

30 years of growth with tomorrow in mind



Driven by sustainable growth, we advance toward our 2050 Net Zero Emissions target.
With determination, we continue building a future in harmony with nature.

Integrated Annual Report 2025

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As we promised

Thirty years ago, we set out in retail with a clear stance: affordable prices, a simple business model, and long-term trust.

We chose sustainable growth over short-term gains, and lasting trust over temporary solutions.

Today, we continue to uphold the same promise with all our stakeholders, from our customers and employees to our investors and suppliers.

This approach goes beyond economic performance. As part of our responsibility toward the future, we have announced our 2050 Net Zero Emissions target and have begun taking concrete steps in this direction through renewable energy investments.

As in the past, our goal remains unchanged: to move forward by honoring the promises we make.

Total investments
in 2025

20.7
TL billion

Sustainability
investments in 2025

4.5
TL billion

Our promise for a carbon-free future

We consider sustainability an integral part of our business. With this understanding, we have set our 2050 Net Zero Emissions target. We are taking concrete steps to transition our energy consumption toward cleaner sources, increase our investments in renewable energy, and enhance operational efficiency. Our solar power plant investments and energy-saving practices form the foundation of this approach. Our Net Zero commitment reflects a sense of responsibility that encompasses not only today but also the future.

SPP total installed capacity

96
MW





Our promise for a developing Türkiye

We define growth not only through the number of stores or financial indicators. For us, growth means creating stable employment and growing together with our employees. As of 2025, our workforce of more than 100,000 reflects our long-term perspective and sustainable business model. We place our employees at the center of our operations and prioritize creating a work environment that supports their development and strengthens engagement. We believe that investing in people is one of the key drivers of lasting success.

100 thousand+
Employees

Our promise for continuous growth

We operate with a business model built on stable growth and a strong financial structure. Our extensive store network, high operational efficiency, and disciplined financial management have positioned us among Türkiye's leading food retail companies. We do not view scale as a goal in itself; rather, we see it as an enabler of resilience, sustainability, and long-term investment strength. This approach allows us to remain resilient in the face of economic fluctuations and to invest in the future with confidence.

2025 Sales Revenue

721

TL billion





Our promise of always happy shopping

For us, affordability is not a temporary choice; it is the foundation of our business model. Guided by our everyday low price approach, we pass on efficiencies gained through cost management directly to our customers. Our simplified operating model, strict cost discipline, and the advantages of our scale enable us to maintain prices at the lowest possible level. In doing so, we continue to be the everyday choice of millions of customers. We see sustaining affordability as a responsibility.

31*

NPS score

*Ipsos Brand Health Research

About the Report

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. Integrated Annual Report 2025 covers the financial and non-financial results of our economic, social, environmental, and governance activities and our future targets for the period between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.

As BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. (BİM), we have been presenting our sustainability efforts, which we conduct to measure and evaluate the economic, social, and environmental impact of our operations, to our stakeholders through our annual sustainability reports published since 2020. The Company's financial and operational performance has been analyzed with a holistic approach within the framework of six capital components. As of 2025, we are pleased to present our third integrated annual report, in which we transparently, reliably, consistently, and comparably, relative to the previous

reporting period, share with all our stakeholders the value we have created through our financial and non-financial activities across a wide range of areas, from the economy to the environment, and from corporate governance to social investments, in line with our integrated thinking approach.

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. Integrated Annual Report 2025 covers the financial and non-financial results of our economic, social, environmental, and governance activities and our future targets for the period between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.

The financial information in the report consists of consolidated data from the domestic and international operations, stores, and warehouses of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. Unless otherwise stated, the environmental and social data and information also cover the operations of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. in Türkiye, Egypt, and Morocco, including 14,473 stores and 80 regional directorate operations and its subsidiaries.

This report was prepared in accordance with the Value Reporting Foundation's (VRF) Integrated Reporting Framework and the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) 2021 Standards: "Core"

option. It includes the areas of direct contribution to the United Nations Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their sub-targets, and information sharing for the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report, presented as a separate section in the BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report, has been prepared to include all topics within the scope of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) and is located between pages 158-225.

The Integrated Annual Report and the TSRS Report are prepared by the Investor Relations and Sustainability Department. You can send all your inquiries and comments about the report to esg@bim.com.tr.



Message from the Chairman

“An enduring trust, a sustainable future”

Our 2050 Net Zero commitment is not merely an environmental objective, but a strategic pillar of our business processes and corporate culture.

Dear Esteemed Stakeholders,

The world is going through a period in which long-standing balances are rapidly shifting. Geopolitical tensions, regional conflicts, and rising economic protectionism, alongside higher customs tariffs, are reshaping the direction of global trade. In addition to affecting trade volumes, these developments impact supply chains, local economies, labor markets, and energy and commodity prices, as well as overall levels of prosperity.

For institutions in these uncertain times, a flexible, agile, and transparent management approach is a necessity rather than a choice. At BİM, reinforced by our lean business model and disciplined financial approach, we prioritize upholding stability and continuity while continuing to provide confidence to our stakeholders. We place transparency at the core of our decision-making processes and stay focused on generating long-term value.

Amid global volatility, the Turkish economy continues to demonstrate notable resilience, supported by its strong domestic market and dynamic structure. In this context, the food retail sector plays a critical role, driving economic growth while preserving social balance and accessibility. Ensuring uninterrupted, reliable, and affordable access to essential goods is vital to safeguarding social welfare, particularly in times like these.

At BİM, we act with a strong sense of our responsibility in this area. However, our impact is not solely limited to retail operations and economic contributions; we also consider our environmental and social responsibilities to be integral elements of our business model.

Meanwhile, the growing global importance of the food retail sector has elevated sustainability from a secondary consideration to a strategic imperative.

In line with our country's Net Zero Carbon target, we see our 2050 Net Zero commitment not merely as an environmental objective, but as a strategic pillar of our business processes and corporate culture. In this context, we have aligned our targets with international standards, committing to emissions reductions under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

We position renewable energy, resource efficiency, and packaging and waste management at the forefront of our environmental sustainability priorities. We further reduced paper and plastic usage in the packaging of our private-label products, while increasing the use of recycled plastic.



In 2025, we continued to invest in solar energy. We increased the number of our SPPs to 26, comprising 5 ground-mounted and 21 rooftop installations. Our total installed capacity reached 96 MW, while carbon emission reductions attributable solely to our SPP projects amounted to 62 thousand tons in 2025. In 2026, we plan to continue our SPP investments without interruption, supported by a total investment budget of TL 3.2 billion.

Through the Fruit and Vegetable Platform we established in Afyon, we reduced the time it takes for products to reach our shelves from the field by one day. In this way, we aim to deliver fresher, higher-quality products to our customers while further improving our food waste rate, which is already well below the sector average.

We have decided to establish a participation bank (Islamic funding) in order to offer additional solutions that create financial value across our entire ecosystem, particularly for our customers and suppliers. Through this initiative, we aim to develop complementary financial solutions that simplify the daily lives of BİM customers, strengthen our retail ecosystem, and promote financial inclusion.

We believe that Türkiye's hosting of COP31 in 2026 is a valuable step in strengthening our country's role in the global climate agenda and accelerating this transformation process.

Over the past year, we have taken great pride in seeing our holistic approach to sustainability, corporate governance, and transparency recognized by international and independent platforms. In the 2025 Extel Survey, we were honored with awards in seven categories, including Best ESG Program and Best Investor Relations Program among large-cap consumer companies in the EMEA region. This recognition shows that our efforts are being objectively evaluated on a global scale and affirms the importance we attach to stakeholder engagement.

