company. The renewable energy was supplied from 4 different Hydroelectric Power Plants all of which were commissioned in 2019.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

627418

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9994

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9923

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5015

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

652350.00

[Fixed 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

0.0000023

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

424305

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

181674337000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

28.42

(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 29.32% when compared to the previous reporting period. This increase in revenue is calculated using the 2022 revenue corrected according to inflation accounting principles as required by Turkish Tax Procedural Law No.5024. The revenue given in our previous CDP report is our actual revenue, and when this comparison is made using intensity figure which is calculated with the actual revenue, the change in emissions intensity is calculated as a 62.04% decrease. Our GHG emissions have decreased by 7.43% thanks to the increase in renewable energy we use and the energy efficiency projects we have implemented. In 2022 we have purchased 134,100 MWh of energy attribute certificates in the form of I-Recs from a sustainable biomass power plant. In 2023 we have increased our renewable energy use by purchasing energy attribute certificates in the form of YEK-G certificates for 240,000 MWh and we have also increased the amount of renewable electricity generated and consumed from 313 MWh in 2022 to 2500 MWh in 2023. Reducing a total of 106700 t CO2 through the use of renewable energy. We have also implemented energy efficiency and emission reduction projects in 2023 reducing 43,814 tons of CO2e from both Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Our verified Scope 1 emissions in the verification report is 257,792 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 252,213 tCO2e. As a result, the emissions intensity per revenue has decreased by 28.42%. * The 7.43% decrease in GHG emissions is calculated excluding biogenic emissions. When biogenic emissions are included, the change in emissions is calculated as 6.66% decrease.*

[Add row]

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/20/2021

(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

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

268001

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

236014

(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)

504015.000

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

292328.700

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

257792

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

172092

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

429884.000

(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

35.02

(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 is our near-term target which was set in 2021 and we have submitted this target for review to the Science Based Targets Initiative. The target covers all of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. For our operations the FLAG emissions are only included in our Scope 3 GHG emissions which are not within the scope of this target. Also, this target was submitted to SBTi for validation in 2024.

(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 a Migros, 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 Scope 1 and Scope 2 target is to align with our climate transition plan. This target has also been submitted to SBTi for validation.

(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 57% of our Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emissions. According to our climate-transition plan, • LED lighting transformation and increasing awareness of employees in whole stores • 200 stores air conditioner renovation with new generation model • Use of renewable energy through own solar panel investments • Until 2026 we have planned to install 200 MW of solar panels which will reduce 140,800 tCO₂/year. • 200 stores refrigerant gas exchange with low GWP impact per year & 135 stores water cooling system transformation and/or low GWP impact gas exchange per year: Totally 17,000 tCO₂e/year will be reduced after 2025.

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/20/2021

(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

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

268001

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

236014

(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)

504015.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(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

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

25200.750

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

257792

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

172092

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

429884.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.48

(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. Also, this target was submitted to SBTi for validation in 2024. 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 a Migros, 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.

(7.53.1.84) 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 57% of our Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emissions. According to our climate-transition plan, • 200 stores refrigerant gas exchange with low GWP impact per year & 135 stores water cooling system transformation and/or low GWP impact gas exchange per year: Totally 17,000 tCO2e/year will be reduced after 2025. • Until 2026 we have planned to install 200 MW of solar panels which will reduce 140,800 tCO2/year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(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

08/03/2023

(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

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(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 (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our direct operations. There are no exclusions.

(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 a Migros, 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 decide, 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:

Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

This target was submitted to SBTi for validation in 2024, during the submission process, the target has been revised to include Scope 3 GHG emissions.

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We review our targets every 3 years and/or whenever there is a revision in SBTi Criteria.

[Add 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	*Numeric input
To be implemented	6	98637
Implementation commenced	1	11788
Implemented	7	149414

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[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)

1649

(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 C0.4)

18220000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

109400000

(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, saving 3747 MWh of electricity and 1649 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)

335

(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 C0.4)

3750000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

21400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023 we have implemented 2 projects related to building energy management systems. The first one is the automation of lighting and HVAC in our buildings the other project is shutting down unused lights in our headquarters during lunch breaks. The two projects resulted in energy savings of 762 MWh in 2023. Investment required and annual monetary saving figures are given as a total for these two projects. The estimated lifetime and payback period are given as an average for these two projects.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6862

(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 C0.4)

64850000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

198700000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have converted the old lighting systems into led systems some stores saving 15595 MWh of electricity.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

743

(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 C0.4)

7150000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

19300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have installed solar panels saving 1688 MWh of electricity.

