

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

(ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)



**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the General Assembly of Migros Ticaret A.Ş.

A. Audit of the consolidated financial statements

1. Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Migros Ticaret A.Ş. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements (Note 1 -33) comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”).

2. Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Standards on Independent Auditing (the “SIA”) that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing adopted within the framework of the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the “POA”). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” section of our report. We hereby declare that we are independent of the Group in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (the “Ethical Rules”) the ethical requirements regarding independent audit in regulations issued by the POA; the regulations of the Capital Markets Board; and other relevant legislation are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Ethical Rules and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during the independent audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.



3. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our independent audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Revenue Recognition</p> <p>The Group operates in the retail market, had 3,792 stores as of 31 December 2025 and obtained revenue of 412.756.429 thousand TRY in 2025.</p> <p>In addition to being the most important financial statement item for the retail industry, revenue is one of the most important criteria for performance measurement and evaluation of the results of strategies applied by management.</p> <p>"Recognition of revenue obtained from retail sales" was identified as a key audit matter since the transaction volume is high due to the number of stores and revenue is obtained from so many sales points. There is risk in the retail industry due to the amount of data processed by information technology systems.</p> <p>The relevant explanations, including accounting policies related to revenue recognition, are provided in Notes 2 and 16.</p>	<p>We performed the following auditing procedures in relation to the recognition of revenue in the financial statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluated the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policy for revenue recognition. - Sales processes have been understood, and the design and implementation of the controls related to these processes have been evaluated. In this context, the cash obtained from retail sales recorded through cash registers throughout the year has been verified using the sampling method against the relevant bank documents. - To analyze the change in sales, product- and category-based sales and gross profit margins were compared with prior periods, and their consistency was evaluated. The annual inflation rate used during these procedures was obtained from independent sources, and the sales area square meters were tested by reviewing the floor plans of stores selected through sampling. - Since revenue is realized at a large number of sales points, the accuracy of amounts transferred to the cashier system at the end of each day was tested by comparing the end of day reports with the accounting records.



4. Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Appendix 1 report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

5. Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

The Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

6. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Responsibilities of independent auditors in an independent audit are as follows:

Our aim is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance expressed as a result of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.



As part of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Assess the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. We also communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

B. Other responsibilities arising from regulatory requirements

1. No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102 and that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities concerning the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 period are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association related to financial reporting.
2. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted the necessary explanations to us and provided the documents required within the context of our audit.
3. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 398 of the TCC, the auditor's report on the early risk identification system and committee was submitted to the Company's Board of Directors on 4 March 2026.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Salim Alyanak, SMMM
Independent Auditor

Istanbul, 4 March 2026

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS	1-3
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS	4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY.....	6
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	7-8
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2025.....	9-71
NOTE 1 ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS.....	9-10
NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	10-33
NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	34
NOTE 4 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS.....	34-35
NOTE 5 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES.....	35-36
NOTE 6 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES.....	36-37
NOTE 7 INVENTORIES	37
NOTE 8 PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME	38
NOTE 9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	39-40
NOTE 10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS	41
NOTE 11 GOODWILL	41-42
NOTE 12 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS.....	42-44
NOTE 13 BORROWINGS.....	44-47
NOTE 14 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.....	47-49
NOTE 15 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	49-50
NOTE 16 REVENUE	50-51
NOTE 17 EXPENSES BY NATURE.....	51-52
NOTE 18 OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES	52
NOTE 19 INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	53
NOTE 20 FINANCE INCOME.....	53
NOTE 21 FINANCE EXPENSES	53
NOTE 22 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	54-56
NOTE 23 CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS	57-58
NOTE 24 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES	59-60
NOTE 25 EARNINGS PER SHARE	60
NOTE 26 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	61-64
NOTE 27 EXCHANGE RATE RISK AND FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION	64-67
NOTE 28 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.....	67-68
NOTE 29 EXPLANATIONS REGARDING NET MONETARY POSITION GAINS/(LOSES)	68
NOTE 30 FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDIT FIRM	69
NOTE 31 BUSINESS COMBINATION.....	69-70
NOTE 32 NON – CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS.....	70
NOTE 33 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORT	70
APPENDIX - 1 EBITDA	71

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	27,783,954	29,482,562
Financial investments	4	126,509	28,173
Trade receivables	5	2,508,071	1,829,959
-Trade receivables from related parties	24	305,441	82,576
-Trade receivables from third parties	5	2,202,630	1,747,383
Other receivables		1,395,922	1,425,464
-Other receivables from third parties	6	1,395,922	1,425,464
Inventories	7	41,241,056	40,775,672
Prepaid expenses	8	1,803,417	1,697,985
Current income tax assets	22	1,291,311	201,326
Other current assets		110,189	75,690
Total current assets		76,260,429	75,516,831
Non-current assets:			
Financial investments	4	4,118,838	4,453,706
Other receivables		40,732	45,706
-Other receivables from third parties	6	40,732	45,706
Property, plant and equipment	9	48,302,284	42,308,590
Right of use assets	12	49,814,245	42,973,388
Intangible assets		29,791,372	28,970,255
-Goodwill	11	26,267,408	26,267,408
-Other intangible assets	10	3,523,964	2,702,847
Prepaid expenses	8	1,255,379	2,146,600
Total non-current assets		133,322,850	120,898,245
Total assets		209,583,279	196,415,076

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Short term borrowings		-	845,290
-Bank loans	13	-	845,290
Short term portion of long term borrowings		6,122,845	5,468,220
-Bank loans	13	95,561	456,021
-Lease liabilities	12	6,027,284	5,012,199
Trade payables		79,822,747	75,535,991
-Trade payables to related parties	24	2,754,873	2,619,169
-Trade payables to third parties	5	77,067,874	72,916,822
Payables related to employee benefits	15	3,043,090	3,049,196
Other payables		2,751,902	3,364,091
-Other payables to third parties	6	2,751,902	3,364,091
Deferred income	8	2,195,074	2,277,435
Short term provisions		2,323,716	2,410,889
-Short term provisions for employee benefits	15	1,757,913	1,771,344
-Other short term provisions	14	565,803	639,545
Total non-current liabilities		96,259,374	92,951,112
Non-current liabilities:			
Long term borrowings		25,678,885	21,298,997
-Bank loans	13	677,444	280,350
-Lease liabilities	12	25,001,441	21,018,647
Other payables		36,012	34,104
-Other payables to third parties	6	36,012	34,104
Deferred income		35,148	277,033
Long term provisions		1,494,570	1,813,867
-Long term provisions for employee benefits	15	1,494,570	1,813,867
Defferex tax liabilities	22	6,166,584	4,538,582
Total non-current liabilities		33,411,199	27,962,583
Total liabilities		129,670,573	120,913,695

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MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

EQUITY	Notes	Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
Attributable to equity holders of parent		79,034,025	75,013,264
Share capital	23	181,054	181,054
Share capital adjustment differences	23	4,453,243	4,453,243
Treasury shares	23	(1,127,729)	(1,127,729)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) not to be classified to profit or loss		1,631,228	2,134,677
-Defined benefit plans re-measurement losses		(4,165,321)	(3,760,404)
-Revaluation fund of property, plant and equipment		3,292,554	3,106,448
-Gains on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,503,995	2,788,633
Other accumulated comprehensive income to be classified to profit or loss		-	-
-Currency translation differences		-	-
Dividend advances paid		(639,366)	(676,354)
Restricted reserves		245,140	-
Other reserves		2,200,735	2,265,116
Retained earnings		65,622,590	59,485,041
Net income for the year		6,467,130	8,298,216
Non-controlling interests		878,681	488,117
Total equity		79,912,706	75,501,381
Total liabilities and equity		209,583,279	196,415,076

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
Revenue	16	412,756,429	384,534,078
Cost of sales (-)	16	(312,409,547)	(295,747,383)
Gross Profit		100,346,882	88,786,695
General administrative expenses (-)	17	(7,577,297)	(7,027,096)
Marketing expenses (-)	17	(81,519,659)	(74,143,827)
Other operating income	18	3,241,016	3,285,308
Other operating expenses (-)	18	(22,743,546)	(23,304,061)
Operating loss		(8,252,604)	(12,402,981)
Income from investment activities	19	123,663	818,961
Expenses from investment activities (-)	19	(34,973)	(466,102)
Operating loss before financial expense /(income)		(8,163,914)	(12,050,122)
Financial income	20	8,440,595	9,075,462
Financial expense (-)	21	(12,068,915)	(11,293,597)
Monetary gains		21,102,605	24,663,798
Net profit before tax from continuing operation		9,310,371	10,395,541
Tax expense from continuing operations		(2,516,838)	(1,836,830)
Income tax expense (-)	22	(779,460)	(763,599)
Deferred tax expense	22	(1,737,378)	(1,073,231)
Profit from continuing activities		6,793,533	8,558,711
Profit from discontinued operations		-	46,117
Net profit for the year		6,793,533	8,604,828
Net profit attributable to:			
- Non-controlling interests		326,403	306,612
- Equity holders of parent	25	6,467,130	8,298,216
Earnings per share (“TRY”) from continuing operations	25	38.81	47.27
Earnings per share (“TRY”) from discontinued operations	31	-	0.25

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE
YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
Net profit for the year	6,793,533	8,604,828
Items that not to be reclassified to profit or loss	(496,650)	1,299,256
-Revaluation of fund of property, plant and equipment	378,107	841,024
-Defined benefit plans remeasurement losses	(539,889)	(1,192,091)
-Other comprehensive income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(334,868)	1,650,323
Tax effect of items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	109,376	453,500
-Tax effect of revaluation fund of property, plant and equipment	(75,826)	2,364
-Tax effect of defined benefits plan remeasurement losses	134,972	535,738
-Tax effect other comprehensive income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,230	(84,602)
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss	-	(579,109)
-Currency translation differences	-	(579,109)
Other comprehensive income, after tax	(387,274)	1,173,647
Total comprehensive income	6,406,259	9,778,475
Total comprehensive income attributable to	6,406,259	9,778,475
-Non-controlling interests	326,403	306,612
-Equity holders of parents	6,079,856	9,471,863

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Share capital		Other reserves	Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income and expenses not to be reclassified to profit or loss		Other comprehensive income and expenses to be reclassified to profit or loss				Retained earnings				
	Share capital	adjustment differences			Defined benefit plans revaluation and measurement losses	Increase of revaluation fund of property plant and equipment	Gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Currency translation differences	Restricted reserves	Dividend advanced paid	Retained earnings	Net profit for the period	Attributable to equity holders of the parents	Non controlling interests	Total equity
Balances as of 1 January 2024	181,054	4,453,243	1,874,447	(1,127,729)	(3,104,051)	3,478,698	1,222,912	579,109	-	-	43,836,759	16,684,520	68,078,962	434,312	68,513,274
Transfers	-	-	473,168	-	-	(747,361)	-	-	-	-	16,958,713	(16,684,520)	-	-	-
Transaction with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(252,807)	(252,807)
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(468,277)	-	-	-	-	565,997	-	97,720	-	97,720
Dividend paid	-	-	(82,499)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(676,354)	(1,876,428)	-	(2,635,281)	-	(2,635,281)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(656,353)	843,388	1,565,721	(579,109)	-	-	-	8,298,216	9,471,863	306,612	9,778,475
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,298,216	8,298,216	306,612	8,604,828
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(579,109)	-	-	-	-	(579,109)	-	(579,109)
Revaluation and measurement losses/(gains)	-	-	-	-	(656,353)	-	1,565,721	-	-	-	-	-	909,368	-	909,368
Gain on revaluation and measurement property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	843,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	843,388	-	843,388
Balances as of 31 December 2024	181,054	4,453,243	2,265,116	(1,127,729)	(3,760,404)	3,106,448	2,788,633	-	-	(676,354)	59,485,041	8,298,216	75,013,264	488,117	75,501,381
Balances as of 1 January 2025	181,054	4,453,243	2,265,116	(1,127,729)	(3,760,404)	3,106,448	2,788,633	-	-	(676,354)	59,485,041	8,298,216	75,013,264	488,117	75,501,381
Transfers	-	-	36,625	-	-	(116,175)	-	-	245,140	676,354	7,456,272	(8,298,216)	-	-	-
Transaction with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,161	64,161
Dividend paid	-	-	(101,006)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(639,366)	(1,318,723)	-	(2,059,095)	-	(2,059,095)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(404,917)	302,281	(284,638)	-	-	-	-	6,467,130	6,079,856	326,403	6,406,259
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,467,130	6,467,130	326,403	6,793,533
Revaluation and measurement losses/(gains)	-	-	-	-	(404,917)	-	(284,638)	-	-	-	-	-	(689,555)	-	(689,555)
Gain on revaluation and measurement property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	302,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,281	-	302,281
Balances as of 31 December 2025	181,054	4,453,243	2,200,735	(1,127,729)	(4,165,321)	3,292,554	2,503,995	-	245,140	(639,366)	65,622,590	6,467,130	79,034,025	878,681	79,912,706