BİM's people and experience-oriented approach is at the heart of the daily experience of millions of customers in our stores. We believe that sincere service delivered by engaged and motivated employees translates into customer satisfaction and trust.

Reflecting our people-focused corporate culture, we received the Happy Place to Work – Outstanding Employee Experience award. This award is both a testament to our commitment to fostering a safe, inclusive, and value-creating work environment for our colleagues, and a powerful source of motivation for our future endeavors.

At this stage, BİM represents a holistic retail model that integrates economic accessibility, social benefit, and environmental responsibility. With this model, which draws strength from simplicity, consistency, and a people-centered approach, we look to the future with confidence.

In 2025, we marked the 30th anniversary of our establishment. We extend our sincere thanks to everyone who has accompanied us on this journey, especially our colleagues, as well as our customers, investors, business partners, suppliers, and all our stakeholders.

Respectfully,

Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş
Chairman of the Board

Sustainable growth in the product portfolio



CLIMATE-FOCUSED TRANSFORMATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

To strengthen our decarbonization roadmap, we updated our strategy in 2025 and submitted our science-based targets to the SBTi for approval by committing to emission reduction targets. Through our emissions mapping efforts, we have clarified our targets based on our growth models and finalized our action plans.

We continue our renewable energy investments as a fundamental component of our long-term transformation. As a continuation of our solar power plant (SPP) project, which we launched in 2020 and which stands out as a benchmark practice in the sector, we commissioned new rooftop SPP installations in 2025 at our Döşemealtı and Ömerli FİLE warehouses. In addition, our two ground-mounted SPP projects located in Şanlıurfa/Viranşehir and Erzurum became operational as of March 2025.

Through the Viranşehir Ground-Mounted SPP, we meet the electricity needs of 883 stores, while the Erzurum Ground-Mounted SPP supplies power to 845 stores. With the commissioning of these projects in 2025, the total number of our SPP projects reached 26, and our total installed capacity increased to 96 MW.

Thanks to our SPP investments, 20% of the energy consumption arising from our Türkiye operations in 2025 was sourced from renewable energy. As a result, we prevented 62 thousand tons of CO₂ emissions annually. Furthermore, we are maintaining our target of sourcing 25% of our total energy consumption from renewable sources.

We continue to reduce our emissions intensity. In 2025, we reduced our unit greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to 2019, and we are resolutely moving toward our 20% reduction target set for 2026. With the 143 MWh of energy we generated in 2025, we prevented over 62 thousand tons of CO₂ emissions.

As a result of our efforts to increase resource efficiency in packaging, we prevented the consumption of 842 tons of plastic and 864 tons of paper in 2025, achieving savings of approximately TL 56.1 million. In 2026, we aim to reduce paper consumption by 1,900 tons/year, plastic consumption by 1,650 tons/year, and use 1,200 tons/year of recycled plastic in our packaging.



SPEED, QUALITY, AND WASTE REDUCTION IN FRESH PRODUCE SUPPLY

The 30,000 m² Fruit and Vegetable Platform we launched in Afyon represents a significant step in our goal to enhance quality, reliability, and standardization in fresh produce. With this investment, we are reducing the time it takes for products to get from

the farm to the shelf from an average of three days to two days, thereby preserving freshness, reducing quality losses, and creating a more controlled and traceable supply chain structure. Our approach to preventing food waste is not limited to awareness campaigns; we are also continuously improving our procurement and logistics processes. By shortening the delivery time, we reduce the risk of spoilage, especially for fruits and vegetables with limited shelf lives, and contribute to lowering spoilage rates by extending the sales period of the products. This allows us to deliver fresher, higher-quality, and safer products to our customers more quickly.



SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT PORTFOLIO GROWTH AND TARGETS

Continuing to integrate our sustainability focus into our product portfolio, we maintained our investments in the sustainable product category in 2025. As a result of our efforts, the share of our sustainable products in our total revenue reached **18.4%** as of 2025.

With this performance, we achieved the 17.5% target we set for 2026 sooner than anticipated. We have updated our target and now aim to increase this ratio to 20% by 2027.



EXCEPTIONAL EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT

In 2025, we validated our employee experience-focused human resources approach with significant international achievements. Within the scope of the Happy Place to Work-Türkiye's Happiest Workplaces Survey, we were awarded the "Happy Workplace Certificate," the "Exceptional Employee Experience Certificate," and the "Türkiye's Happiest Workplaces" award, confirming our employee happiness and strong corporate culture. In the HPW survey conducted that year, we scored above 80 points, thereby securing international recognition for our certificate.

In line with our vision of being "the most preferred employer in the sector," we continue our learning and competency programs that support the development of our employees. In 2025, we increased the total time spent on training activities in BİM Türkiye by 42% compared to the previous year, reaching 938,386 hours.

While 55% of our participants were female employees, our per capita training expenditure was TL 890.

With our training programs, planned based on role and needs analyses, we support technical, professional, and personal development, and

strengthen our corporate alignment through orientation programs for new hires and promoted employees. To promote sustainability awareness, we implemented programs throughout the year on topics such as water and electricity conservation and the Sustainable Development Goals; in 2025, we provided our employees with 19,715 hours of sustainability-themed training.

In the field of occupational health and safety, we conducted a total of 471,365 hours of training; our average training time per employee was 5.1 hours.



RESPONSIBLE SOURCING APPROACH AGAINST DEFORESTATION

At BİM, we are aware of the impacts of deforestation on climate change and biodiversity. Acting with this awareness, we aim to prevent deforestation risks that may arise in our operations and throughout our supply chain, expand the supply of sustainable raw materials, and encourage the transition to responsible production models.



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

We regularly monitor customer satisfaction through the Net Promoter Score (NPS). According to the Brand Health Research conducted by Ipsos in 2025, our NPS score was 31, continuing its strong performance. This result is a concrete reflection of our business model, which focuses on customer expectations, and our value-creation-based approach.

During the same period, we successfully raised our market share to 18.1%*. We see that we are consistently continuing our sustainable growth thanks to our extensive store network, accessible pricing policy, and operational structure that strengthens customer loyalty.

^(*) Nielsen Retail Panel

2025 Management Review and Performance Analysis

STEADY RISE IN REAL GROWTH

TL **721.1 Billion** net sales
6% real growth
 TL **18.6 Billion** net profit
 Average dividend rate of **58%** in the last five years

TL **43.5 Billion** EBITDA
6% EBITDA margin
 TL **20.7 Billion** investment

HIGH REACH AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY THROUGH AN EXTENSIVE STORE NETWORK & STRONG SUPPLY CHAIN

14,473 stores
83 logistics centers
6.5 million daily consolidated visitors to BİM stores
5 million BİM and File Mobile total application visitors
2,5 million BİMcell subscribers
18.1% total market share in Türkiye (fast-moving consumer goods), including FILE
31 NPS score

SAFE FOOD CHAIN WITH CERTIFIED SUPPLIERS & A SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

18.4% turnover share of sustainable products	55% ratio of BİM private-label products to net sales	32% ratio of FILE private-label products to net sales	6% private-label products with QR codes
1,434 suppliers	342 number of certified suppliers	1,074 supplier audits	14,800 number of sample analyzes for products

Total number of **2,384** certificates in Supply Chain

- *Related to Social Compliance & Ethical Practices **415**
- *Related to Environmental Sustainability **462**
- *Related to Food Safety **920**
- *Related to Organic & Vegan Products **172**
- *Certificates Related to Quality Management System **415**

COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS & COMMITMENT TO IMPROVE CLIMATE PERFORMANCE

FTSE Emerging ESG Index
 FTSE4Good Emerging Index
 BIST Sustainability 25 Index
 C score in CDP Climate Change Reporting

LOW ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT THROUGH RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & ENERGY INVESTMENTS

TL **4.5 Billion** sustainability investments
7,360 BİM stores with new design
842 tons of plastic, **864 tons** of paper saved → **TL 56.1 billion** savings
0.17 water consumption intensity
100 thousand m² soilless farming area
 TL **3.5 billion** SPP investments
96 MW SPP installed power → **62 thousand tons** CO₂ savings
15% renewable energy use
25% reduction in unit greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2019
0.55% ratio of food waste to revenue

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT THROUGH INCLUSIVE WORKFORCE & CONTINUOUS TRAINING PROGRAMS

101,663 Total number of employees	51% ratio of female employees in Türkiye	37% Ratio of female employees in the management & office in Türkiye
6,033 net generated jobs	81% Hiring rate under 30 in Türkiye	57% Hiring rate for women in Türkiye
108,439 Training participants in Türkiye	1,060,526 Hours training time in Türkiye	
471,365 OHS training hours in Türkiye	4.7 BİM Türkiye accident frequency rate	

Leader of the retail sector

With its organizational structure, effective cost management practices and limited product range, BİM is the first representative of the hard discount model in Türkiye.

As the leader in Türkiye's retail sector, BİM's journey to success started with 21 stores in 1995. Since the day BİM was established, we set our primary objective as offering high-quality products to customers at the most affordable prices.

We act on the principle of keeping our operational costs at a minimum level and reflecting the consequent savings to customers as discounts. With its organizational structure, effective cost management practices and limited product range, our Company is the first representative of the hard discount model in Türkiye.

The decentralized organizational structure of BİM ensures that our decision-making and implementation processes are fast and efficient by facilitating the establishment of a dynamic logistics and information network between our regional directorates and stores.

BİM avoids any unnecessary expenses that would raise product prices.

We effectively control quality standards by limiting our product range to around 1,000 items and deliver our products to customers at the most affordable prices possible.

We update the composition of our product range every year by launching new products and removing some of our products from the list according to the expectations and needs of our customers, which diverge over time.

Investing in Our Private Labels

Our private label products, produced exclusively for BİM by our suppliers, constitute the foundation of our high-discount business model and our sustainable product approach. The main characteristic of these products

is their more affordable pricing compared to equivalent, branded products of the same quality.

Implementing Effective Cost Management

Our basic principle in carrying out our operations is to keep costs at the lowest level and reflect our gains to customers as low prices. At our Company, we have a detailed and precise working method for product selection and pricing. The products we offer to consumers in our stores are selected to meet 80% of a household's daily basic needs. Our limited product portfolio allows us to purchase high volumes from our suppliers at low prices and reflect this value in our product prices.

Instead of promotions, campaigns, and loyalty card applications, we implement an "everyday low price" policy for all our customers. Instead of promotions and campaigns that offer short-term price reductions, we keep our prices low every day, making them more understandable, and we reflect the savings from our costs in our product prices.

One of the most important features distinguishing BİM from its competitors in the sector is to avoid short-term discounts even when there is no sufficient consumption. Our pricing policy is a building block of the trust our customers place in us.

As BİM, we continue to strengthen our leadership and strong position in the retail sector with each passing day through the effective cost management policy we implement across all our operations. BİM, which is the leader in the market when considering the sales volume, had a 18.1%(*) market share in total turnover for fast-moving consumer goods across Türkiye, together with FİLE.

(*) Nielsen Retail Panel



BİM's product portfolio
~1,000

At BİM, we conduct our cost management practices within the framework of the following principles:

- In general, we rent the stores.
- Instead of high-cost stores on main streets, we prefer to locate the stores in the back streets to save on rent.
- We employ sufficient personnel in stores to maintain uninterrupted service.
- We keep store decoration as simple as possible, use minimum shelving, keep costs at minimum and reflect gains obtained to the product prices.
- We keep promotion and advertising expenditures to a minimum.
- We distribute products through our own logistics network.
- We keep the product portfolio limited and purchase in large quantities from suppliers at low prices.
- We include our private labels in the product portfolio as much as possible.
- We keep cost calculations on a daily basis and implement effective cost inspections, with immediate action taken whenever required.
- We evaluate, develop and implement new saving methods.

We use only Turkish Lira in our transactions and finance our operational investments through our powerful equity capital. We thus minimize the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates on our activities.

Establishing Strong Ties with Our Suppliers

We are the biggest purchaser of the majority of the products we sell in Türkiye thanks to our high purchasing power. We encourage our suppliers to produce high-quality products at lower costs and procure quality products at affordable prices.

As BİM, we consider our suppliers as our business partners and make a conscious effort to provide them with strong support by offering the shortest payment terms in the sector. This approach positions BİM among the companies most preferred by suppliers in the retail sector. We secured our product supply in 2025 through our strong cash position and effective supply and inventory management, while maintaining the highest level of customer satisfaction by offering affordable products.

High customer satisfaction

At BİM, we strive to provide reliable products that fully and consistently meet our customers' essential needs in the most economical and timely manner.

Working with High Inventory Turnover Rate

We conduct our inventory management at BİM via a software used commonly worldwide. Inventories managed from regional directorates are effectively monitored as they are transferred from warehouses to stores and from stores to customers via our own logistics infrastructure.

Our Product Quality Is Assured

We strive to provide reliable products that can fully and continuously meet our customers' essential needs in the most economical and timely manner. As part of our company policy, we have a Quality Assurance Unit operating under the Directorate of Commerce, dedicated to continuously improving food safety. We contribute to economic welfare with our sustainable business model.

Supporting the Economy with Our Everyday Low Price Policy

In accordance with our business model, we keep costs at the lowest possible level without compromising service quality, reflecting our gains in product prices while operating with a limited profit margin.

Our Company's fight against inflation has been ongoing since it was established. BİM's "everyday low price" policy sets an example for the market and plays a significant role in promoting low price practices across the sector. Particularly during periods of high inflation, this policy contributes to the balanced functioning of market pricing mechanisms. Although cost pressures intensified due to the inflationary trend that continued in 2025, we supported the fight against inflation by postponing price increases to the greatest extent possible.

Our Customers Are Always Right

We operate with the effort to keep customer satisfaction at the highest level with the unconditional return guarantee policy applied in our stores. This policy allows our customers to return any product at any time, without requiring an explanation, at the nearest BİM store by providing the receipt and credit card slip.

Directing Our Investments in line with Our Organic Growth Strategy

Our investment policy establishes the foundation for organic growth. As part of our organic growth strategy, the majority of our investments is focused on expanding our operational network by launching new stores and establishing regional centers. We strive to keep our investment costs relatively low by decorating our new stores, most of which are rented, in the simplest and most functional way possible.

For BİM, regional directorates are strategically important. We construct our new warehouses and regional centers by acquiring land in accordance with compliance criteria.

In 2025, when investment costs remained high, we kept contributing to the national economy and employment by continuing our new store launches and the establishment of regional directorates in line with our investment policy.



BİM and FİLE's total Türkiye turnover market share in fast-moving consumer goods
18.1%*



We Also Operate Outside Türkiye Through Our Operations in Morocco and Egypt

Our company's first foreign operation, Morocco, is the first discount retail store in the country. We have initiated our active operations in Morocco on April 11, 2009 with the launch of our first store in Casablanca. BİM owns 65% of the capital of the company that carries out the operations in the country. We aim to maintain and develop the current growth trend in the Kingdom of Morocco with Helios Investment Partners LLP, which acquired 35% share in the Morocco operations, and to contribute to localization with investors specialized in the region. Located geographically close to Europe, Morocco has a more developed infrastructure in terms of culture, economy, and politics compared to other African and Middle Eastern countries.