Row 5

(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)

34225

(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 C0.4)

26040000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

110400000

(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 2023 we set-up water-based refrigeration systems in 232 stores saving 8680 kg of fugitive gas emissions.

Row 6

(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)

105600

(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 C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

417600

(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 105600 MWh of our electricity consumption, from 4 different large Hydropower plants. As this investment doesn't result in monetary savings the payback period is selected as no payback

[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-learnings 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.

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 2023, under the headings of Climate Change, Water Management, Biodiversity, Food Waste, and Plastic Waste Management. During 2023, a total of 77,648 (employee*hour) trainings focused on sustainability and environment were provided. In addition, special trainings were organized at the Senior Management level within the scope of combating climate change. Annual performance bonuses of the employees are directly affected depending on the work carried out.*

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, • LED lighting transformation and increasing awareness of employees in whole stores • 200 stores air conditioner renovation with new generation model • Use of renewable energy through own solar panel investments • Until 2026 we have planned to install 200 MW of solar panels which will reduce 140,800 tCO₂/year. • 200 stores refrigerant gas exchange with low GWP impact per year & 135 stores water cooling system transformation and/or low GWP impact gas exchange per year: Totally 17,000 tCO₂e/year will be reduced after 2025. We also have an annual budget for renewable energy purchases. Migros has set itself the goal of sourcing a third of the energy it uses from solar by end-2026.

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 2023 we have implemented 6 Efficiency projects and also installed a solar PV plant, reducing 43,814 tons of CO₂e.

[Add row]

(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

10.4

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Water aspects

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Small volume [rainwater]

[Add row]

(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:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

(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 (89.97% in FY23) through invoices and the remainder (10.03% in FY23) through supply wells meters We do not expect any major changes in our water consumption 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:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters & invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

We use water from two different sources, majority (89.97% in FY23) of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (i.e. municipalities) which is mainly monitored through invoices. The remainder (10.03% in FY23) 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:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters & invoices

(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 (5.86% 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, 89.97% 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 47% 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:

Monthly

(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 our 4 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:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters and invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

99.72% 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 is also monitored via flowmeter. Our fresh surface water discharge makes up 0.28% 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:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meters and invoices

(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 7.77% 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 0.28% of our total water discharges. The remaining 99.72% 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:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

(9.2.4) Please explain

99.72% of our discharges are made directly to 3rd parties without any prior treatment. These discharges are mainly from our stores, and 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 and 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, and 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 and 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:

Quarterly

(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 0.28% 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 Kemalpassa 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:

Monthly

(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. 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:

Yearly

(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 2023, there were 2,761 unannounced store verification audits and more than 7.384 SWAB analyses

conducted. In the reporting period we have also delivered trainings focused on Hygiene to 10,182 of our employees. We have also trained 4,847 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/year)

1228.95

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(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 (89.97% in FY23) through invoices and the remainder (10.03% in FY23) through supply wells meters. In 2022, our total withdrawal volume was 1018.13ML. In 2023, our total water withdrawals have increased to 1228.95 ML by 20.71% compared to 2022. This increase was mainly due to acquisition of fish sales operations in all of our stores, which is a water intensive operation, this operation was previously outsourced. In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. 2023 is also the first year that we got our data verified by an independent 3rd party audit company, which resulted in collection of more accurate data. Another reason for change is the increase in our number of stores and supporting facilities like Distribution Centers (DC). 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 “Higher” (20.71% increase). 2023 is the first year we have got our water inventory verified according to ISO 14046 Water Footprint guidelines. During the verification the thresholds for change have been revised keeping in mind our business structure with the advice from the verifiers.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1106.05

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(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