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net profit for the year		6,793,533	8,604,828
Profit from continuing activities		6,793,533	8,558,711
Profit from discontinued operations		-	46,117
Adjustments related to reconciliation of net profit for the year		41,423,566	38,525,047
Adjustments for depreciation and amortisation expenses	17	16,070,079	13,059,757
Adjustments for impairment on receivables	5	77,932	47,918
Adjustments for inventory provisions	7	(1,515)	(179,940)
Adjustments for impairment on property, plant and equipment	19	16,827	466,102
Adjustments for provision for employee benefits	15	1,071,080	1,327,674
Adjustments for provision for litigation	14	213,630	323,612
Adjustments for other provisions	14	(49,571)	281,378
Adjustments for interest income	20	(7,902,160)	(8,241,898)
Adjustments for interest expense	21	11,607,782	10,921,708
Adjustments for deferred financing due to forward purchases expenses	18	22,096,450	22,297,977
Adjustments for unearned finance income from sales	18	(2,459,489)	(2,781,234)
Adjustments for unrealized foreign exchange losses	13	57,496	18,807
Adjustments for fair value losses arising from derivatives	20,21	-	(81,578)
Adjustments for income tax expense/(income)	22	2,516,838	1,836,830
Gain on sale of property plant and equipment	19	(105,517)	(245,547)
Adjustments for gains from sale of subsidiaries		-	(573,414)
Adjustments for monetary loss/(gain)		(1,786,296)	46,895
Changes in net working capital		2,684,756	11,830,231
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in trade receivables		(682,564)	(1,062,583)
Adjustments for (decrease)/increase in inventories		(463,869)	845,429
Adjustments for (decrease)/increase in other receivables related with operations		997,461	3,726,143
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in trade payables		3,881,593	5,567,080
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in other payables related with operations		(1,047,865)	2,754,162
Cash flows from operating activities		50,901,855	58,960,106
Employee benefits paid	15	(1,144,255)	(1,526,396)
Interest received		2,461,868	2,758,690
Interest paid		(21,691,287)	(22,989,735)
Taxes paid		(1,869,445)	(1,169,363)
Other provisions paid		(3,735)	(216,992)
Net cash provided by operating activities		28,655,001	35,816,310

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
Investing activities			
Cash outflows from the purchase of tangible and intangible assets	9,10	(13,813,419)	(12,963,466)
Cash inflows from the sale of tangible and intangible assets		167,231	1,454,721
Cash inflows from disposal of subsidiaries		-	1,043,362
Obtaining control of subsidiaries			
cash outflows for purchases		-	(1,330,583)
Cash advances given and payables		(316,999)	(417,985)
Cash flows from investing activities		(13,963,187)	(12,213,951)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	13	793,228	3,410
Cash outflows from repayments of borrowings	13	(1,128,521)	(1,279,734)
Cash outflows from repayment of derivative instruments		-	81,578
Interest received	20	7,902,160	8,241,898
Interest paid, bank commissions and fees		(6,655,836)	(6,998,645)
Dividends paid		(2,059,095)	(2,635,281)
Cash outflows from payments of rent agreements	12	(8,140,985)	(5,992,306)
Cash flows from financing activities		(9,289,049)	(8,579,080)
Monetary loss on cash and cash equivalents		(7,114,460)	(8,638,395)
Effect of foreign currency translation differences on cash and cash equivalents		13,087	(250,587)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,698,608)	6,134,297
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3	29,482,562	23,348,265
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	27,783,954	29,482,562

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 1 - ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Migros Ticaret Anonim Şirketi, (collectively referred to as “Migros” or the “Company”), was established on 19 March 2008 and is registered in Istanbul, Turkey under the Turkish Commercial Code. (Migros Türk Ticaret Anonim Şirketi, which was established in 1954, merged with its parent company Moonlight Perakendecilik ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (“Moonlight Perakendecilik”) on 30 April 2009 and the trade name of Moonlight Perakendecilik was changed as Migros Ticaret A.Ş.

The Company and its subsidiaries together will be referred as “the Group”.

The Company is controlled by AG Anadolu Grubu Holding A.Ş., its parent company. AG Anadolu Grubu Holding A.Ş. is controlled by AG Sınai Yatırım ve Yönetim A.Ş., and AG Sınai Yatırım ve Yönetim A.Ş. is a management company that ultimately manages, with equal representation of and by way of equal management by the Süleyman Kamil Yazıcı family and the Özilhan family, the affiliates of AG Anadolu Grubu Holding A.Ş. AG Anadolu Grubu Holding A.Ş. holds a 50% indirect share.

The Group is mainly engaged in retail sales in food & beverages, consumer goods and wholesale. The Group is also engaged in online food retailing, takeout food, payment and e-money services, logistic (motorcycle courier) services, electric vehicle charging services, corporate payment services and shopping mall management.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has a total sales area of 2,088,659 m² (31 December 2024: 2,031,904 m²) with a retail store area of 2,066,086 m² and a wholesale store area of 22,573 m², 3,763 retail stores and 29 wholesale stores, operates in a total of 3,792 (31 December 2024: 3,621) stores. As of the end of the year as of 31 December 2025, the total number of employees of the Group is 55,434. (31 December 2024: 53,328). Retailing is the Group's core business, accounting for approximately 97% (31 December 2024: 97%) of gross sales.

The address of the registered office is as follows:

Migros Ticaret A.Ş.
Atatürk Mah., Turgut Özal Blv.
No: 7 Ataşehir İstanbul

These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors (“BOD”) on 4 March 2026 and signed by Ömer Özgür Tort, Migros Group CEO, and Ferit Cem Doğan, Migros Group Executive Committee member (CFO), on behalf of the BoD. The owners of the Company and regulatory bodies have the power to amend the consolidated financial statements after the issue in the General Assembly meeting of the Company.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 1 - ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

Subsidiaries:

The Company has the following subsidiaries (the “Subsidiaries”). The nature of the business of the Subsidiaries and for the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, their respective geographical segments are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Geographical segment	Nature of business	31 December 2025 (%)	31 December 2024 (%)
Mimeda Medya Platform A.Ş.	Turkey	Turkey	Media	100.0	100.0
Migen Enerji ve Elektrikli Şarj Hizmetleri A.Ş. (*)	Turkey	Turkey	Charging service	100.0	100.0
Paket Lojistik ve Teknolojik A.Ş.	Turkey	Turkey	Logistics	98.7	98.7
Dijital Platform Gıda Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Turkey	Turkey	Online food retailing	93.0	93.0
Money pay Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Turkey	Turkey	Services limited by e-money legislation	80.0	80.0
Money Finansal Teknoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş. (**)	Turkey	Turkey	Fintech	80.0	-
Money pay Finansal Teknoloji ve Yapay Zeka A.Ş. (*)	Turkey	Turkey	Corporate payment service	63.0	-
CRC Danışmanlık ve Organizasyon A.Ş.	Turkey	Turkey	Packaged food production	48.6	48.6

(*) In March 2025, a new subsidiary titled “Money pay Finansal Teknoloji ve Yapay Zeka A.Ş.” was established to operate in the field of corporate payment services including third party distributor payment, supplier financing, etc. Migros and Money pay own 55% and 10% of the new subsidiary, respectively.

(**) “Money Finansal Teknoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş.” was established in December 2025 as a 100% subsidiary of Money pay. Considering the concept of monetary significance, it has not been included in the scope of consolidation.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

2.1.1 Financial reporting standards applied

Statement of Compliance with TFRS

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 “Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets”, which was published in the Official Gazette No: 28676 on 13 June 2013. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on the Turkish Accounting Standards and interpretations (“TAS”) issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) under Article 5 of the Communiqué.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

In addition, the consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the specified format in “IFRS Taxonomy Announcement”, issued on 3 July 2025 by the POA, and “the Financial Statements Examples and Guidelines for Use”, which is published by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey.

Migros and its subsidiaries, which operate in Turkey, keep their accounting books and their statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in accordance with the regulations on accounting and reporting framework and accounting standards promulgated by the CMB, Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) and Tax Legislation and the Uniform Chart of Accounts which is issued by the Ministry of Finance. The foreign subsidiaries keep their accounting books and statutory financial statements in their local currencies and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the countries in which they operate.

All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest thousand TRY unless otherwise stated.

2.1.2 Changes in the accounting policies, estimates and errors

Significant changes in accounting policies and accounting errors are applied retrospectively and prior year financial statements are restated. The effect of changes in accounting estimates affecting the current year is recognised in the current year; the effect of changes in accounting estimates affecting current and future periods is recognised in the current and future periods.

2.1.3 Functional and reporting currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in TRY, which is the functional currency of Migros Ticaret A.Ş. and the reporting currency of the Group (Note 27).

Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet,
- Income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions),
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company and consolidated subsidiaries will continue as a going concern on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economy

With the announcements made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023, entities applying TFRSs have started to apply inflation accounting in accordance with TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies as of financial statements for the annual reporting period ending on or after 31 December 2025. TAS 29 is applied to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. According to the standard, financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are presented in terms of the purchasing power of that currency at the balance sheet date. Prior period financial statements are also presented in the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period for comparative purposes. The Group has therefore presented its consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024, on the purchasing power basis as of 31 December 2025.

Pursuant to the decision of the Capital Markets Board (SPK) dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, it has been decided that issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations that apply Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards will apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of TAS 29 starting from their annual financial reports for the periods ending on 31 December 2023.

The adjustments made in accordance with TAS 29 were made using the adjustment coefficient obtained from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Turkey published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK). As of 31 December 2025, the indices and adjustment coefficients used in the adjustment of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Date	Index	Coefficient	Three year Compound Interest rate
31.12.2025	3,513.87	1.0000	211%
31.12.2024	2,684.55	1.3089	291%
31.12.2023	1,859.38	1.8898	268%

The main elements of the Group's adjustment process for financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies are as follows:

- Current period consolidated financial statements prepared in TRY are expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the balance sheet date, and amounts from previous reporting periods are also adjusted and expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the end of the reporting period.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are not adjusted as they are already expressed in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date. In cases where the inflation-adjusted values of non-monetary items exceed their recoverable amount or net realizable value, the provisions of TAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” and TAS 2 “Inventories” are applied, respectively.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity items that are not expressed in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date have been adjusted using the relevant adjustment coefficients.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economy (Continued)

- All items in the comprehensive income statement, except for those that have an impact on the comprehensive income statement of non-monetary items on the balance sheet, have been indexed using the coefficients calculated for the periods when the income and expense accounts were first reflected in the financial statements.
- The impact of inflation on the Group's net monetary asset position in the current period is recorded in the net monetary gain/(loss) account in the consolidated income statement.

The outline of the TAS 29 indexing operations is as follows:

- All items other than those shown with current purchasing power as of the balance sheet date are indexed using the relevant price index coefficients. Amounts from previous years are also indexed in the same way.
- Monetary asset and liability items are not subject to indexation because they are expressed in purchasing power at the current balance sheet date. Monetary items are cash and items to be received or paid in cash.