In Morocco, which has a population of more than 38 million, the modern retail industry has significant potential. The Morocco operations, which achieved operational and net profitability (before IFRS 16) as of year-end 2019, continued this trend maintaining its profitability in 2025 as well. The number of stores reached 933 with 144 new store openings in 2025. In Egypt, the second overseas operation of BİM, which started its operations in 2013, we opened 27 stores in 2025 and we are serving with a total of 445 stores. BİM owns the entire capital of our subsidiary carrying out the Egypt operation. BİM operates with two regional directorates in Egypt, among the biggest countries in the Middle East with a population of over 115 million and is the production hub of its region.

Number of Stores	2023	2024	2025
BİM Türkiye	11,203	12,089	12,751
FİLE Türkiye	236	287	344
BİM Morocco	687	789	933
BİM Egypt	356	418	445
Total	12,482	13,583	14,473

(*) Nielsen Retail Panel

Net Promoter Score (NPS)
31*

(*) Ipsos Brand Health Research

Sustainable growth in the product portfolio

By offering high-quality products at affordable prices, BİM plays a significant role in Türkiye's fight against inflation.

BİM Brands

Having introduced the notion of private-label product sales to the Turkish retail sector, BİM plays an important role in Türkiye's fight against inflation by offering high-quality private-label products to customers at affordable prices. BİM conducts necessary controls at all stages of production, including taste, product quality, and packaging, closely monitoring areas for improvement. BİM develops its' private-label product portfolio every year, and the share of its private labels in net sales increased from 46% in 2005, the year the Company went public, to 55% in 2025.

BİMcell

Launched in 2012, BİMcell is a BİM brand operating in the field of mobile communications. Offering special communication solutions with its internet and mixed packages, BİMcell has a population coverage rate of 99.6% throughout Türkiye. BİMcell offers affordable, competitive, and innovative packages with the option to 'pay as you go,' charging on a per-second basis.

Principles of BİMcell: It is plain and simple.

- It is transparent.
- There is no hidden pricing.
- There are no terms and conditions.
- It provides high-quality service at low prices.

The number of subscribers of BİMcell, a virtual prepaid operator, was 2.5 million as of year-end 2025.

FİLE

We launched our innovative retail model FİLE in March 2015. Combining the concept of discount with a supermarket notion, FİLE stood out in the retail sector in a short time with a strong, fresh, high-quality, and diverse product range and gained the appreciation of customers. Our goal is to meet consumers' food, personal care, and general cleaning needs in our stores with products that are produced to high standards and offered at consistently affordable prices. Our FİLE stores offer a larger aisle area compared to discount stores, allowing customers to shop in a large and open space. In our FİLE stores, we have included special service sections such as bakery, meat-deli, fruit and vegetable and personal care. FİLE provides service with 344 stores in 34 provinces and a total of four warehouses, two in İstanbul, one in Ankara, and one in Trakya. In 2025, it was resolved that FİLE would be managed under FİLE Market Mağazacılık A.Ş. through a partial demerger. Taking into consideration FİLE's strong growth potential and operational dynamics, the objective was to establish a structure that would enable it to pursue its corporate development journey in a more focused and effective manner.



Total number of stores
14,473

Establishing a new supply chain, FİLE included new private-label products to its portfolio in addition to national and international products. 32% of the sales of FİLE, serving consumers with its three brands in basic product categories, is comprised of private-label products. We introduced 263 products not previously offered to the market before in Türkiye to consumers for the first time with the FİLE concept.

FİLE successfully attained EBITDA and net profitability in a very short time due to the lean presentation of the correct business model. The share of online sales in turnover reached 5.65% in 2025 at FİLE, which launched its mobile shopping application in 2021.

FİLE Brands

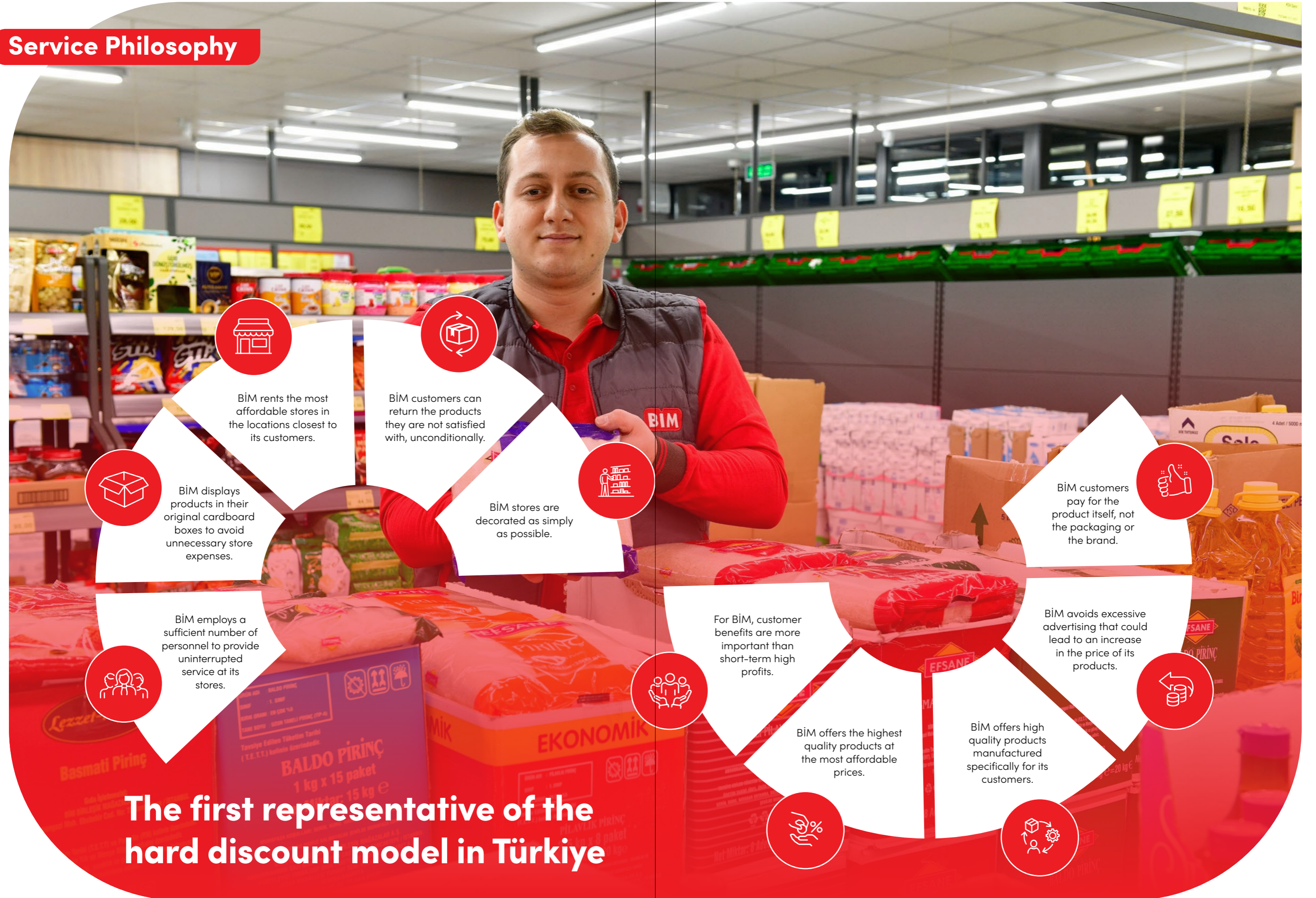
Harras is a food brand whose product development and manufacturing processes are meticulously monitored by FİLE. The products are specially manufactured to high quality standards by leading suppliers in the

sector and are exclusively offered for sale in FİLE stores. Harras-branded products and their manufacturers are continuously audited by independent and accredited organizations.