90.68% 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. In 2023 to reflect our consumption figures better, we have started assuming 10% of the withdrawn amount is consumed. Remaining 9.32% 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. This assumption was 2.5% in the previous years, but was revised during the data verification process, accordingly, our discharge amount for 2022 was also revised as 916.32 ML. The discharge volume has increased by 20.71% which is classified as “Higher” than the previous year. The main reason behind this increase is the acquisition of fish sales operations in all of our stores, which is a water intensive operation, this operation was previously outsourced. In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. 2023 is also the first year that we got our data verified by an independent 3rd party audit company, which resulted in collection of more accurate data. Another reason for change is the increase in our number of stores and supporting facilities like DC. 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 20.71% increase in total discharge is classified as Higher.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

122.89

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Mergers and acquisitions

(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 water balance; Withdrawal (W) Discharge (D) Consumption (C). There is 20.71% increase in the consumption amount which is due to acquisition of fish sales operations in all of our stores, which is a water intensive operation, this operation was previously outsourced. In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. 2023 is also the first year that we got our data verified by an independent 3rd party audit company, which resulted in collection of more accurate data. Another reason for change is the increase in our number of stores and supporting facilities like Distribution Centers. 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 20.71% increase in total consumption is classified as "Higher" 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)

1123.5

(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:

Mergers and acquisitions

(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

91.42

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We have 3,363 stores all around Türkiye and 54 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 (89.97% in FY23) which is monitored through invoices and the remainder (10.03% in FY23) 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 91.42% of our withdrawals by volume are from water stressed areas. In 2022 92.77% of our withdrawals by volume were from water-stressed areas. This represents 1.45% 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 944.49 ML in 2022 to 1123.50 ML in 2023, which is an increase of 18.95%. The reason for this increase is acquisition of fish sales operations in all of our stores, which is a water intensive operation, this operation was previously outsourced. In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. 2023 is also the first year that we got our data verified by an independent 3rd party audit company, which resulted in collection of more accurate data. Another reason for change is the increase in our number of stores and supporting facilities like Distribution Centers. In the 5-year forecast we expect the withdrawal volumes from water stressed areas 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 riverine flow risks, 9% of our operations by number are in extremely high (4-5) risk, and 24% of our operations are in high (3-4) risk areas. 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 1.45% decrease in withdrawal from water stressed locations are classified as “About the same”.

[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 89.97% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 10.03% 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 89.97% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 10.03% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

123.28

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(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 2023, 10.03% of our withdrawals are from renewable groundwater resources. In 2022 we have withdrawn 68.35 ML of water from groundwater resources. Our withdrawal volume has increased by 80.38%. 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". An increase by 80.38% is classified as much higher.

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 89.97% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 10.03% 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 89.97% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd party sources (municipal water) and the remaining 10.03% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1105.67

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We withdraw water from 3rd parties in almost all of our operations. For the reporting year 89.97% of our withdrawals by volume are from 3rd party sources (municipal water). The amount of water withdrawn from 3rd parties has increased by 16.41% from 949.78 ML in 2022. 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. 16.41% increase is assessed as Higher. The reason for this increase is acquisition of fish sales operations in all of our stores, which is a water intensive operation, this operation was previously outsourced. In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. 2023 is also the first year that we got our data verified by an independent 3rd party audit company, which resulted in collection of more accurate data.

[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/year)

3.07

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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 2022 the volume discharged to fresh surface water was 5.45 ML. The discharge volume has decreased by 43.65%. The reason behind this decrease is due to a water leakage that was identified and repaired in 2022. 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 decrease in discharge volume as "lower". 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. 99.72% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties and the remaining 0.28% 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. 99.72% of our wastewater by volume is discharged to 3rd parties and the remaining 0.28% is discharged to fresh surface water.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1102.98

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

99.72% 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 2022 the discharge volume was 910.87 ML (this volume was revised using 10% consumption assumption). When compared to the previous year there is an increase of 20.09% in discharge to 3rd parties. The reason for this increase is acquisition of fish sales operations in all of our stores, which is a water intensive operation, this operation was previously outsourced. In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. 2023 is also the first year that we got our data verified by an independent 3rd party audit company, which resulted in collection of more accurate data. 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 20.09% is classified as "Higher". In the future, we expect the volumes to remain about the same.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

As we are not an industrial producer, we only use water for hygiene purposes that's why we are not responsible for tertiary treatment according to regulations.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

103.05

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water leakages detected and repaired, improvements in data accuracy