Comparative information and restatement of prior period financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of financial position and performance trends. In order to comply with the presentation of the current period consolidated financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when it is necessary and significant differences are disclosed.

In the consolidated financial statement of other comprehensive income for the period ended December 31, 2024, a total amount of TRY1,565,721 related to financial assets for which the fair value difference is recognized in other comprehensive income has been classified as not to be reclassified to profit or loss. This classification has no effect on the Group's total equity.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Accounting policies applied by subsidiaries can be changed in order to convenience with the accounting policies applied by the Group, when necessary. The accounting policies applied to the preparation of consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows:

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include Migros, Mimedea, Moneypay, Dijital Platform, Paket Lojistik, CRC Danışmanlık, Migen and Moneypay Finansal Teknoloji ve Yapay Zeka. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the Group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position, respectively.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a basis within other operating income or other operating expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Revenue

The Group records revenue when fullfills performance obligation while transferring committed service or good to their customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the control of an asset is transferred to the customer.

The Group records revenue accordance with the following 5 main principles:

- Determination of customer contracts
- Determination of performance obligation on contracts
- Determination of transaction fee on contracts
- Allocation of transaction price to performance obligation in contracts
- Revenue recognition when each performance obligation is fulfilled

The specific accounting policies for the Group’s main types of revenue are explained below:

Sales of goods – Retail

The Group operates in the retail sales of food and beverages, consumer and durable goods through its stores, shopping centers, Ramstores Banner abroad and internet sales. Sales of goods are recognised when the performance obligation is fulfilled. Retail sales are usually made against a cash or credit card payment.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Within the scope of the Group customer loyalty program, customers who use loyalty cards earn points from their purchases. For these earned points, the probability of using them in the following periods is estimated and the relevant amount is recorded as sales discount.

Sales of Goods – Wholesale

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognised when a group entity has delivered products to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler’s acceptance of the products. Control transfer does not occur until the products were shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss were transferred to the wholesaler, the wholesaler accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has an objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance are satisfied.

Rent revenue

The Group recognises rent income on accrual basis based on the agreement.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion, marketing and distribution. Cost is determined primarily on the basis of the weighted average cost method. For processed inventories, cost includes direct materials, direct labor and the applicable allocation of fixed and variable overhead costs based on a normal operating capacity. Borrowing costs are not included in inventory cost. Revenues and discounts from suppliers, sales premiums and advertising participation fees are accounted on an accrual basis and booked against cost of inventories. Stock depreciation is recalculated on a product basis each month, the previous depreciation provision is cancelled and the current amount is reflected in the financial statements. An inventory difference provision for the period covering the latest inventory count date and the balance sheet date has been included into the inventory impairment item.

Property, plant and equipment

Revaluation Method

Property, plant and equipment except lands and buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment if exists. With respect to TAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment”, the Group has decided to choose revaluation model for lands and buildings by using the fair values determined in the valuation reports of Nova Taşınmaz Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. (“Nova Taşınmaz Değerleme”) as of 31 December 2025. The first fair value application was adopted as of 31 December 2017.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. No transfers from the revaluation fund to retained earnings are made unless the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than freehold land and properties under construction, less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

When a property, plant and equipment is disposed of or no future economic benefits are expected from its use or sale, it is derecognised. The gain or loss resulting from the disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is included in the profit or loss statement.

Cost method

Property, plant and equipment except lands and buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment if exists.

Properties in the course of construction for production, administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Legal fees are also included in the cost.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets, other than freehold land and properties under construction, less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The depreciation period for property, plant and equipment which approximate the economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives (Year)</u>
Buildings	25-50
Leasehold improvements	Over period of lease (*)
Machinery and equipment	4-10
Furniture and fixtures	5-12
Motor vehicles	5-8

(*) Leasehold improvements include the expenses made for the leased properties and are depreciated over the useful life of the leased property where the useful life is longer than the lease term, and over the useful life if it is shorter.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The increase in the carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Expenses for repair and maintenance of property, plant and equipment are normally charged to the consolidated profit and loss statement. They are, however, capitalized and depreciated through the estimated useful life of the property, plant and equipment in exceptional cases if they result in an enlargement or substantial improvement of the respective assets.

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

A property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises when purchasing subsidiaries and the amount of the transferred consideration, the amount of non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the identifiable net assets in the acquiree, the excess of the fair value difference at the acquisition date of the equity interests in the acquiree previously held by the acquirer. If the total transferred consideration, recognized non-controlling interests and previously held interests measured at fair value are less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, for example in a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. The carrying amount of goodwill is compared with its recoverable value, which is the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the consolidated income statement and is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Brands

Brands that are acquired separately are accounted for at their acquisition cost, and brands that are acquired as a part of business combination are accounted for at their fair value in the consolidated financial statements. The Group assessed the useful life of brand as indefinite since there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which a brand is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group. A brand is not subject to amortisation as it is considered to have an indefinite useful life. A brand is tested for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount when the carrying amount of the brand exceeds its recoverable amount.

Rent agreements

Lease agreements are determined by the Group as identifiable intangible assets and consist of the lease agreements taken over from the stores it has purchased and the parts of the purchase price of the purchased stores exceeding the fair value of the purchased assets. Lease contracts are recorded at their fair values at the date of purchase, and amortised during the contract period.

Computer softwares (Rights)

Rights arising on computer software are recognised at its acquisition cost. Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and carried at cost less accumulated amortization. The estimated useful life of computer software is 5 years.

Internally-generated intangible assets and development expenditures

Maintenance and research costs of computer software are expensed as they occur. Development costs for designing and testing identifiable and unique computer software controlled by the Group are recognized as intangible assets if the following conditions are met:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

The cost of the software includes all of the costs directly attributable to the software (such as software development labor costs and the share of software overhead) required by management to create, produce, and prepare the software in order for it to function as intended. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense when incurred. Development-related expenses that were initially recognized as an expense cannot be recognized as an asset at a later date.

Computer software development expenses are capitalized and to be subject to depreciation over their estimated useful lives.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. This difference is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or asset groups that meet the criteria of asset held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. When the fair value is less than the carrying cost, an impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the consolidated income statement for the period.

Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Financial investment

Classification and measurement

The Group classified its financial assets in three categories; financial assets carried at amortized cost, financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income. Classification is performed in accordance with the business model determined based on the purpose of benefits from financial assets and expected cash flows. Management performs the classification of financial assets at the acquisition date.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, whose payments are fixed or predetermined, which are not actively traded and which are not derivative instruments are measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Those with maturities more than 12 months are classified as non-current assets. The Group's financial assets carried at amortized cost comprise "trade receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Impairment

The Group has applied simplified approach and used impairment matrix for the calculation of impairment on its receivables carried at amortized cost, since they do not comprise of any significant finance component. In accordance with this method, if any provision provided to the trade receivables as a result of a specific events, the Group measures expected credit loss from these receivables by the life-time expected credit loss. The calculation of expected credit loss is performed based on the past experience of the Group and its expectations for the future indications.

Financial assets carried at fair value

Assets that are held by the management for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets are measured at their fair value. If the management do not plan to dispose these assets in 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are classified as non-current assets. The Group make a choice for the equity instruments during the initial recognition and elect profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the presentation of fair value gain and loss:

i) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss comprise of "derivative instruments" in the statement of financial position. Derivative instruments are recognized as asset when the fair value of the instrument is positive, as liability when the fair value of the instrument is negative. The Group's financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss consist of forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

ii) Financial investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise of "financial investment" in the statement of financial position. The Group measures such assets at their fair values. The Group has chosen this method to prevent the change in value from causing fluctuations in the company's income statement. Gains or losses arising from the related financial investment are recognized in other comprehensive income except foreign exchange gain or loss and impairment loss. When the financial investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income are sold, fair value gain or loss classified in other comprehensive income is classified to retained earnings.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. See Note 2.3 for further information about the group’s accounting for trade receivables and impairment policies.

Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 90 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Earnings per share

Earnings per share presented in the consolidated statement of income are determined by dividing consolidated net income attributable to that class of shares by the weighted average number of such shares outstanding during the year concerned. As disclosed in Note 25, the Group’s earnings per share are calculated in accordance with “Earning Per Share” (“TAS 33”).

Income as per share stated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is calculated by dividing the net profit by the weighted average of the share certification available in the market during the whole year.

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares (“bonus shares”) to existing shareholders from retained earnings. These “bonus share” distributions are treated as issued shares in earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations has been calculated by taking into account the retrospective effects of the aforementioned share distributions.

Events after the reporting period

Subsequent events are composed of any event between the balance sheet date and the publication date of the balance sheet, even if they arise after any announcements of profits or other financial data.

The Group restates its consolidated financial statements if such subsequent events arise (Note 32).

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Contingent liabilities are assessed continuously to determine whether the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable. When the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable for the accounts classified as contingent liabilities, provision is provided in the financial statements for related contingent liabilities except for the situations there is not a reliable estimation.

The Group discloses the contingent liabilities that are probable but there is not a reliable estimation for the amount of resources embodying economic benefits in the notes.

Assets that result from previous events that cannot be controlled fully by the Group and depend on the realization of one or more uncertain events, is considered as a contingent asset. Contingent assets are disclosed in the notes of the consolidated financial statements, if there is a high probability that resources with economic benefits will flow to the entity.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees,
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under TAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies TAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’ policy.

As a practical expedient, TFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient.

The Group as lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group’s net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in TFRS 9 to the net lease investment. The Group regularly reviews the estimated uncommitted residual values used in the calculation of the gross lease investment and in case of a decrease in the estimated uncommitted residual value, the Group revises the distribution of income over the lease term and reflects the reductions in the accrued amounts directly to the financial statements.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies TFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

Related parties

Parties are considered related to the Group if;

- a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company; or
 - has joint control over the Company,
- b) the party is an associate of the Company,
- c) the party is a joint venture in which the Company is a venture,
- d) the party is member of the key management personnel of the Company or its parent,
- e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d),
- f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e),
- g) the party has a defined benefit plan for the employees of the Company or a related party of the Company.

Related party transactions are transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Income taxes

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax liability is calculated using the legalized or substantially legalized tax rate as of the date of the consolidated financial statements.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability or asset is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax rates which are used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax asset or liability of the assets and liabilities except for goodwill or business combinations are not calculated for temporary timing differences arising from the initial recognition and affecting both trading and financial profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Employee benefits/Employee termination benefits

The provision for employment termination benefits represents the present value of the estimated total provision for the future probable liabilities of the Group arising from the retirement of the personnel in accordance with the Turkish Labor Law and the laws applicable in the countries in which the subsidiaries operate. Pursuant to the laws governing working life in Turkey and the Turkish Labor Law, the Group is required to collectively pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed at least one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, who voluntarily leaves the job, is dismissed, dies or retires and reaches the retirement age. Provision allocated by using defined benefit plans' current value is calculated by using prescribed liability method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized as other comprehensive income or loss in shareholders' equity in the period in which they arise.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows during the period are classified and reported by operating, investing and financing activities in the cash flow statements.

Cash flows from operating activities represent the cash flows of the Group generated from retail and wholesale activities and lease income.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Cash flows related to investing activities represent the cash flows that are used in or provided from the investing activities of the Group (fixed investments and financial investments).

Cash flows arising from financing activities represent the cash proceeds from the financing activities of the Group and the repayments of these funds.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with maturities equal or less than three months and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (Note 3).

Offsetting

A financial asset or liability can be offset and the net amount shown on the balance sheet only if the entity has a legal right to offset the recognized amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Dividend

The dividend distributed to the shareholders of the Company is reflected as a liability in the financial statements of the Group on the date it is approved by the shareholders of the Company. When entitled to receive dividends, it is recognized as income in the financial statements.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Deferred finance income/expenses

Deferred finance income/expenses represent imputed finance income and expenses on credit sales and purchases. Such income and expenses calculated by using the effective interest method are recognised as financial income or expenses over the period of credit sale and purchases, and included under other operating income and expenses.