Actisoft is FİLE's private-label brand in the categories of general hygiene, paper products and supplementary products, which addresses the diverse needs of households, from paper towels and garbage bags to baking paper and air fresheners. Actisoft-branded products and their manufacturers are continuously audited by independent and accredited organizations.

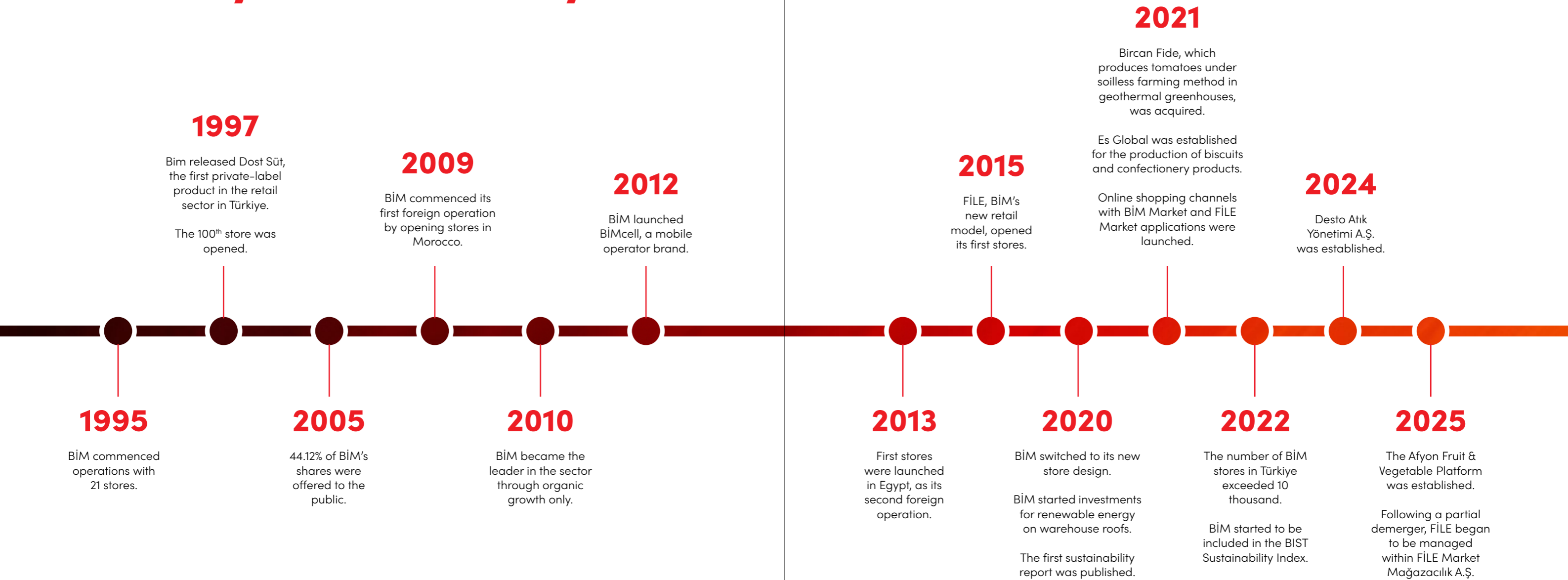
Daycare is a personal care brand developed with innovative solutions to address customers' needs in health, hygiene, beauty, personal care and color cosmetics. The products are manufactured to high quality standards by leading suppliers in their respective categories and are exclusively offered for sale in FİLE stores.

Service Philosophy



Our Milestones

Confident steps into the future with 30 years of stability



Achievements recognized with awards

Strong Performance in the EMEA Region in the 2025 Extel Survey

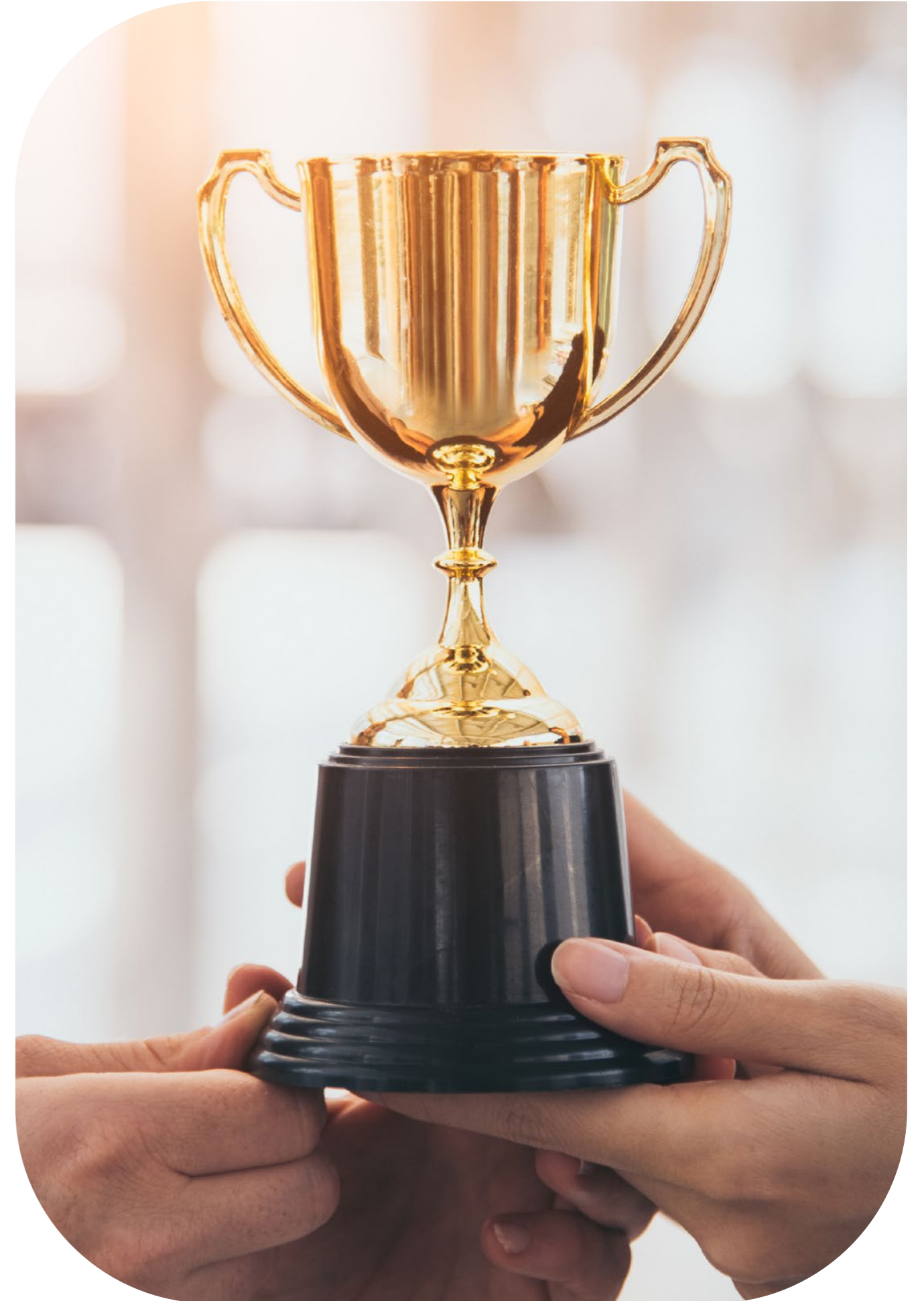
According to the results of the 2025 Extel Survey, conducted with the participation of 462 fund managers and analysts, we achieved notable recognition among large-cap consumer companies in the EMEA region (Europe, the Middle East and Africa). Within this scope, the Company was recognized with awards for Best ESG Program, Best Investor Relations Program and Best Investor/Analyst Event.