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment: We have secondary treatment in our MIGET meat processing center, Gebze, Torbali, and Kemalpaşa distribution centers due to requirement from local regulations. Compliance with regulatory standards: In these plants the water is treated according to legal requirements and the pollution burden of the discharged water is reduced far below the legal limits. Wastewater from the Gebze Distribution Center, Torbali Distribution Center, Gölbaşı Distribution Center and MIGET is discharged into municipal sewage (3rd parties), Kemalpaşa Distribution Center's wastewater is discharged into the Nif stream. 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. Last year, 93.26 megaliters were discharged from these facilities after secondary treatment, 10.5% increase which classifies as "about the same". The reason for the increase is we have detected and repaired some water leakages in 2023, we have also improved data accuracy as 2023 is the first year we've had our data verified. There is also an increase in the number of people working at these locations which has a direct impact on water withdrawals and discharges.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We only have secondary treatment in 4 of our facilities. Other facilities and stores discharge directly to 3rd parties (municipal sewage system) without any treatment. As the water in our other facilities are classified as domestic wastewater, we are not required by regulation to treat the waste water before it is discharged.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

None of our facilities discharge water to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1003

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In almost all of our operations (99.72% by volume), we discharge to 3rd parties and 90.68% of our discharges by volume are discharges to 3rd parties without treatment. Only 4 facilities have waste water treatment plants, namely MIGET meat processing center, Gebze, Torbali, and Kemalpassa distribution centers. Remaining plants and stores discharge to municipal sewage system without treatment. Rationale for the level of treatment & compliance with regulatory standards: According to local regulations the water we discharge to municipal sewage systems is classified as “domestic wastewater” and it doesn’t need to be treated as it is only used for domestic purposes like cleaning, WASH services etc. Third parties and municipality sewage systems reduce to the level of pollution burden below the legal limits in the treatment plants and discharge water to the sea. The amount of water discharged to 3rd parties was 823.05 ML in 2022 (this volume is revised according to the revised assumption of 10% consumption), the amount of discharge has increased by 21.86%, which is classified as “Higher”. The reason for this increase is acquisition of fish sales operations in all of our stores, which is a water intensive operation, this operation was previously outsourced. In 2023 we have also acquired 43 stores from local supermarket brands. 2023 is also the first year that we got our data verified by an independent 3rd party audit company, which

resulted in collection of more accurate data. 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.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have no other discharges.

[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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

12

(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 3,363 stores all around Türkiye and 54 other types of facilities such as regional directorates, distribution centers, meat processing centers, warehouses and head offices. 89.97% of our water is withdrawn from 3rd parties and only 10.03% is withdrawn from renewable groundwater in FY 2023. 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 2023 we have identified that 2,754 facilities of Migros located at water stress areas and 1,093 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 51 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 51 facilities are grouped into 12 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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

203

(9.3.4) Please explain

In order to identify facilities in our upstream value chain, we first identified 253 suppliers which produce the products that correspond to 80% of our revenue. We applied WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to the identified 253 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 253 suppliers, 203 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

Turkey

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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.11619

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.04957

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

45.43

(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

45.43

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

40.88

(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)

4.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:* About the same**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

There is a total of 10 stores and 1 distribution centers 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have decreased by 1.14%.. 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 1.14% 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 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

Turkey

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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.875783

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.39626

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

72.3

(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

26.59

(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

45.71

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

65.07

(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

65.07

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7.23

(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 4 stores, 1 distribution center, 1 Meat processing center, 1 warehouse and our HQ. 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 24.22% due to the increase in operations 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 24.22% 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. In the previous year there were 8 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 8 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

Turkey

Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Sakarya River Minor Basin

(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)

26.8

(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

3.5

(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

23.3

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

24.12

(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

24.12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(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 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 11.47%. 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 11.47% 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 5 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

Turkey

- 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)

166.5

(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

87.92

(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

78.58

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

149.85

(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

0.34

(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

149.51

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

16.65

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of 5 stores, 2 distribution centers, 1 fruit and vegetable warehouse, 1 breeding farm, 1 appetizer production facility and a MIGET 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 59.21%. The major reason for 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”. Therefore a 59.21% increase is classified as “Much higher”. 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 10 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

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast Major, Bursa/Balikesir 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)

6.14

(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

6.14

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.53

(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

5.53

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of a distribution center and a fruit and vegetable warehouse. 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: $\text{Consumption} = \text{Withdrawal} - \text{Discharge}$. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have decreased by 46.66%. The main reason for this decrease is the repair of leaks detected in 2023. 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 46.66% decrease is classified as “Lower”.