2.4 Comparative information and restatement of prior period financial statements

The Group’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in comparison with the previous period in order to give accurate trend analysis regarding the financial position and performance. Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation of the current period consolidated financial statements and significant changes are explained. In case of changes and errors in accounting policies and accounting estimates, significant changes and significant accounting errors are applied retrospectively and the prior period financial statements are restated. Changes in accounting estimates are applied in the current period if the change is made for only one period, and if it is related to future periods, both in the period when the change is made and prospectively.

In the Group's comparative financial statements as of 31 December 2025, there are no changes or errors in accounting policies and accounting estimates, and no material changes in significant accounting estimates.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.5 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements necessitates the use of estimates and assumptions that affect asset and liability amounts reported as of the balance sheet date, explanations of contingent liabilities and assets; and income and expense amounts reported for the accounting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on all management information related to the events and transactions, actual results may differ from them. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the next reporting period are outlined below:

(a) Goodwill impairment test

Impairment tests; It is done by comparing the present values of cash flows calculated within the framework of long-term plans for each cash-generating unit for goodwill, and the values found using the income method for brands, with the relevant carrying values.

As explained in related accounting policy, the Group performs impairment tests on goodwill annually as of 31 December 2025. The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit has been determined based on the fair value less costs to sell calculations. These value-in-use calculations include discounted pre-tax cash flow projections, and these projections determined in TRY are based on five-year long-term plans approved by Migros Ticaret management. Estimated cash flows beyond the five-year period are calculated without considering any growth rate. In value-in-use calculations, the annual discount rate is 32.4% (2024: 35.1%). The discount rate used is the pre-tax discount rate and includes risks specific to the Group (Note 11).

No impairment was identified as a result of the impairment tests performed as of 31 December 2025.

(b) Impairment on leasehold improvements

As explained in related accounting policy, property, plant and equipment are carried at the cost less accumulated depreciation and, if any, impairment. The Group evaluates its operational performance on a store-by-store basis and each store’s continuity depends on the discounted net cash flow projections. Those cash flow projections are calculated, on a consistent basis to the Group’s five year business plans and on a store-by-store basis by taking into consideration the remaining useful life of each store. In this context, the Group executes an impairment estimate on the leasehold improvements on stores where it is a lessee by considering the continuity of each store.

(c) Extension option in lease contracts

The lease obligation is determined by taking into account the extension options in the contracts. Most of the extension options included in the long-term lease contracts consist of applicable extension options by the Group. The Group reassesses the extension options in the lease term based on the medium-term business plans in the last year of the lease term and, if necessary, adds the extension right prospectively to the contract period. If the conditions change significantly, the assessment is reviewed by the Group.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.5 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (Continued)

(d) Explanations on fair value determination

As of the presentation of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025, the Group has excluded the cost model from the application methods in TAS 16 and chose the revaluation model for the presentation of land and buildings at their fair values. Revaluation studies of lands, building and investment properties have been performed by Nova Taşınmaz Değerleme ve Danışmanlık AŞ, which is CMB accredited professional valuation Companies.

Lands and buldings in assets of the Group, which are located in Turkey, have been revaluated in 31 December 2025 by Nova Taşınmaz Değerleme, using “Sample comparison approach analysis”, and “Income approach”.

As a result of the fair value measurements performed by the valuation experts, the positive difference amounting to TRY395,914 arising from the revaluation of land and buildings has been recognized, before deducting the related deferred tax affect, as TRY387,107 under "Revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment" within equity and as TRY17,807 under income from investing activities.

2.6 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

Explanations regarding the effects of the new TAS/IFRS on consolidated financial statements:

a) *Standards, amendments, and interpretations applicable as of 31 December 2025:*

- **Amendment to TAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

b) *Standards, amendments, and interpretations that are issued but not effective as of 31 December 2025:*

- **TFRS 17;** requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. TFRS 17 has been deferred for insurance, reinsurance and pension companies for a further year and will replace TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts on 1 January 2026.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2.6 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

- **Amendment to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments;** effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early adoption is available). These amendments:
 - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
 - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
 - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
 - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
- **Annual improvements to TFRS – Volume 11;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (earlier application permitted). Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards:
 - TFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing TFRS 7;
 - TFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
 - TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
 - TAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- **Amendment to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 but can be early adopted subject to local endorsement where required. These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of TFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to TFRS 7. These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as the weather). These are described as ‘contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity’.
- **Amendments to TAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. These narrow-scope amendments specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:
 - its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2.6 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

- it is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The amendments aim to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective manner. Developed in response to stakeholder feedback, these amendments are expected to reduce diversity in practice and provide a clearer basis for reporting in a hyperinflationary currency.

- **Amendments to Illustrative Examples on TFRS 7, TFRS 18, TAS 1, TAS 8, TAS 36 and TAS 37- Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements;** These amendments include Examples illustrating how an entity applies the requirements in TFRS Accounting Standards to disclose the effects of uncertainties in its financial statements. The Examples demonstrate how to disclose the impacts of uncertainties within climate-related scenarios, but the principles and requirements are also applicable to disclosure of other uncertainties. The Examples do not add to or change requirements in TFRS Accounting Standards and therefore there are no transition requirements. Instead, these Examples will accompany the respective TFRS Accounting Standards to which they relate. The Examples do not have an effective date, but entities might consider the application for December 2025 year-ends.
- **TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in TFRS 18 relate to:
 - the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
 - required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity’s financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
 - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

For the year ending December 2025, disclosures should include:

- the nature of the changes,
- the fact that TFRS 18 application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027,
- the planned adoption date, and
- either:
 - known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of TFRS 18 will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application; or
 - if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

In order to comply with Paragraphs 30-31 of TAS 8, entities should consider the following principles when preparing disclosures related to the adoption of TFRS 18:

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2.6 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

a. Disclosures are expected to become increasingly detailed as entities implementation process progresses toward 2027.

The level of detail that an entity includes in its disclosures will depend on the progress of its implementation activities, including those related to internal controls. For the year ending December 2025, entities that have yet to make significant progress in implementation might only disclose that they are actively assessing the impact of TFRS 18 and that more comprehensive disclosures cannot reasonably be provided.

b. Where appropriate and reliable, consider including quantitative information.

It may be appropriate to disclose preliminary figures, when the company has an appropriate and reliable basis for making such disclosures and provides clear explanations regarding their provisional nature. For example, an entity might quantify the effects on profit and loss subtotals. If the quantitative impact is not reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect should be included. An entity may disclose known and reasonably quantifiable impacts, but it is not expected to early provide TFRS 18 disclosures, such as an MPM reconciliation, before the application date.

c. Consider alignment with other public communications.

If management has publicly detailed anticipated impacts, such as in an investor presentation, the TAS 8 financial statement disclosures should be consistent with these communications.

d. Disclosures should be based on the information available through the date of issuance of the financial statements,

not only the end of the reporting period.

- **TFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’ and amendment;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This new standard works alongside other TFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other TFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in TFRS 19. TFRS 19’s reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries’ financial statements with cost savings for preparers. TFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible if:
 - it does not have public accountability; and
 - it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with TFRS Accounting Standards.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

2.6 New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’;** with these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS Accounting Standards that take effect up to 1 January 2027, when IFRS 19 will be applicable. These amendments help eligible subsidiaries by reducing disclosure requirements for Standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, specifically:
 - IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
 - Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7);
 - International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12);
 - Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21); and
 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

These changes are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial status and performance of the Group.

2.7 Segment Reporting

For an operating segment to be identified as a reportable segment, its reported revenue, including sales to external customers and intercompany sales or transfers, must be 10 percent or more of the total revenue of all operating segments, internal and external, or its reported profit or loss must be 10 percent or more, or its assets must be 10 percent or more of the total assets of all operating segments. Operating segments that do not meet any of the above quantitative thresholds may also be considered reportable segments and disclosed separately if management believes that information about the segment would be useful to users of the financial statements. Based on those reasons, there is a single reportable segment in accordance with the provisions in IFRS 8 and segment reporting is not applicable.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash	472,707	450,768
Banks	14,861,959	22,784,486
- demand deposit (*)	1,347,234	1,675,870
- time deposit	13,514,725	21,108,616
Cheques in collection	34,314	5,938
Credit card receivables	12,414,974	6,241,370
	27,783,954	29,482,562

(*) The Group transfers the cash in its stores registers to the bank on a daily basis. In accordance with the bank agreements, transferred cash amounts have temporary blockages for a certain year of time and available for use at the end of this year. As of 31 December 2025, a cash amount of TRY853,320 in bank accounts is temporarily blocked due to the mentioned cash transfer. (2024: TRY758,237).

Weighted average effective interest rate on TRY denominated time deposits as of 31 December 2025 is 39,6% (2024: 50,1%).

Credit card slip receivables essentially have a maturity of less than one month.

The maturity analysis of time deposits at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
1 - 30 days	13,514,725	21,108,616
	13,514,725	21,108,616

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Financial assets

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investment fund	126,509	28,173
	126,509	28,173

Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Long term financial investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,118,838	4,426,031
Subsidiaries	-	27,675
	4,118,838	4,453,706

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (Continued)

	<u>31 December 2025</u>		<u>31 December 2024</u>	
	TL	Share (%)	TL	Share (%)
Colendi Holdings Limited	4,118,838	11.91	4,426,031	11.91
Migen Enerji ve Elektrikli Araç Şarj Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	-	27,675	100
Total	4,118,838		4,453,706	

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	4,453,706	2,002,774
Additions	-	800,609
Change in fair value	(334,868)	1,650,323
End of the year, 31 December	4,118,838	4,453,706

NOTE 5 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Trade receivables:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Receivables from tenants and wholesale activities	2,213,131	1,740,591
Doubtful trade receivables	265,415	263,342
Notes receivable	28,108	43,022
Due from related parties (Note 24)	305,441	82,576
Less: Provisions for doubtful receivables	(265,415)	(263,342)
Less: Finance income not accrued on term sales	(38,609)	(36,230)
	2,508,071	1,829,959

The maturity of trade receivables is generally less than one month, and they were discounted with the annual rate of 38.6% as of 31 December 2025 (2024: 46.2%).

Movement of provision for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	263,342	308,976
Current year charge (Note 18)	77,932	47,918
Collections and provisions released	(5,352)	(10,081)
Currency translation differences	18,440	24,593
Monetary gain	(88,947)	(108,064)
End of the year, 31 December	265,415	263,342

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 5 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

Trade payables:	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables	77,545,410	74,628,601
Trade payables to related parties (Note 24)	2,754,873	2,619,169
Expense accruals	2,446,368	1,617,288
Less: Finance cost not accrued on term purchases	(2,923,904)	(3,329,067)
	79,822,747	75,535,991

The maturity of trade payables is generally less than three months and they are discounted with annual rate of 38.6% as of 31 December 2025 (2024: 46.2%).

Explanations on the nature and level of risks in trade receivables and payables are included in Note 26.