Sectoral Leadership in the Capital 500 Research

Within the scope of the Capital 500 Research, one of Türkiye's most comprehensive corporate research studies, we were selected as the most admired company in the organized retail sector based on an evaluation conducted in line with the criteria of reliability, financial strength, value placed on employees and corporate responsibility. In the same research, we ranked first in the food retail sector, further reinforcing our leadership position, and were also recognized with the "Company Creating the Most Employment" award.

Strong Performance in Employee Experience in the Happy Place to Work Survey

Through our human resources practices, we received significant recognition within the scope of the Happy Place to Work - Türkiye's Happiest Workplaces Survey. In line with our employee experience-focused approach, we were awarded the "Happy Workplace Certificate," the "Exceptional Employee Experience Certificate," and the "Happy Place to Work - Türkiye's Happiest Workplaces Award," thereby formally recognizing our commitment to employee happiness and corporate culture.



Key Financial and Operational Indicators

Sustainable financial and operational results

As BİM, aware of our social responsibility, we made a point of supporting consumers with our everyday low price approach throughout 2025, a year marked by high inflation. By reflecting the gains, we achieved from efficiency improvements to our product prices, we continued to generate added value for our country. BİM's and FILE's private-label products, which we offer to the public with high quality and low prices, play an important role in the fight against inflation in our country. As of year-end 2025, the ratio of BİM's private label products to net sales was 55%.

Thanks to its strong capital structure and cash position, our Company financed its sustainable growth from its own resources, making an investment of TL 20.7 billion on a consolidated basis in 2025. Continuing its organic growth with the opening of 890 new stores in 2025, BİM has created new employment for 6,033 people.

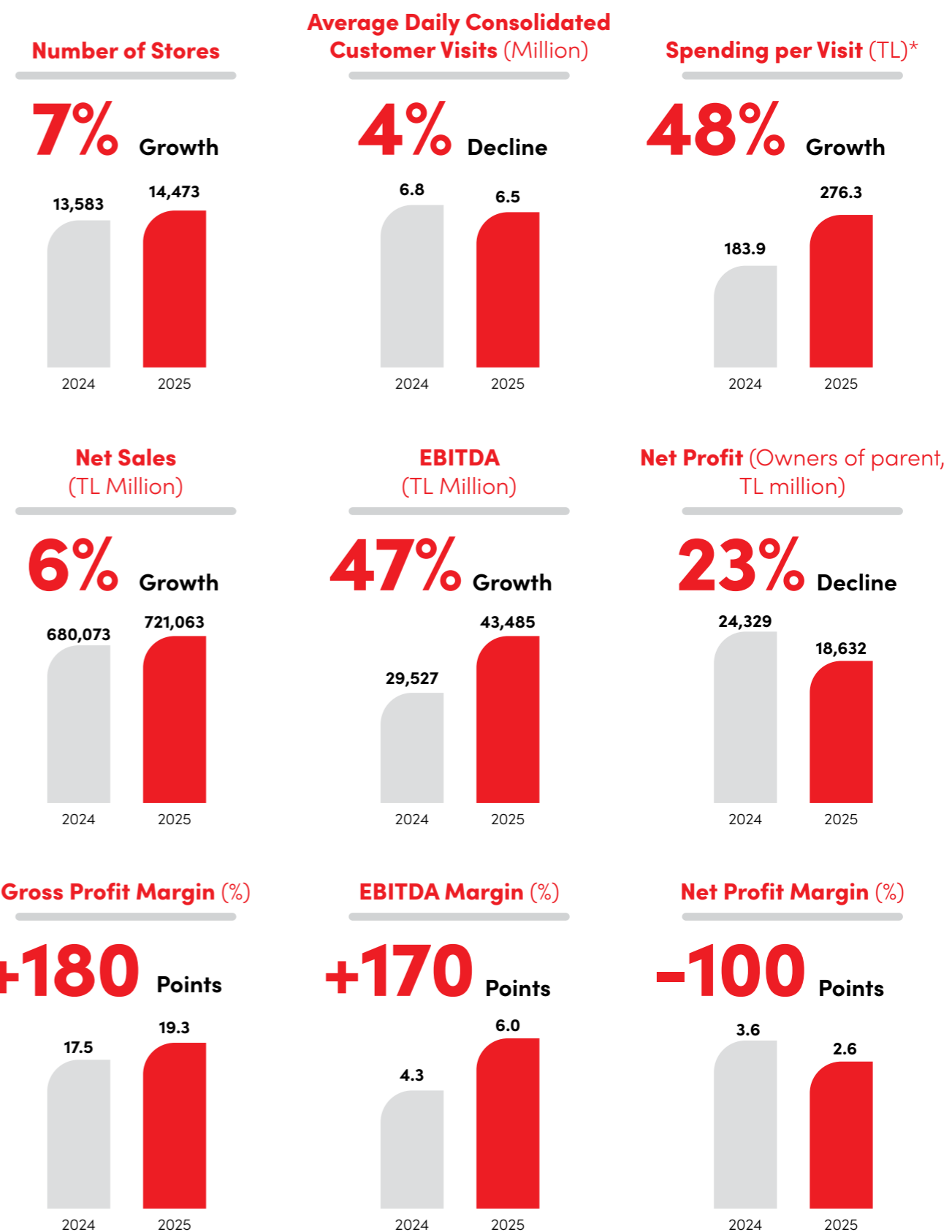
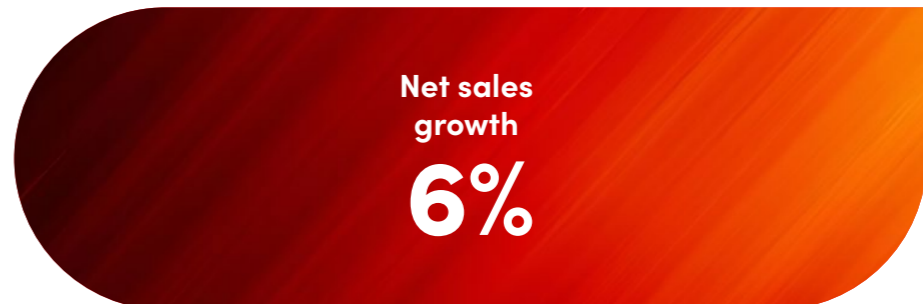


Financial results are prepared as consolidated statements within the framework of the Communiqué (Series II, No. 14.1) issued by the Capital Markets Board in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TAS/TFRS). Information about the consolidated subsidiaries is available in the section titled "Subsidiaries and Affiliates" of the Report. In accordance with the decision numbered 81/1820 dated December 28, 2023, by the Capital Markets Board (CMB), it was decided to

apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of TAS29 (Turkish Accounting Standards) to the financial statements of issuers subject to financial reporting regulations that apply Turkish Accounting/ Financial Reporting Standards and capital market institutions for the annual financial statements of the accounting periods ending as of December 31, 2023. In this context, our Company's independently audited consolidated financial statements for 2024 and 2025 have been adjusted for the effects of inflation and are presented on a comparative basis.