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

Turkey

- 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)

20.07

(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

20.07

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

18.06

(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

18.06

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.01

(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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 20.13%. The major reason for 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”. Therefore a 20.13% 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. 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 2 facilities reported here.

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

Turkey

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

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.90939

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.764633

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

21.5

(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

21.5

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

19.35

(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

19.35

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This group of facilities consist of 4 stores and a fruit and vegetable warehouse. These 5 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 77.89%. The reason behind this increase is a water leakage incident which was identified and rectified. 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 77.89 % decrease is classified as “Much higher”. 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 5 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

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Canakkale Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.114274

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.408958

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.94

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much 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

1.94

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much 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

1.75

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In this store, 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have decreased by %52.87. 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 52.87% decrease is classified as “much lower”.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(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

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Seyhan River Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.969232

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

35.59257

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11.68

(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

11.68

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

10.51

(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

10.51

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.17

(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 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by %9.77. 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 9.77% increase is classified as “About the same”.

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

Turkey

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)

4.05

(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

4.05

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.64

(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

3.64

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.41

(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 two distribution centers (DC), in both 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 0.70%. 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 0.70% decrease is classified as “About the same”.

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

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Black Sea, South Coast Major, Kizilirmak Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.722819

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

35.496262

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.78

(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

1.78

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.61

(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

1.61

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.17

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In this store, 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 48.67%. The reason for this increase is the increase in number of employees. As water is mainly used for domestic purposes in our stores, the increase in number of employees reflect as an increase in our water data. 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 48.67% increase is classified as “Higher”.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Group 12

(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

Turkey

- Maritsa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.654976

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

26.586074

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.97

(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

2.97

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.67

(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

2.67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

*In this store, 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: ConsumptionWithdrawal – Discharge. The withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have decreased by 5.68%. 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 5.68% decrease 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

ISO1 4046

Water withdrawals – volume by source**(9.3.2.1) % verified**

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Since, 89.97% 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

ISO 14046

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046

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 (99.72% by volume), we discharge to 3rd parties and 90.68% of our discharges by volume are discharges to 3rd parties without treatment. Only 4 facilities have waste water treatment plants, namely MIGET meat processing center, Gebze, Torbali, and Kemalpassa 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

ISO 14046

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

181674337000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

147828908.42

(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) Definition used to classify low water impact

Criteria used to classify our products as low/water impact: Criteria for certified agricultural products: Certification of agricultural practices. Products that are certified as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) can be traced and the water consumption during the production of these products is carried out within the scope of certain requirements. Certified organic products use organic fertilizers and organic approved pesticides, hence they have less impact on groundwater pollution. In addition, products such as rainforest alliance certified cocoa, tea and hazelnuts in our sale are considered within this scope. This year, we launched Turkey's first rainforest alliance certified PL product, raw hazelnuts. We identify our products with sustainable aquaculture certificates such as ASC as low water impact. Products with GAP, RA, Ecolabel and Global GAP certification are also identified as low-water impact. This criterion applies to our upstream value chain, as certain standards are applied, the production processes either require less water or cause less pollution as they do not use excessive amounts of pesticides and fertilizers. Therefore, the products are classified as low water impact. As the classification is made using certificates and/or labels given by a third party, we check for the certificates and labels and therefore having a certificate or a label is accepted as a threshold for our classification process. Criteria for certified detergents: As a part of our sustainable product portfolio, we sell ecological and sustainable detergents. These products have much less impact on the environment. These products rely on natural-based ingredients rather than non-renewable petroleum-based chemicals. Petroleum-based chemicals, especially surfactants are highly toxic to aquatic life and ultimately everything we put down the drain, flows into local water sources, polluting one of our most precious resources. Ecological and sustainable detergents are biodegradable and contain no optical brighteners, dyes or artificial fragrances. They are mostly plant based and plant-based detergents have different concentrations of plant derived surfactants and stain-removing enzymes. As these detergents are biodegradable, they reduce water pollution and preserve aquatic life, therefore they are classified as low water impact. This criteria applies to our downstream value chain, the impact of the sold products during use is reduced, hence the products are classified as low water impact during use. As the classification is made using certificates and/or labels given by a third party, we only check for the certificates and labels and therefore having a certificate or a label is accepted as a threshold for our classification process.