NOTE 6 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Other short-term receivables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Value added tax receivables (“VAT”)	986,991	1,191,321
Receivables from personnel	385,110	228,119
Other	23,821	6,024
	1,395,922	1,425,464

Other long-term receivables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits and guarantees given	40,732	45,706
	40,732	45,706

Other short-term payables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other taxes and funds payable	2,616,655	2,927,339
Value added tax payables (“VAT”)	110,466	335,592
Other	24,781	101,160
	2,751,902	3,364,091

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 6 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

Other long-term payables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits and guarantees received	36,012	34,104
	36,012	34,104

NOTE 7 - INVENTORIES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Finished goods and commodities	40,469,701	40,223,544
Work in progress	667,603	734,715
Raw materials	651,057	388,325
Other	132,782	110,690
Less: Provision for impairment on inventory	(680,087)	(681,602)
	41,241,056	40,775,672

Movement of impairment on inventory is as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	681,602	861,542
Charge for the year	862,460	681,602
Less: Amount realized from the sale of inventory	(863,975)	(861,542)
End of the year, 31 December	680,087	681,602

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 8 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short-term prepaid expenses

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Prepaid insurance expenses	734,031	282,246
Prepaid rent expenses	312,028	666,888
Advances given	226,512	218,079
Prepaid information technology maintenance expenses	302,045	133,436
Other	228,801	397,336
	1,803,417	1,697,985

Long-term prepaid expenses

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Prepaid rent expenses	622,789	901,178
Advances given for property, plant and equipment	316,999	849,689
Prepaid information technology maintenance expenses	94,901	133,421
Other	220,690	262,312
	1,255,379	2,146,600

Short-term liabilities from customer contracts

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Customer cheques	1,658,253	1,589,714
Deferred income	417,107	669,359
Advances received	119,714	18,362
	2,195,074	2,277,435

Long-term deferred income

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred income	35,148	277,033
	35,148	277,033

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 9 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movement of property, plant and equipments years ended at 31 December 2025 is as follows;

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals (-)	Revaluation (*)	Transfers	31 December 2025
Cost						
Lands	2,788,043	-	-	287,507	255,906	3,331,456
Buildings	6,067,249	496,304	-	108,407	32,463	6,704,423
Leasehold improvements	23,673,454	1,424,990	(42,285)	(52,115)	1,477,213	26,481,257
Machinery and equipments	31,534,698	1,033,974	(52,801)	-	2,630,467	35,146,338
Motor vehicles	1,124,178	58,240	(123,266)	-	22,665	1,081,817
Furniture and fixtures	14,884,659	1,429,138	(63,959)	-	3,294,759	19,544,597
Construction in progress	2,737,562	7,559,595	-	-	(7,713,473)	2,583,684
	82,809,843	12,002,241	(282,311)	343,799	-	94,873,572
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	(592,378)	(174,653)	-	-	-	(767,031)
Leasehold improvements	(15,838,467)	(2,094,441)	42,060	17,481	-	(17,873,367)
Machinery and equipments	(15,712,463)	(2,670,420)	45,542	-	-	(18,337,341)
Motor vehicles	(438,361)	(133,442)	104,256	-	-	(467,547)
Furniture and fixtures	(7,919,584)	(1,235,156)	28,738	-	-	(9,126,002)
	(40,501,253)	(6,308,112)	220,596	17,481	-	(46,571,288)
Net book value	42,308,590					48,302,284

(*) Impairment loss amounting to TRY34,634 consists of leasehold improvements of the stores closed in 2025 and fair value changes in lands and buildings (Note:19).

As of 31 December 2025, the value of the Group's land, plot and buildings according to the cost model is TRY5,691,674

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 9 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movement of property, plant and equipments year ended at 31 December 2024 is as follows;

	1 January 2024	Additions	Consolidation for the first time	Disposals (-)	Revaluation (*)	Transfers	Currency translation differences	Sale of subsidiary	31 December 2024
Cost									
Land	3,605,361	4,996	-	(712,683)	394,938	2,564	(61,523)	(445,610)	2,788,043
Buildings	7,076,738	73,043	-	(413,415)	(3,660)	622,835	(79,262)	(1,209,030)	6,067,249
Leasehold improvements	21,092,767	1,132,423	1,645	-	(37,898)	1,484,517	-	-	23,673,454
Machinery and equipments	27,571,816	1,412,427	138,230	(961,467)	-	3,420,415	(8,099)	(38,624)	31,534,698
Motor vehicles	1,124,128	31,925	3,445	(54,350)	-	19,030	-	-	1,124,178
Furniture and fixtures	12,780,092	869,788	13,131	(201,851)	-	1,437,705	(2,113)	(12,093)	14,884,659
Construction in progress	1,804,718	7,927,594	31,781	(525)	-	(6,987,066)	(38,940)	-	2,737,562
	75,055,620	11,452,196	188,232	(2,344,291)	353,380	-	(189,937)	(1,705,357)	82,809,843
Accumulated depreciation									
Buildings	(542,316)	(157,356)	-	7,511	-	-	(131,290)	231,073	(592,378)
Leasehold improvements	(14,185,924)	(1,672,063)	(1,415)	-	20,935	-	-	-	(15,838,467)
Machinery and equipments	(14,406,287)	(2,240,592)	(59,322)	959,310	-	-	5,559	28,869	(15,712,463)
Motor vehicles	(311,057)	(167,726)	(3,758)	44,180	-	-	-	-	(438,361)
Furniture and fixture	(7,257,303)	(833,299)	(8,363)	166,962	-	-	1,760	10,659	(7,919,584)
	(36,702,887)	(5,071,036)	(72,858)	1,177,963	20,935	-	(123,971)	270,601	(40,501,253)
Net book value	38,352,733								42,308,590

(*) Impairment amounting to TRY16,963 consists of leasehold improvements of the stores closed in 2024 and fair value changes in lands and buildings (Note 19)

As of 31 December 2024, the value of the Group's land, plot and buildings according to the cost model is TRY4,936,252.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 10 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movement of intangible assets for the periods ending 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions					31 December 2025
Cost							
Trademark	14,257	-					14,257
Rent agreement	200,160	-					200,160
Rights	6,652,007	1,522,438					8,174,445
Other intangible assets	2,865,662	288,740					3,154,402
	9,732,086	1,811,178					11,543,264
Accumulated amortisation							
Rent agreement	(200,159)	-					(200,159)
Rights	(4,550,992)	(974,129)					(5,525,121)
Other intangible assets	(2,278,088)	(15,932)					(2,294,020)
	(7,029,239)	(990,061)					(8,019,300)
Net book value	2,702,847						3,523,964
	1 January 2024	Additions	Consolidation for the first time	Disposals(-)	Currency translation differences	Sale of subsidiary	31 December 2024
Cost							
Trademark	14,257	-	-	-	-	-	14,257
Rent agreement	200,160	-	-	-	-	-	200,160
Rights	5,297,945	1,394,084	2,823	(42,845)	-	-	6,652,007
Other intangible assets	2,763,528	117,188	25	-	(44)	(15,035)	2,865,662
	8,275,890	1,511,272	2,848	(42,845)	(44)	(15,035)	9,732,086
Accumulated amortisation							
Rent agreement	(200,159)	-	-	-	-	-	(200,159)
Rights	(3,758,336)	(790,678)	(1,978)	-	-	-	(4,550,992)
Other intangible assets	(2,278,914)	(13,918)	(25)	-	(55)	14,824	(2,278,088)
	(6,237,409)	(804,596)	(2,003)	-	(55)	14,824	(7,029,239)
Net book value	2,038,481						2,702,847

Amortisation expenses related to intangible assets have been accounted under marketing expenses.

NOT 11 - GOODWILL

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	26,267,408	25,878,208
Additions	-	389,200
End of the year, 31 December	26,267,408	26,267,408

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOT 11 – GOODWILL (Continued)

Impairment tests for goodwill:

Goodwill mainly arises from the acquisition of Migros, stores open on the acquisition date were designated as cash-generating units. The whole amount of goodwill is related to the acquisition of Migros, the Group management considers the synergy to be created by the important domestic market position as the main reason for the goodwill. Accordingly, the Group management allocated the above mentioned goodwill amount to Turkish domestic operations which is the main cash generating unit, considering its market share and importance of the total turnover of the domestic operations in the Group consolidation.

The recoverable value of the cash generating unit in question has been determined based on value in use calculations. Value in use is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to be generated by cash-generating unit. These value-in-use calculations include the discounted pre-tax cash flow projections, which are based on TRY budgets approved by the Group management covering an five year period.

Subsequent projected cash flows over a five year period were calculated without regard to any growth rate, and the analysis predicted that the existing profitability structure would be preserved.

In the calculations made as of 31 December 2025, the future cash flows calculated with balance sheet date prices are discounted with an average of 30%. The discount rate used is the pre-tax discount rate and includes risks specific to the Group. The fact that the pre-tax discount rate used in the calculation of discounted cash flows is higher/lower by 1% (such as 33.4% or 31.4% instead of 32.4%) causes a decrease/increase of TRY402,520 (2024: TRY3,982,038) in the fair value calculations for which sales costs are deducted, as of 31 December 2025. Within the context of analysis performed by the Group Management, above mentioned changes in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

NOTE 12 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

For 31 December 2025 and 2024, movement on right of use assets is as follows:

Cost	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Buildings	72,082,378	16,507,083	(1,686,145)	86,903,316
	72,082,378	16,507,083	(1,686,145)	86,903,316
Accumulated Amortisation				
Buildings	(29,108,990)	(8,771,906)	791,825	(37,089,071)
	(29,108,990)	(8,771,906)	791,825	(37,089,071)
Net book value	42,973,388			49,814,245

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 12 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (Continued)

Cost	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Buildings	53,727,459	21,451,402	(3,096,483)	72,082,378
	53,727,459	21,451,402	(3,096,483)	72,082,378
Accumulated Amortisation				
Buildings	(23,063,403)	(7,184,125)	1,138,538	(29,108,990)
	(23,063,403)	(7,184,125)	1,138,538	(29,108,990)
Net book value	30,664,056			42,973,388

Amortisation expenses related to right of use asset have been accounted under marketing expenses.

The Group earned revenue of TRY327,200 (2024: TRY286,687) from sub-leasing transactions.

Short-term lease liabilities

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Lease liabilities	6,027,284	5,012,199
	6,027,284	5,012,199

Long-term lease liabilities

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Lease liabilities	25,001,441	21,018,647
	25,001,441	21,018,647

Liabilities from long-term lease transactions as of 31 December 2025:

	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
TRY	3,085,943	3,064,845	2,795,273	2,519,150	13,536,230	25,001,441
	3,085,943	3,064,845	2,795,273	2,519,150	13,536,230	25,001,441

Liabilities from long-term lease transactions as of 31 December 2024:

	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
TRY	2,585,362	2,445,310	2,294,323	1,943,858	11,749,792	21,018,647
	2,585,362	2,445,310	2,294,323	1,943,858	11,749,792	21,018,647

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 12 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (Continued)

For 31 December 2025 and 2024, movement on lease liabilities is as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	26,030,846	15,592,462
Additions	16,507,083	21,451,402
Payments (-)	(1,686,145)	(3,096,483)
Cash outflows from payments of rent agreements	(8,140,985)	(5,992,306)
Change in interest expense	5,101,569	3,763,157
Monetary gain	(6,783,643)	(5,687,386)
End of the year, 31 December	31,028,725	26,030,846

The Group's undiscounted lease payment receivables as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years
TRY	790,535	268,116	220,094	113,337	45,062	74,331
	790,535	268,116	220,094	113,337	45,062	74,331

The Group's undiscounted lease payment receivables as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years
TRY	801,591	241,254	194,623	150,672	56,098	59,093
	801,591	241,254	194,623	150,672	56,098	59,093

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS

	31 December 2025		
	Effective interest rate (%)	In original currency	Total TRY equivalent
Current portion of long term borrowings			
Fixed interest rate - USD	1.00	511	21,912
Floating interest rate - EUR	4.66	1,465	73,649
Total current portion of long term borrowings			95,561
Total short term borrowings			95,561
Long term borrowings			
Fixed interest rate - USD	1.00	4,597	196,973
Floating interest rate – EUR	4.66	9,555	480,471
Total long term borrowings			677,444
Total financial liabilities			773,005

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS (Continued)

The redemption schedule of borrowings with effective interest rate at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	USD Loan TRY equivalent	EUR Loan TRY equivalent	Total TRY equivalent
1 January 2026 - 31 December 2026	21,912	73,649	95,561
1 January 2027 - 31 December 2027	40,977	113,849	154,826
1 January 2028 - 31 December 2028	40,178	104,391	144,569
1 January 2029 - 31 December 2029	39,385	95,508	134,893
1 January 2030 - 31 December 2030	38,604	87,223	125,827
1 January 2031 - 31 December 2031	19,013	79,500	98,513
1 January 2032 - 19 December 2032	18,816	-	18,816
	218,885	554,120	773,005