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement (TL Million)	2025	2024	Change (%)
Sales	721,063	680,073	6%
Gross Profit	139,447	118,873	17%
Gross Profit Margin	19.3%	17.5%	
EBITDA	43,485	29,527	47%
EBITDA Margin	6.0%	4.3%	
EBIT	16,848	6,997	141%
EBIT Margin	2.3%	1.0%	
Net Profit (Owners of parent)	18,632	24,329	-23%
Net Profit Margin	2.6%	3.6%	

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (TL Million)	2025	2024	Change (%)
Current Assets	111,487	96,915	15%
Non-current Assets	226,606	211,793	7%
Total Assets	338,093	308,708	10%
Short Term Liabilities	108,357	97,741	11%
Long Term Liabilities	62,642	55,809	12%
Equity	167,095	155,158	8%
Equity Holders of the Parent	165,585	153,982	8%
Non-Controlling Interest	1,510	1,176	28%
Total Equity and Liabilities	338,093	308,708	10%



* Excluding TAS 29 inflation accounting

Future Expectations/Realizations

Strong performance in achieving targets



2025 (TAS29 Not applied)	Targets (March 12, 2025)	Realizations
Increase in Sales	45% (±5)	43%
EBITDA Margin	7.5% (±0.5)	7.7%
CAPEX to Sales Ratio	3.5%-4.0%	2.9%

2025 (TAS 29 Applied)	Targets (March 12, 2025)	Realizations
Increase in Sales	8% (±2)	6%
EBITDA Margin	5% (±0.5)	6.0%
CAPEX to Sales Ratio	3.5%-4.0%	2.9%

2026 (TAS29 Applied)	Expectations
Increase in Sales	6% (±2%)
EBITDA Margin	6.5% (±0.5)
CAPEX to Sales Ratio	3.0%- 3.5%

Excluding TAS29 inflation accounting, BİM closed the year with a sales growth of 43% and an EBITDA margin of 7.7%. The Company, which continued its investments without interruption, made capital expenditures of up to 2.9% of its sales in 2025.

Including TAS29 inflation accounting, BİM aims to increase its sales by 6% (±2%) in 2026 compared to the previous year and expects its EBITDA margin to be approximately 6.5% (±0.5). BİM, which plans to invest approximately 3.0% - 3.5% of its sales

for its domestic and international operations, will continue to contribute to employment.

The Company aims to maintain its leading position in the retail sector through its robust financial structure and employment capacity.

Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Trade Name	Field of Activity of the Company	Paid-in/ Subscribed Capital	Currency	BİM's Share in Capital (%)	Nature of Relationship with the Company	Consolidation Method
FİLE Market Mağazacılık A.Ş.	Food Retail Activities in Türkiye	13,500,000,000	TL	99	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
BİM MAROC	Food Retailing Activities in the Kingdom of Morocco	246,824,000	MAD	65	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
BİM Stores LLC	Food Retailing Activities in the Arab Republic of Egypt	2,140,000,000	EGP	100	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
Dost Global Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Consultancy and Operation	1,370,000,000	TL	100	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
Es Global Gıda Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş.	Production of Biscuits and Confectionery	5,140,000,000	TL	100	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
Bircan Fide Tohum Tarım Nakliyecilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Soilless Agriculture Activities in Geothermal Green-houses	65,000,000	TL	100	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
GDP Gıda Paketleme Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Food and Beverage Packaging	5,000,000	TL	100	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Müessesilik San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Toothbrush Production and Sales	8,000,000	TL	100	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş.	Waste Management	1,000,000	TL	100	Subsidiary	Full consolidation
FLO Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş.	Marketing of Footwear Products	2,690,000,000	TL	11.5	Affiliate	Not consolidated.

FİLE

We launched our innovative retail model FİLE in March 2015. Combining the concept of discount with a supermarket notion, FİLE stood out in the retail sector in a short time with a strong, fresh, high-quality, and diverse product range and gained the appreciation of customers. Our goal is to meet consumers' food, personal care, and general cleaning needs in our stores with products that are produced to high standards and offered at consistently low prices. In 2025, FİLE Markets underwent a partial demerger under the simplified procedure through the associate model and continues its operations as our subsidiary, with the majority of its shares held by our Company. Taking into consideration FİLE's strong growth potential and operational dynamics, it was aimed to establish a structure that would enable it to pursue its corporate development journey in a more focused and effective manner.

BİM MAROC

In order to operate in the hard-discount food retail sector in Morocco, BİM became a 100% shareholder in BİM MAROC, a company established on 19 May 2008. BİM MAROC commenced its operations on July 11, 2009, with the opening of its first store in Morocco. As a result of the localization decision taken by BİM in foreign markets, the procedures regarding the sale of 35% of BİM MAROC's shares to Helios Investment Partners, a UK-based private equity fund, were completed in 2021 for USD 83.2 million.

BİM Stores LLC

To operate in the hard-discount food retail sector in Egypt, BİM became a 100% shareholder in BİM Stores LLC, a company established on July 24, 2012. BİM Stores LLC stores were opened in Egypt in April 2013.

Bircan Fide Tohum Tarım Nakliyecilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

In order to improve supply sustainability in the fresh fruit and vegetable category, BİM acquired all shares of Bircan Fide Tohum Tarım Nakliyecilik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi, a company that produces tomatoes through soilless agriculture in geothermal greenhouses covering an area of 100 decares in Afyon, in 2021 for TL 51.3 million.

Bircan Fide produces tomatoes in computer-controlled greenhouses in an environmentally responsible manner and in accordance with good agricultural practices. The thermal water generated from its geothermally heated greenhouses is reinjected into the system without causing any harm to the environment.

Es Global Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

To produce certain biscuits and confectionery products sold in its stores, BİM decided to establish a company titled Es Global Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. in 2021. Construction of the factory, located in Eskişehir, began in 2022, and it became operational in 2024.

Dost Global Danışmanlık A.Ş.

BİM's fully owned subsidiary Dost Global Danışmanlık A.Ş. was established on January 8, 2020, to ensure the achievement of a more efficient organizational structure within the scope of BİM's overseas investments.

GDP Gıda Paketleme Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

GDP Gıda Paketleme ve Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., a fully owned subsidiary of BİM responsible for the supply and packaging of various food products sold in BİM stores, primarily rice and pulses, commenced its operations on July 13, 2017. The Company carries out the activities relating to the purchase, quality control, storage and packaging of products procured from suppliers in Türkiye and abroad, as well as their transportation to regional warehouses.

İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Müessesilik San. ve Tic. A.Ş.

The company acquired in 2012 is engaged in toothbrush production.

Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş.

Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş. was established on July 9, 2024, to support the Company in achieving its sustainability goals and improving the efficiency of its waste operations.

FLO Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş.

Operating in the footwear sector since 1960, FLO Mağazacılık is the leader of the Turkish shoe sector, with more than 500 stores located in Türkiye and abroad, and an e-commerce web site: www.flo.com.tr. In November 2013, 11.5% of the shares of the Company were acquired with a group of entrepreneurs for financial investment purposes.