(9.14.4) 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]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	We don't have any other water-related targets and currently we don't have plans to set new targets.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per business unit

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/29/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1.41

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1.27

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.41

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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; however 2023 performance measurements showed that this metric had actually increased by 5.7%. The major reason for this is that Migros' was independently audited and verified for compliance with ISO 14046 for the first time in 2023. To ensure consistency and accuracy in performance assessment and reporting as the company moves forward, the water management baseline year has been revised to 2023 but the 10% reduction and 2030 targets remains the same. 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.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve its target of reducing water withdrawals per store square meter, Migros has outlined a comprehensive plan focused on enhancing water efficiency across all locations. As part of this plan, all plumbing systems will be inspected for potential leaks, with necessary repairs or renewals carried out according to a structured schedule. Newly opened stores and Distribution Centers will be equipped with time-setting aerators to control water flow. For stores featuring a fish section, the installation of grease trap equipment is now mandatory, and in shopping mall locations, all service sections will be required to have grease traps in their drainage systems. Additionally, existing stores will undergo retrofitting to include these features. Migros also plans to implement water-saving dual-flush systems in restrooms, further contributing to its water conservation efforts.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Most of the water used in our operations is for hygiene purposes. Since the majority of Turkey 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

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Increase in investment related to reducing water pollution

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/24/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

223

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

500.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

258

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

13

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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 the previous year's report we have made a typographical error when entering the base year figure, therefore the base year figure is revised as 223. 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 2023, we installed the grease trap and strainer apparatus in 30 stores and the number of stores that have grease traps have reached 258.

(9.15.2.14) 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.

(9.15.2.16) 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

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) 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

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

09/06/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

70

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

75

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

72

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

40

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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 2023, 36.681people, corresponding to 72% of the employees, were reported to have completed these supportive hygiene trainings. Our goal is to increase this rate to at least 75% by 2025. 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.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 are also working through a digital project to increase the handwashing frequency of our employees.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The Migros Up program brings Migros specialists and startups together providing them with opportunities to trial and develop new business models. Through this program, in partnership with startup ERG Controls, we have developed Clean Up system which uses IoT and computer vision technology to track compliance with hygiene rules by charcuterie and meat counter employees. The system was in operation in 6 stores in 2023. Along with the trainings we provide to our employees. We will use this system to support our WASH target.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- Eliminate single-use plastic packaging
- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

Plastic goods/products

- Eliminate single-use plastic products
- Reduce the total weight of plastics in our goods/products
- Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods/products
- Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products

End-of-life management

- Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle
- Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

(10.1.3) Please explain

As a signatory to the Business World Plastics Initiative established by Global Compact Türkiye, TÜSİAD, and SKD Türkiye, Migros committed itself to reducing its plastic use by 493 tons by end-2023. Through collaborative efforts and process improvements, Migros surpassed this target and prevented 512 tons of plastic waste by 2023. Also, Migros has committed itself to replacing all the single-use plastics in its Macrocenter stores with nature-friendly alternatives by end-2025. As of end-2023, plastic shopping bag use was down by 44% compared to end-2018 when they were free; customers had paid for 2,248,023 environmentally-friendlier reusables instead. In 2021, the company launched its Plastic-Free Shopping Movement at its Migros and Macrocenter stores, inviting customers to avoid using plastic bags when shopping. A Private-Label Package Indexing project that Migros carried out revealed that 83% of the packaging of its own-brand products was recyclable. For 553 goods with recyclable packaging that are sold on Migros Sanal Market, information indicating the degree of packaging recyclability is included in the product description. For products with non-recyclable or insufficiently recyclable packaging, Migros works with their suppliers to improve packaging recyclability. Recycled PET (r-PET) makes up 25% of the packaging of six Migros-brand detergents. Reduction in the packaging weight and size of Migros' Uzman Kasap (Master Butcher) meat products reduced their plastic use by 33 tons. Changes in the way products are vacuum-sealed at service counters reduced plastic use by 6 tons. Manufactured from materials that was collected at Migros stores and distribution centers and recycled, Migros Eco-Hangers are sold at 5M stores. This is a truly circular-economy product because it is 100% recyclable when it is no longer usable To promote circular-economy awareness among customers, Migros works with consumer-goods brands to install refilling units in stores. Partnering with laundry detergent maker OMO, a liquid-detergent refilling unit was installed at the Ataşehir MMM store in 2022. Since then, this unit has been used to refill existing empty detergent plastic bottles more than 10 thousand times, thereby making it unnecessary for new plastic bottles to be made. In 2023, Migros partnered with Uni Baby to install a similar refilling unit for its products at the Caddebostan MMM store. This unit has so far been used nearly a thousand times. Self-service dried fruits and nuts filling stations let customers purchase the exact quantities of these products that they want by bringing their own containers to the store or using Migros supplied recyclable paper ones. These units were in operation in 23 stores in 2023. The company will be installing new ones in more stores in 2024. Migros also aims to reduce plastic consumption caused by card use by encouraging its customers to use Mobile Money, and as a result, 71% of card purchases were made using Mobile Money in 2023.