The fair value of borrowings at 31 December 2025 is TRY751,698

The redemption schedule of principal amounts of borrowings at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	USD Loan TRY equivalent	EUR Loan TRY equivalent	Total TRY equivalent
1 January 2026 - 31 December 2026	-	-	-
1 January 2027 - 31 December 2027	39,785	100,572	140,357
1 January 2028 - 31 December 2028	39,785	100,572	140,357
1 January 2029 - 31 December 2029	39,785	100,572	140,357
1 January 2030 - 31 December 2030	39,785	100,572	140,357
1 January 2031 - 31 December 2031	39,785	100,572	140,357
1 January 2032 - 19 December 2032	19,893	50,286	70,179
	218,818	553,146	771,964

The redemption schedule of contractual cash outflows of borrowings at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	USD Loan TRY equivalent	EUR Loan TRY equivalent	Total TRY equivalent
1 January 2026 - 31 December 2026	1,988	23,199	25,187
1 January 2027 - 31 December 2027	41,897	126,117	168,014
1 January 2028 - 31 December 2028	41,499	121,074	162,573
1 January 2029 - 31 December 2029	41,096	116,297	157,393
1 January 2030 - 31 December 2030	40,693	111,459	152,152
1 January 2031 - 31 December 2031	40,289	106,622	146,911
1 January 2032 - 19 December 2032	19,993	51,499	71,492
	227,455	656,267	883,722

The Group has the obligation to comply with the various credit commitments in the loan agreement in the interest of the said bank credits. The financial ratios calculated on the financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are in line with the provisions of the bank loan agreement. There are no indications that the Group would have difficulties complying with the covenants when they will be next tested as the 31 March 2026 interim reporting date.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS (Continued)

The movement schedule of borrowings as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows;

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	1,581,661	3,815,838
Proceeds of borrowings	793,228	3,410
Payments (-)	(1,128,521)	(1,279,734)
Foreign exchange losses	57,496	18,807
Interest accrual	220,214	1,018,909
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(167,266)
Interest paid	(369,837)	(859,003)
Monetary gain	(381,236)	(969,300)
End of the year, 31 December	773,005	1,581,661

	31 December 2024		
	Effective interest rate (%)	In original currency	Total TRY equivalent
Short term borrowings			
Fixed interest rate - TRY	27.49	845,290	845,290
Total short term borrowings			845,290
Current portion of long term borrowings			
Floating interest rate - TRY	60.07	456,021	456,021
Total current portion of long term borrowings			456,021
Total short term borrowings			1,301,311
Long term borrowings			
Floating interest rate - TRY	60.07	280,350	280,350
Total long term borrowings			280,350
Total financial liabilities			1,581,661

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 13 - BORROWINGS (Continued)

The redemption schedule of borrowings with effective interest rate at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	TRY Loan	Total TRY equivalent
1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025	1,301,311	1,301,311
1 January 2026 - 14 December 2026	280,350	280,350
	1,581,661	1,581,661

The fair value of borrowings at 31 December 2024 is TRY1,307,040

The redemption schedule of principal amounts of bank borrowings at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	TRY Loan	Total TRY equivalent
1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025	1,077,135	1,077,135
1 January 2026 - 14 December 2026	308,131	308,131
	1,385,266	1,385,266

The redemption schedule of contractual cash outflows of borrowings at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	TRY Loan	Total TRY equivalent
1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025	1,548,733	1,548,733
1 January 2026 - 14 December 2026	495,283	495,283
	2,044,016	2,044,016

NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other short-term provisions

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provision for litigation	433,302	405,320
Provision for customer loyalty programs	125,499	17,095
Provision for invoice	-	217,130
Other	7,002	-
	565,803	639,545

There are various lawsuits filed against or in favour of the Group. Receivables, rent or labour disputes constitute the majority of these lawsuits. The Group management estimates the outcomes of these lawsuits and estimates their financial impact according to which the necessary provisions are accounted.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

**NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(Continued)**

Movements in the provision for litigation during the year are as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	405,320	273,643
Increase during year	213,630	323,612
Payments (-)	(94,240)	(86,215)
Monetary gain	(91,408)	(105,720)
End of the year, 31 December	433,302	405,320

Collaterals, Pledges, Mortgages

31 December 2025:

	TRY equivalent	TRY	USD	EUR
A. CPM given on behalf of the Company’s legal personality	3,790,373	3,769,067	449	40
B. CPM given on behalf of fully consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Total collaterals, pledges and mortgages	3,790,373	3,769,067	449	40

Proportion of the other CPM’s to equity (%)

31 December 2024:

	TRY equivalent	TRY	USD	EUR
A. CPM given on behalf of the Company’s legal personality	4,364,274	4,350,264	369	26
B. CPM given on behalf of fully consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Total collaterals, pledges and mortgages	4,364,274	4,350,264	369	26

Contingent assets and liabilities

Guarantees given at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Letter of guarantees given	3,790,373	4,364,274
	3,790,373	4,364,274

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

**NOTE 14 - PROVISIONS, COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
(Continued)**

Guarantees received at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Guarantees obtained from customers	2,738,465	3,072,357
Mortgages obtained from customers	295,786	471,087
	3,034,251	3,543,444

NOTE 15 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Payables within the scope of employee benefits as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Payables to personnel	2,065,732	2,025,800
Social security payables	977,358	1,023,396
	3,043,090	3,049,196

Employee benefits are as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provision for unused vacation	1,757,913	1,771,344
Provision for employment termination benefits	1,494,570	1,813,867
	3,252,483	3,585,211

Movement of provision for unused vacation for the years ended in 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	1,771,344	1,772,160
Provision for the year	655,615	878,542
Used in year (-)	(227,698)	(324,362)
Monetary gain	(441,348)	(554,996)
End of the year, 31 December	1,757,913	1,771,344

Provision for employment termination benefits

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and who reaches the retirement age, whose employment is terminated without due cause, is enlisted for military service or passed away. The termination benefit to be paid is one-month wage per a service year up to the maximum employment termination benefit.

In the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group reflected a liability calculated using the projected unit credit method and based upon factors derived using their experience of personnel terminating their services and being eligible to receive retirement pay and discounted by using the current market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 15 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

The following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

	2025	2024
Discount rate (%)	5.02	3.73
Turnover rate to estimate the probability of retirement (%)	69.6-91.7	69.6-91.7

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. As the maximum liability is revised once every six months, the maximum amount of TRY64,948.77 effective from 1 January 2025 has been taken into consideration in calculating the reserve for employment termination benefit of the Group.

The movement of the severance pay provision account for the years ended as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	1,813,867	2,258,973
Service cost	160,666	215,525
Interest cost	254,799	233,607
Actuarial loss	539,889	1,192,091
Payments (-)	(916,557)	(1,202,034)
Monetary gain	(358,094)	(884,295)
End of the year, 31 December	1,494,570	1,813,867

NOTE 16 - REVENUE

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Domestic sales	417,747,506	387,582,397
Other sales	421,022	1,043,133
Gross sales	418,168,528	388,625,530
Discounts and returns (-)	(5,412,099)	(4,091,452)
Sales revenue, net	412,756,429	384,534,078
Cost of sales (-)	(312,409,547)	(295,747,383)
Gross profit	100,346,882	88,786,695

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 16 – REVENUE (Continued)

Details of domestic and foreign sales before other sales, discounts and returns are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Retail sales revenue	406,989,809	375,512,236
Wholesale revenue	9,054,071	10,399,471
Rent income	1,703,626	1,670,690
	417,747,506	387,582,397

NOTE 17 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	43,547,698	40,379,938
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	16,070,079	13,059,757
Rent and common area expenses (*)	10,450,732	10,246,265
Energy expenses	3,673,135	4,004,559
Porterage and cleaning expenses	2,866,411	2,585,904
Information technology maintenance expenses	2,805,801	2,463,100
Advertising expenses	2,732,480	2,534,783
Repair and maintenance expenses	1,498,012	1,272,224
Security expenses	1,013,548	864,743
Taxes and other fee expenses	384,331	306,206
Communication expenses	341,777	248,695
Other	3,712,952	3,204,749
	89,096,956	81,170,923

(*) TRY8,244 million of rent expenses in 2025 is related to variable leases, TRY1,059 million is related to short-term leases, TRY295 million is related to low value leases and TRY853 million is related to common area expenses.

Marketing expenses

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	37,918,262	34,938,589
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	16,070,079	13,059,757
Rent and common area expenses	10,227,672	10,001,306
Energy expenses	3,645,943	3,971,070
Porterage and cleaning expenses	2,782,492	2,513,976
Advertising expenses	2,732,462	2,534,716
Information technology maintenance expenses	2,557,615	2,206,027
Repair and maintenance expenses	1,453,618	1,242,837
Security expenses	969,249	828,465
Taxes and other fee expenses	326,246	250,248
Communication expenses	289,848	219,943
Other	2,546,173	2,376,893
	81,519,659	74,143,827

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 17 - EXPENSES BY NATURE (Continued)

General administrative expenses

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	5,629,436	5,441,349
Other	1,947,861	1,585,747
	7,577,297	7,027,096

Expenses by nature in cost of sales for the years 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Cost of goods sold	309,670,389	293,458,023
Cost of service rendered	2,739,158	2,289,360
	312,409,547	295,747,383

Cost of trade goods include discounts, incentives and volume rebates obtained from suppliers. Service costs comprise energy, advertising, cleaning, security and administrative expenses incurred in the Group’s shopping malls.

NOTE 18 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other operating income

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest income on term sales	2,459,489	2,781,234
Insurance claim income	6,078	98,945
Other	775,449	405,129
	3,241,016	3,285,308

Other operating expenses

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest expense on term purchases (*)	22,096,450	22,297,977
Litigation provision	213,630	323,612
Bad debt provision expense	77,932	47,918
Other	355,534	634,554
	22,743,546	23,304,061

(*) Forward purchases are discounted to the assumed cash value with the relevant GDS interest rates separately for each month, and as a result, forward purchase interest expenses are calculated. Average interest rates in 2025: 42.7% (in 2024: 47.7%).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 19 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Income from investing activities

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	105,856	245,547
Gain on revaluation of property, plant, and equipment	17,807	-
Subsidiary sales profit	-	573,414
	123,663	818,961

Expense from investing activities

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Losses from leasehold improvements of closed stores	34,634	16,963
Impairment of property, plant, and equipment	-	449,139
Losses from property, plant, and equipment sales (Note 9)	339	-
	34,973	466,102

NOTE 20 - FINANCIAL INCOME

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest income on bank deposits	7,902,160	8,241,898
Foreign exchange gains	538,435	751,986
Financial income on derivatives	-	81,578
	8,440,595	9,075,462

NOTE 21 - FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Credit card commision expenses	6,285,999	6,139,642
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,101,569	3,763,157
Interest expense on provision for employment termination benefits	255,168	233,607
Interest expense on bank borrowings	220,214	1,018,909
Foreign exchange losses	110,926	38,930
Other	95,039	99,352
	12,068,915	11,293,597

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 22 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Corporate and income taxes payable	614,825	617,297
Less: Prepaid current income taxes	(1,906,136)	(818,623)
Current tax (assets)/liabilities	(1,291,311)	(201,326)
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets	1,915,294	3,018,529
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,081,878)	(7,557,111)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	(6,166,584)	(4,538,582)

General Information

The Group is subject to taxation in accordance with the tax regulations and the legislation effective in the countries in which the Group companies operate. In Turkey, the tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provision for taxes, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements, has been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

In Turkey, corporate tax rate is 25% (2024: 25%).

The Group calculates its assets and liabilities related to deferred income by considering the temporary timing differences between taxable legal financial statements and financial statements prepared according to TFRS. As of 31 December 2025, the rate applied for the deferred tax assets and liabilities calculated according to the liability method for temporary differences occurring in future periods for Turkey is 25% (2024: 25%).

According to Temporary Article 37 added to the Tax Procedure Law by Law No. 7571, it has been decided that financial statements will not be subject to inflation adjustment under the Tax Procedure Law for the 2025, 2026 and 2027 accounting periods, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met. With this regulation, inflation accounting applied within the scope of Repeated Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law has effectively ceased for the relevant years, and these periods are considered as periods in which the conditions for inflation adjustment are deemed not to have been met. In this context, only the “continuous revaluation” practice under Repeated Article 298/Ç, which is solely applicable for tax legislation purposes, remains in force. The Company has recognized the increases in value arising from the revaluation performed for depreciable assets in a reserve account within statutory records. This practice is solely for tax purposes and has no effect on the carrying amounts of depreciable assets prepared in accordance with TFRS.