[Fixed 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

(10.2.2) Comment

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

(10.2.2) Comment

Migros do not have any plastic production facility. However as a retail company, durable goods such as electrical and electronical items, plastics storage boxes categories are commercialized in our stores.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

There are not any usage of durable plastic goods and/or components.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Migros do not have any production facility. However as a retail company, we commercialize plastic wraps, plastic freezer bags and plastic shopping bags in our stores.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

As a retail company Migros offers wide variety of packaged or fresh products to consumers. Also, Private-Label Package Indexing project that Migros carried out revealed that 83% of the packaging of its own-brand products was recyclable. For 553 goods with recyclable packaging that are sold on Migros Sanal Market, information indicating the degree of packaging recyclability is included in the product description. For products with non-recyclable or insufficiently recyclable packaging, Migros works with their suppliers to improve packaging recyclability. The company continued its efforts to make its own-brand product packaging more sustainable. Recycled PET (r-PET) makes up 25% of the packaging of six Migros-brand detergents. Reduction in the packaging weight and size of Migros' Uzman Kasap (Master Butcher) meat products reduced their plastic use by 33 tons. Changes in the way products are vacuum-sealed at service counters reduced plastic use by 6 tons.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

In our stores, we have service sections such as delicatessen, butcher, dried nuts, etc. In these sections, we sell our products directly to consumers using plastic packaging. Also we commercialize plastic wraps, plastic freezer bags and plastic shopping bags in our stores. All of Migros shopping bags are reusable and technically recyclable. As of end-2023, plastic shopping bag use was down by 44% compared to end-2018 when they were free; customers had paid for 2,248,023 environmentally-friendlier reusables instead. In 2021, the company launched its Plastic-Free Shopping Movement at its Migros and Macrocenter stores, inviting customers to avoid using plastic bags when shopping.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

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 for recycling along with any of these materials that customers bring with them to the store. 24,420 tons of waste was recycled of in this way in 2023.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

There are no provisions for financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

*There are not other 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.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

41442.38

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.4.7) 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 plastic 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.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

15679.4

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

2.72

(10.5.7) Please explain

The total weight includes the plastic packaging materials that were sold during the reporting period. We were only able to reach the post-consumer recycled content percentage for the plastic bags we sell at the counters.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

3816.4

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% pre-consumer recycled content

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0.5

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

55

(10.5.7) 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 amount of plastic in our private label products is given in the plastic packaging used section. Another important packaging source is the shopping bags that are sold to customers. Shopping bags, stretch films, garbage bags, etc. are reported as plastic packaging sold. According to our national regulation, recycling participation fee (GEKAP) is paid for the packaging of our PL products every 3 months according to the packaging types. The ratio of the amount of recycled plastic in our 6 Migros-brand detergents

containing r-pet to the total amount of plastic in our PL products is given in the pre-consumer recycled content section. The post-consumer recycling rate is stated as 55% in accordance with our "Packaging Waste Control Regulation"

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

- % reusable
- % technically recyclable
- % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

100

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

55

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Within the scope of the national waste management action plan, 55% of the shopping bags and other plastic packaging we put on the market are recycled by the relevant institutions and organizations after customer use and brought to the economy. We also implement our waste management plans in accordance with this regulation. Also, all of Migros shopping bags are reusable and technically recyclable.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

- % technically recyclable
- % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

83

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

55

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

A Private-Label Package Indexing project that Migros carried out revealed that 83% of the packaging of its own-brand products was recyclable. For 553 goods with recyclable packaging that are sold on Migros Sanal Market, information indicating the degree of packaging recyclability is included in the product description. For products with non-recyclable or insufficiently recyclable packaging, Migros works with their suppliers to improve packaging recyclability.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

- Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

As a food retailer, we do not produce plastic in our operation. We just supply plastic packaging materials to use in our operations.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

7867.54

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

55

(10.6.12) Please explain

For the commercialization of plastic section, the plastics amount of our shopping bags and private label products were taken into consideration. In order to calculate the amount of commercialized plastic that is waste, it was determined that the plastic shopping bags sold were later used as garbage bags. Shopping bags are half of the amount calculated as total waste. The reuse rate was determined considering that 15% of the bags would be deformed during shopping. The reuse rate cannot be given for PL products. PL products and shopping bags were taken into consideration when determining the recycle rate. PL products are 55% recycled according to the packaging waste control regulation.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

812.3

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

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 for recycling along with any of these materials that customers bring with them to the store. 812,3 tons of plastic waste was recycled of in this way in 2023.

Processing of plastic waste

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

*As a food retailer, we do not produce plastic in our operation. We just supply plastic packaging materials to use in our operations.
[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

We conducted our biodiversity analysis for the prioritized 51 facilities in terms of annual turnover and more substantive impact on our business. As a food retailer, we do not have operations that will directly affect biodiversity. Our stores are generally located under buildings that are in residential districts. Our larger 5M stores and distribution centers may only have stand-alone buildings. 99.7% of Migros' facilities wastewater discharged to municipalities sewer system. Only 1 facility wastewater is discharged to fresh surface water after being treated at an on-site treatment plant. Migros' operational units do not operate in lands and wetlands with high biodiversity. Accordingly, no significant impact on water resources, soil and natural habitats has been recorded. Firstly the assessment includes mapping our business footprint of our own operations to implement location-based approach. The geo-mapping of our facilities has been carried out using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT). WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter was used to determine physical risks of each facility in detail. Physical risk is driven by the way a business is connected to nature and is affected by both natural and human-induced land and sea conditions. As a result of the assessment made in the WWF tool, 38 of our 51 units are in the low-risk category and 13 are in the medium risk category. None of our facilities are in the high-risk category. In the IBAT assessment, biodiversity analyses of the units were carried out through Protected Areas, Red List and Key Biodiversity Areas criteria. Accordingly, Protected Area assessments were made using the World Protected Areas Database (WDPA), and attention was paid to whether there were protected areas within 50 km by looking at the locations of the units. 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. We implement activities outside of critical areas, to protect biodiversity in our current operations and fields of activity.

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 is not any indicator 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 is not any indicator 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 51 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 51 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 is no type of area 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Water-related standards

Other water verification standard, please specify :ISO 14046:2014

Climate change-related 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 2023 data on greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, supply chain, and human rights issues are presented in the Appendices to Migros 2023 Integrated Annual Report on pages: 276-279 and, attached verification/assurance report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Merged all 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

Environmental performance – Climate change

Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related 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 2023 data on greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, supply chain, and human rights issues are presented in the Appendices to Migros 2023 Integrated Annual Report on pages: 276-279 and, attached verification/assurance report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

14064_Merged Verification 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

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related 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 2023 data on greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, supply chain, and human rights issues are presented in the Appendices to Migros 2023 Integrated Annual Report on pages: 276-279 and, attached verification/assurance report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

14064_Merged Verification Report.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 intensities of products and services

Water withdrawals– total volumes

(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

Independently audited and verified selected 2023 data on greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, supply chain, and human rights issues are presented in the Appendices to Migros 2023 Integrated Annual Report on pages: 276-279 and, attached verification/assurance report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

3_14046 Migros Water Footprint Verification Statement.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.	MIGROS TICARET A.Ş..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]