Tax Advantages Obtained Under the Investment Incentive System

Earnings from the Group's investments subject to incentive certificates are subject to corporate tax at reduced rates from the accounting period in which the investment starts to be operated partially or completely until the investment contribution amount is reached. In this context, as of 31 December 2025, the Group has recognized deferred tax assets amounting to TRY15,510 (31 December 2024: TRY38,028) which will be utilized in the foreseeable future. As a result of the recognition of the tax advantage as of 31 December 2025, deferred tax income amounting to TRY22,518 has been recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the period 1 January- 31 December 2025.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 22 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Within the scope of the incentive certificates summarized above, a reduced corporate tax advantage of TRY11,481 (31 December 2024: TRY151,986) has been used in the current period statutory tax provision.

R&D Incentives

The Group capitalizes R&D expenditures in its statutory books within the scope of Law No. 5746. In accordance with the provisions of the same law, the Group uses R&D discount exemption for the portion of the expenditures allowed by the law by calculating the R&D expenditures made by the Group within the framework of the relevant legislation.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has used R&D discount exemption amounting to TRY208,012 (31 December 2024: TRY190,103) against statutory tax.

The details of taxation on income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Current year tax expense (-)	(779,460)	(763,599)
Deferred tax expense	(1,737,378)	(1,073,231)
Current year tax expense	(2,516,838)	(1,836,830)
	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Profit before tax	9,310,371	10,395,541
Calculated tax income according to parent company tax rate (25%) (2024:25%)	(2,327,593)	(2,598,885)
Expected tax expense of the Group	(2,327,593)	(2,598,885)
Effect of non-deductable expenses	(215,104)	(313,974)
Exemption for R&D and other discounts	307,453	216,243
Tax effect of other income exempt from tax	144,922	273,624
Effect of temporary differences which no deferred tax assets are recognised	(1,572,131)	(1,751,456)
Revaluation effect of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset	1,275,180	2,448,505
Other differences	(129,565)	(110,887)
The Group’s expense/(income)	(2,516,838)	(1,836,830)

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 22 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Deferred taxes

The composition of cumulative temporary differences and the related deferred income tax assets and liabilities in respect of items for which deferred income tax has been provided as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 using the currently enacted tax rates, is as follows:

	Cumulative temporary differences		Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets:				
Inventories	2,661,329	5,582,298	665,332	1,395,574
Provision for employee termination benefits	2,709,463	3,056,354	677,172	764,089
Short term provisions	2,212,517	2,436,060	553,129	609,016
Finance income not accrued from future sales	38,609	36,230	9,652	9,058
Other	40,040	966,475	10,009	240,792
			1,915,294	3,018,529
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Right of use assets	(18,860,486)	(17,210,092)	(4,715,121)	(4,302,523)
Property, plant and equipment	(12,536,303)	(11,736,285)	(2,215,034)	(1,930,965)
Finance expense not accrued from future sales	(2,923,904)	(3,329,067)	(730,977)	(832,266)
Financial investment fair value change	(2,802,092)	(3,281,206)	(420,746)	(491,357)
			(8,081,878)	(7,557,111)
Total deferred tax assets, net			(6,166,584)	(4,538,582)

Movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning of the year, 1 January	(4,538,582)	(3,918,851)
Deferred tax income from continuing operations	(1,737,378)	(1,073,231)
Recognized on other comprehensive income	109,376	453,500
- Remeasurement losses from defined benefit plans	134,972	535,738
- Property plant and equipment revaluation increases	(75,826)	2,364
- Financial investment fair value difference	50,230	(84,602)
End of the year, 31 December	(6,166,584)	(4,538,582)

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 23 - CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

The Group applies the registered capital system granted to companies registered in the CMB and has set a ceiling for its registered capital representing registered shares with a nominal value of 1 Kr. The Group's registered capital and issued capital are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Common shares 1 Kr par value		
- Registered capital ceiling	500,000	500,000
- Issued capital	181,054	181,054

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no privileged shares representing the capital.

The shareholders of the Company and their shareholdings stated at historical amounts at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are stated below:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TRY	Share (%)	TRY	Share (%)
MH Perakendecilik ve Ticaret A.Ş.	89,046	49.18	89,046	49.18
Migros Ticaret A.Ş.	2,962	1.64	2,962	1.64
Other	89,046	49.18	89,046	49.18
Nominal paid capital	181,054	100.00	181,054	100.00
Share capital adjustment differences (*)	4,453,243		4,453,243	
Adjusted share capital	4,634,297		4,634,297	
Treasury shares	(1,127,729)		(1,127,729)	

(*) Share capital adjustment differences refer to the difference between the total amounts of cash and cash equivalent additions to capital adjusted in accordance with TFRS published by the POA and their pre-adjustment amounts. Capital adjustment differences have no use other than being added to capital.

As of 31 December 2025 breakdown of the equity in the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law are as follows.

	31 December 2025		
	PPI Indexed Legal Records	CPI Indexed Records	Amounts followed in Accumulated Profit/ Loss
Share capital adjustment differences	4,571,341	4,453,243	(118,098)
Other reserves	3,032,243	2,200,735	(831,508)

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 23 - CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS(Continued)

Dividend Distribution

Publicly traded companies make dividend distributions in accordance with the Capital Markets Board Communiqué on Dividends No. II-19.1 enacted on 1 February 2014.

Partnerships distribute profits with a decision from the general board, within the framework of profit distribution policies determined by the general assemblies and in accordance with related legislation provisions. As per the related Communiqué, a minimum distribution rate was not set. Companies pay dividends as specified in their articles of association or profit distribution policies. Also, dividends may be paid in equal or unequal instalments and dividend advances may be distributed in cash based on the profit in the interim financial statements.

If legal reserves and dividends determined for shareholders in articles of association or dividend distribution policies are not allocated as per the TCC, no other legal reserve can be allocated or transferred until the following year, and no dividend is distributed to beneficial interest certificate holders, members of the board of directors, employees of the partnership or those other than shareholders. Also, no dividend is distributed to such parties unless the dividends determined for the shareholders are not paid in cash.

In the general board meeting of 15 April 2025, from other sources planned to be distributed, after deducting the dividend advance of TRY676 million distributed in November 2024, the general board decision was made to pay non-resident shareholders who earn dividends via a workplace in Turkey or a permanent establishment a TRY6.9040087 gross=net cash dividend of 690.40087% for shares with a nominal worth of TRY1.00, to pay other shareholders a TRY6.9040087 gross cash dividend of 690.40087% for shares with a nominal worth of TRY1.00, a TRY5.8684074 net cash dividend of 586.84074% out of other resources planned to be allocated. It was decided that this total payment of TRY1,444 million (TRY1,318 million excluding repurchased shares) have been completed as of 29 May 2025.

Dividend Advance

In accordance with the decision taken at the Board of Directors meeting held on 5 November 2025, the Group decided to distribute a gross amount of TRY639,366 from the net profit for the period based on the interim financial statements dated 30 September 2025 as advance dividends and to make the payments on 14 November 2025.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 24 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Balances with related parties

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, due from and due to related parties are as follows:

Trade receivables from related parties	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Colendi Yapay Zeka ve Büyük Veri Teknolojileri Hizmet A.Ş.	277,950	26,550
Coca Cola İçecek A.Ş.	11,774	49,667
Anadolu Efes Spor Kulübü	242	2,576
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	420	208
Other	15,055	3,575
	305,441	82,576

Trade payables to related parties	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Efes Pazarlama ve Dağıtım Ticaret A.Ş.	1,483,242	1,501,706
Coca Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş.	863,052	1,009,926
AEH Sigorta Acenteliği A.Ş.	366,093	113
AEP Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve Tarım Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	23,398	30,393
Adel Kalemcilik Ticaret ve San. A.Ş.	6,534	39,101
AG Anadolu Grubu Holding A.Ş.	-	27,621
Other	12,554	10,309
	2,754,873	2,619,169

b) Transactions with related parties

Significant transactions regarding purchases and sales with related parties for the years ending on 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Inventory purchases

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Coca Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş.	6,731,853	6,290,101
Efes Pazarlama ve Dağıtım Ticaret A.Ş.	6,196,062	5,680,955
AEP Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve Tarım Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	524,080	313,521
Adel Kalemcilik Ticaret ve San. A.Ş.	208,023	182,628
Other	652	-
	13,660,670	12,467,205

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 24 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

b) Transactions with related parties (Continued)

Rent expenses

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Kamil Yazıcı Yönetim ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	20,681	22,216
Garenta Ulaşım Çözümleri A.Ş.	9,011	18,362
	29,692	40,578

Key management compensation

The Group has determined key management personnel as chairman, members of Board of Directors, general manager, and vice general managers.

Total compensation provided to key management personnel by Group for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Short term benefits	720,740	790,590
	720,740	790,590

Key management compensation paid or payable consists of benefits, salaries, premiums, individual pension premiums, vehicle rents and SSI and employer shares.

NOTE 25 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the related period.

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Net profit attributable to shareholders	6,467,130	8,298,216
Weighted average number of shares with Krl face value each(‘000)	18,105,233	18,105,233
Earnings per share (“TRY”)	35.72	45.83

There is no difference between basic and diluted earnings per share for any of the periods.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Group’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize their potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

Individual subsidiaries manage their risk under policies approved by their Boards of Directors.

The Group management evaluates its interest-bearing assets in short-term investment instruments within the framework of the principle of managing with natural measures by balancing the maturities of its assets and liabilities sensitive to interest rates.

If interest rates for floating rate financial borrowings denominated in all currencies at 31 December 2025 had been higher/lower by 500 bps with all other variables held constant, profit before tax for the period would have been lower/higher by TRY12,464 as a result of higher/lower interest income/expense on floating rate borrowings (31 December 2024: TRY12,642 would have been higher/lower).

Interest rate risk

The Group management invests its interest bearing assets on short-term investments with the principle of balancing the maturity of the assets and liabilities that are sensitive to the interest rate changes.

The interest position table of the Group as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Financial instruments with fixed interest rate	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Time deposits	13,514,725	21,108,616
Financial liabilities	-	845,290
Lease liabilities	31,028,725	26,030,846

Financial instruments with floating interest rate	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial liabilities	773,005	736,371

Non derivative financial liabilities:

2025	Net book value	Contractual cash outflows	Less than 3 months	3months-12 months	1 years-5 years
Financial payables	773,005	883,722	-	25,187	858,535
Trade payables	79,822,747	80,203,283	52,591,260	27,612,023	-
Other payables	5,831,004	5,831,004	5,659,745	135,247	36,012
	86,426,756	86,918,009	58,251,005	27,772,457	894,547

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

**NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)**

Non derivative financial liabilities:

2024	Net book value	Contractual cash outflows	Less than 3 months	3 months- 12 months	1 years- 5 years
Financial payables	1,581,661	2,044,016	487,120	1,061,613	495,283
Trade payables	75,535,991	77,038,400	57,791,082	19,247,318	-
Other payables	6,447,391	6,447,390	5,976,535	436,751	34,104
	83,565,043	85,529,806	64,254,737	20,745,682	529,387

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk due to its sales other than retail sales. Ownership of financial assets involves the risk that counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of their agreements. These risks are monitored by credit ratings and by limiting the aggregate risk from any individual counterparty. The credit risk is generally highly diversified due to the large number of entities comprising the customer base.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the details of credit and receivables risk are as follows. In determining the amount, factors that increase credit reliability, such as guarantees received, were not taken into account.

2025	Trade Receivables		Other receivables	Deposits in bank
	Third party	Related party		
Maximum risk exposed credit risk as of reporting date (A+B+C+D)	2,202,630	305,441	1,436,654	14,861,959
-Secured portion of maximum credit risk bu guarantees etc.	162,096	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets either are not due or not impaired	2,171,297	305,441	1,436,654	14,861,959
-Secured portion bu guarantees etc.	155,245	-	-	-
B. Net book value of the expired or not impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
- Secured portion bu guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-
C. Net bok value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	31,333	-	-	-
-Secured portion bu guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of assets that are impaired overdue (gross book value)	265,415	-	-	-
impairment (-)	(265,415)	-	-	-
Secured portion bu guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

**NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)**

2024	Trade Receivables		Other receivables	Deposits in bank
	Third party	Related party		
Maximum risk exposed credit risk as of reporting date (A+B+C+D)	1,747,383	82,576	1,471,170	22,784,486
-Secured portion of maximum credit risk bu guarantees etc.	136,111	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets either are not due or not impaired Secured portion bu guarantees etc.	1,713,602 133,437	82,576 -	1,471,170 -	22,784,486 -
B. Net book value of the expired or not impaired financial assets - Secured portion bu guarantees etc.				
C. Net bok value of assets that are overdue but not impaired Secured portion bu guarantees etc.	33,781 2,674	- -	- -	- -
D. Net book value of assets that are impaired overdue (gross book value) impairment (-) Secured portion bu guarantees etc.	- 263,342 (263,342) -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -

As of the reporting date, there are no uncollected, overdue, and renegotiated bank deposits nor credit card receivables present at the Group portfolio, thus the Group is in the opinion that there are no credit risks regarding these assets.

Aging of the receivables which are overdue but not impaired

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Between 0-1 month	22,442	6,132
Between 1-3 month	2,632	524
Between 3-12 month	2,330	26,733
Between 1-5 years	3,929	392
	31,333	33,781

Capital

The Group monitors the net debt ratio within the scope of Capital Risk Management. The aim of capital management is to maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to maximize share values and support businesses.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

**NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
(Continued)**

Net debt ratio as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total liabilities	129,670,573	120,913,695
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(27,783,954)	(29,482,562)
Net debt	101,886,619	91,431,133
Equity attributable to holders of parent	79,034,025	75,013,264
Equity + net debt	180,920,644	166,444,397
	56.32%	54.93%

NOTE 27 - EXCHANGE RATE RISK AND FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION

Exchange Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily arising from financial assets denominated in foreign currencies. Aforementioned foreign exchange risk is monitored and limited with derivative instruments. As of 31 December 2025, if both Euro and USD currencies would have appreciated against TRY by 20% and all other variables had remained constant, the profit for the period before tax as a result of foreign exchange rate difference arising out of assets and liabilities denominated in Euro and USD would have been TRY57,967 higher. (31 December 2024: TRY166,385)

The impact on profit/(loss) for the period consists of a loss effect of TRY46,874 arising from changes in Euro and gain impact of TRY104,841 arising from changes in USD (31 December 2024: The effect of the change in the Euro is TRY102,325, the effect of the change in the USD is TRY64,060).

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 27 - EXCHANGE RATE RISK AND FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION (Continued)

	FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION							
	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Total TRY equivalent	USD	EUR	Other TRY equivalent	Total TRY equivalent	USD	EUR	Other TRY equivalent
Monetary financial assets	1,088,563	17,343	6,359	25,722	877,093	6,945	10,640	44,757
Other								
Current assets	1,088,563	17,343	6,359	25,722	877,093	6,945	10,640	44,757
Total assets	1,088,563	17,343	6,359	25,722	877,093	6,945	10,640	44,757
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	416	9	-	-
Short term portion of long term borrowings	95,561	511	1,465	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	95,561	511	1,465		416	9		
Financial liabilities	677,444	4,597	9,555		-	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities	677,444	4,597	9,555					
Total liabilities	773,005	5,108	11,020		416	9		

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 27 - EXCHANGE RATE RISK AND FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION (Continued)

	FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION							
	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Total TRY equivalent	USD	EUR	Other TRY equivalent	Total TRY equivalent	USD	EUR	Other TRY equivalent
Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivatives (A-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Total amount of off-balance sheet derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Total amount of off-balance sheet derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position	315,558	12,235	(4,661)	25,722	876,677	6,936	10,640	44,757
Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position of monetary items	315,558	12,235	(4,661)	25,722	876,677	6,936	10,640	44,757
Fair value hedge funds of foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedge amount of foreign currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedge amount of foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import	1,210,468	30,676	-	-	983,886	19,941	-	-

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 27 - EXCHANGE RATE RISK AND FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

31 December 2025

	Gain/Loss	
	Foreign exchange appreciation	Foreign exchange depreciation
20% change in Euro exchange rate		
Euro net asset/liability	(46,874)	46,874
20% change in USD exchange rate		
USD net asset/liability	104,841	(104,841)
Net effect	57,967	(57,967)

31 December 2024

	Gain/Loss	
	Foreign exchange appreciation	Foreign exchange depreciation
20% change in Euro exchange rate		
Euro net asset/liability	102,325	(102,325)
20% change in USD exchange rate		
USD net asset/liability	64,060	(64,060)
Net effect	166,385	(166,385)

NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimation

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 28 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The fair value hierarchy for the assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Lands (Note 9)	-	3,331,456	-	3,331,456
Buildings (Note 9)	-	-	5,937,392	5,937,392
Long term financial investments (Note 4)	-	-	4,118,838	4,118,838
	-	3,331,456	10,056,230	13,387,686
2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Lands (Note 9)	-	2,788,043	-	2,788,043
Buildings (Note 9)	-	-	5,474,871	5,474,871
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
Long term financial investments (Note 4)	-	-	4,453,706	4,453,706
	-	2,788,043	9,928,577	12,716,620

NOTE 29 – EXPLANATIONS REGARDING NET MONETARY POSITION GAINS/(LOSSES)

Non-monetary Items	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Statement of financial position items	12,016,380	11,786,507
Property, plant and equipment	17,946,623	21,034,843
Right of use assets	11,670,641	11,583,794
Financial investments	1,044,593	700,297
Treasury shares	266,157	346,641
Dividend advance	159,630	6,882
Deferred income	71,962	(115,731)
Inventories	(13,078)	(496,233)
Prepaid expenses	(59,727)	245,954
Non-controlling interests	(79,226)	(72,364)
Other capital reserves	(501,904)	(695,334)
Other comprehensive income/expenses not to be classified to profit or loss	(521,762)	(155,423)
Deferred tax liability	(935,228)	(1,047,090)
Share capital	(1,093,737)	(1,424,486)
Retained earnings	(15,938,564)	(18,125,243)
Profit or loss statement items	9,086,225	12,877,291
Revenue	(39,870,985)	(47,287,701)
Cost of sales(-)	39,461,372	49,195,141
General administrative expenses(-)	729,083	832,996
Marketing expenses(-)	6,594,383	7,747,691
Other operating income/expenses	1,792,451	2,138,347
Income/expense from investment activities	(3,310)	(75,441)
Financial income/expense	351,659	329,588
Income tax expense	31,572	(607)
Profit from discontinued operations	-	(2,723)
Net monetary position gains	21,102,605	24,663,798

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 30 - FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDIT FIRM

The fees related to the services received by the Group from the Independent Audit Firm for the years 1 January - 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Audit and assurance fee	10,046	9,895
Tax consulting fee	5,129	4,792
Other non-audit services fee	105	371
	15,280	15,058

NOTE 31 – BUSINESS COMBINATION

120.000 shares corresponding to 30% of the paid-in capital of CRC Danışmanlık ve Organizasyon A.Ş. were acquired by Migros Ticaret A.Ş. and 80.000 shares corresponding to 20% of the paid-in capital of CRC Danışmanlık ve Organizasyon A.Ş. were acquired by Dijital Platform on 26 December 2023. The final share transfer price for a total of 50% shares is TRY167.746. TRY100.647 of this amount was paid by Migros Ticaret A.Ş. and TRY67.571 was paid by Dijital Platform. After the completion of the transfer transactions, the Group consolidated for the first time on financial statements as of 31 March 2024. The difference between the net assets acquired and the purchase price is accounted as goodwill.

31 March 2024

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	195,509
Trade receivables	266,086
Other receivables	3,727
Inventory	27,770
Prepaid expenses	62,661
Other current assets	13,759

Total current assets **569,511**

Non-current assets

Other receivables	813
Property, plant and equipment	162,522
Intangible assets	10,330
Prepaid expenses	770

Total non-current assets **174,435**

Trade payables	528,717
Payables related to employee benefits	38,028
Other payables	16,041
Deferred income	257

Total non-current liabilities **583,043**

Fair value of total identifiable net assets **160,903**

Net assets corresponding to the 50% share 80,452

Total purchase price **167,746**

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 and 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of TRY based on the purchasing power of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 31 – BUSINESS COMBINATION (Continued)

On 21 February 2024, 18,3% of the paid-in capital of Paket Lojistik ve Teknoloji A.Ş. (“Paket Taxi”), in which the Group owns 75% of the shares, was acquired from the other shareholders of Paket Taxi by Dijital Platform Gıda Hizmetleri A.Ş., our subsidiary providing services in online food retailing. As a result of this share transfer, Migros' direct and indirect shareholding rate in Paket Taxi increased to 92.1% after this transfer. Subsequently, on 25 December 2024, 6,7% of the shares were acquired and the shareholding increased to 100%. The difference between the net assets acquired and the purchase price is accounted as goodwill.

	31 March 2024	31 December 2024
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	94,470	85,996
Trade receivables	762,847	884,370
Other receivables	8,498	6,956
Inventory	25,359	18,864
Prepaid expenses	190,755	222,186
Other current assets	72,611	45,518
Total current assets	1,154,540	1,263,890
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	504,561	428,348
Intangible assets	14,221	8,015
Prepaid expenses	958	22,380
Total non-current assets	519,741	458,742
Short term borrowings	391	302
Trade payables	720,078	680,637
Payables related to employee benefits	21,761	26,391
Other payables	31,533	25,197
Deferred income	68,310	39,550
Current tax liabilities	36,587	87,232
Total non-current liabilities	878,661	859,309
Fair value of total identifiable net assets	795,620	863,323
Net assets corresponding to the 50% share	145,598	57,843
Total purchase price	262,426	242,920

NOTE 32– NON – CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Income and expenses from discontinued operations:

The Group sold its subsidiary Ramstore Kazakhstan LLC (“Ramstore Kazakhstan”) for USD21,578 and EUR11,800 with the share transfer agreement dated 15 July 2024. Within the scope of the agreements entered into force, the collection of the aforementioned amounts has been completed as of 23 July 2024.

NOTE 33 – EVENTS AFTER THE REPORT

None.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

MİGROS TİCARET A.Ş.

APPENDIX 1 - EBITDA

The Group calculates the EBITDA by deducting general administrative expenses and selling, marketing and distribution expenses and adding depreciation expenses, unused vacation liability paid in current year, employee termination benefit provision expense, unused vacation liability expense on gross profit amount in consolidated statements of income.

	2025	2024	TFRS 16 Effect 2025	TFRS 16 Effect 2024	Before TFRS 16 2025	Before TFRS 16 2024
Revenue	412,756,429	384,534,078	-	-	412,756,429	384,534,078
Cost of goods sold (-)	(312,409,547)	(295,747,383)	2,021,733	1,481,570	(314,431,280)	(297,228,953)
Gross profit	100,346,882	88,786,695	2,021,733	1,481,570	98,325,149	87,305,125
General administrative expenses (-)	(7,577,297)	(7,027,096)	-	-	(7,577,297)	(7,027,096)
Marketing expenses (-)	(81,519,659)	(74,143,827)	(2,652,654)	(2,673,389)	(78,867,005)	(71,470,438)
Addition: Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	16,070,079	13,059,757	8,771,906	7,184,125	7,298,173	5,875,632
EBITDA	27,320,005	20,675,529	8,140,985	5,992,306	19,179,020	14,683,223
Addition: Provision for employment termination benefit and unused vacation	(267,644)	84,187	-	-	(267,644)	84,187
EBITDA	27,052,361	20,759,716	8,140,985	5,992,306	18,911,376	14,767,410

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