Strengthening position on a global scale

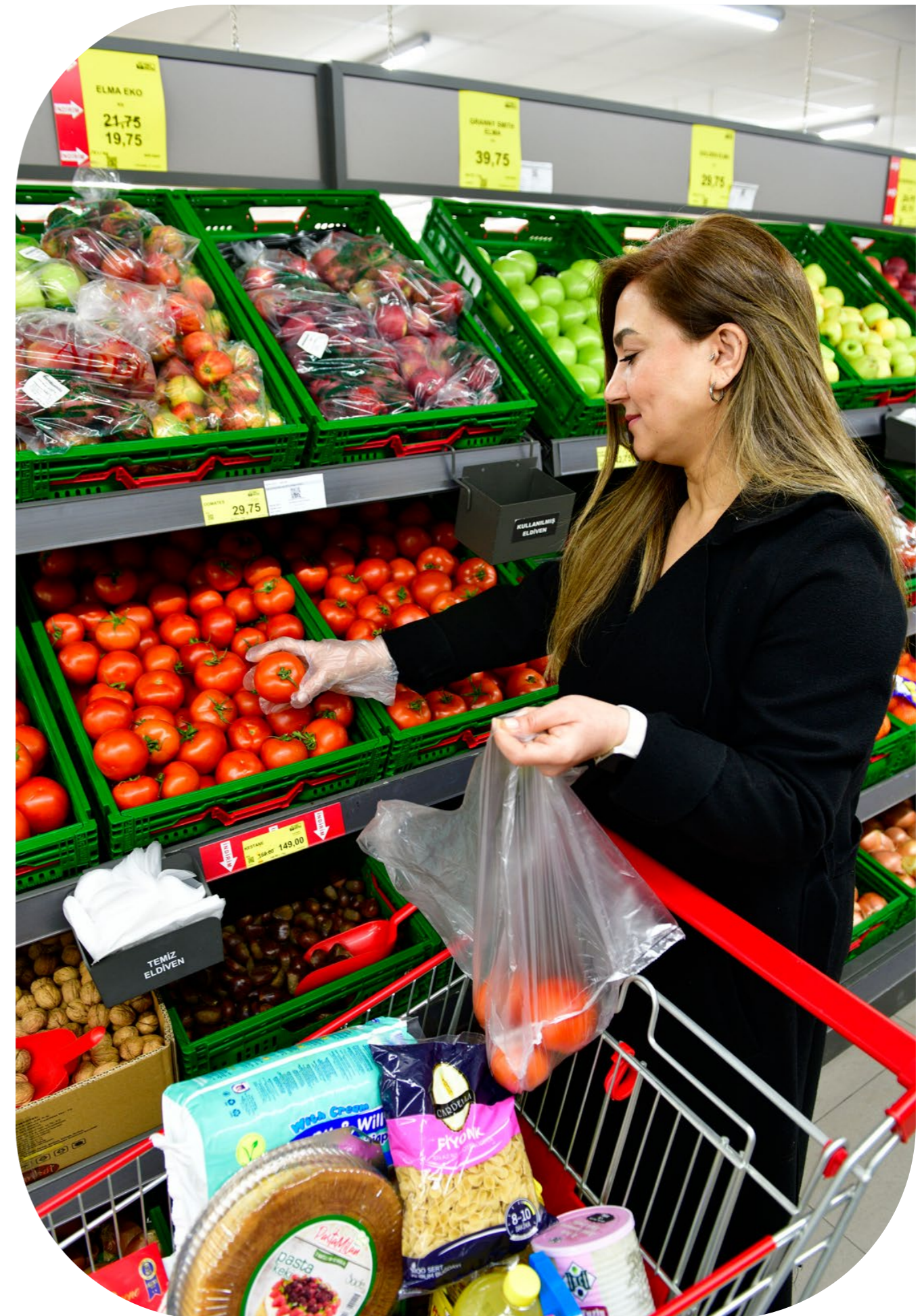
BİM has strengthened its position among the world's top 250 retailers, establishing itself as a prominent company on a global scale.

The year 2025 marked a period in which the resilience of the global retail industry was tested by high inflation, cautious consumer behavior, and ongoing geopolitical uncertainties, while structural transformation accelerated along the axes of technology and sustainability. Rising cost pressures and fragility on the demand side led retailers to increase operational efficiency, leverage economies of scale, and develop more flexible business models.

The global retail industry has a concentrated structure dominated by a limited number of large players, thanks to high turnover volumes and strong economies of scale. According to the Global Powers of Retailing 2025 report published by Deloitte, the total revenue of the world's top 250 retailers reached USD 6.03 trillion as of the latest reported fiscal year, 2023. During this period, global players such as Walmart, Amazon, and Costco maintained their market leadership, while BİM from Türkiye strengthened its position among the world's top 250 retailers, ranking among the prominent companies on a global scale. (Deloitte)

Under the influence of inflationary pressures, a "value" focus has become prominent in consumer behavior on a global scale. While price sensitivity continued to be a key determinant in purchasing decisions for 66% of consumers, demand for private-label products and discount formats has increased. In addition, with rising health awareness, 60% of consumers express concern about ultra-processed foods and pesticide use, strengthening the demand for low-calorie, fresh, and transparently labeled products. (PwC)

Sustainability has evolved from a strategic choice to a structural necessity for retailers, driven by the growing awareness of Generations Z and Y and the expansion of regulatory frameworks. Recommerce (second-hand product trade) and eco-friendly packaging solutions are among the prominent practices on a global scale. Although more than 80% of consumers express concern about climate change, current economic conditions are shaping sustainability-related actions more around "consumption as needed" and waste reduction (Deloitte, PwC).



The digitalizing retail sector

Türkiye demonstrates performance above the global average in weekly online grocery shopping, with a rate of 40.1%.

Türkiye's food retail industry underwent a significant rebalancing process throughout 2025, shaped by developments in consumer confidence and savings trends. According to TurkStat data from January 2026, the retail trade confidence index decreased by 2.4% to 112.6. This decline was driven by a weakening in past sales volume and a cautious outlook for sales in the upcoming period. (TURKSTAT)

Amid rising living costs, Turkish consumers have increasingly adopted a rational, benefit-oriented approach. The growing practice of household budgeting, together with a 56% prevalence of "benefit orientation" and "waste avoidance," has driven heightened engagement in tracking promotions and shopping at discount stores. (Nielsen)

The element of trust stands out as one of the most important criteria in consumer decisions; product quality, local production, and transparent information (packaging details) are the key factors shaping this perception. The increase in time spent at home has supported the habit of preparing meals and, consequently,

the demand for staple food products, while the search for convenience has triggered sales of frozen foods. (Nielsen) Within the framework of a health-oriented lifestyle, products for specific health needs (51%) and lower-calorie options (45%) are the most in-demand product improvements by consumers. (PwC)

Türkiye demonstrates performance above the global average in weekly online grocery shopping, with a rate of 40.1%. Consumers are quite receptive to artificial intelligence (AI) tools and digital comparison systems for managing their shopping decisions. (Nielsen)

In addition to the opportunities offered by digitalization, the Türkiye retail industry faces structural challenges such as supply chain and logistics infrastructure, access to a skilled workforce, financing for digital transformation investments, and internationalization processes. (MÜSiAD) Companies that enhance operational efficiency, adopt sustainability principles, and manage employee turnover by investing in human capital gain a competitive advantage in the face of these risks.

Deloitte, Global Powers of Retailing 2025: Improving Effectiveness and Unlocking Growth in the Year Ahead, March 2025

Food Retailers Association (GPD) & NielsenIQ, Changing and Transforming Consumer Trends: New Habits, New Expectations Towards 2026, 2026

NielsenIQ, Consumer Behaviors and Transformation in the Kitchen Towards 2026 Report

PwC, Voice of the Consumer Survey 2024 & 2025

MÜSiAD, Food Retail Industry Research Report 2025

TURKSTAT, Services, Retail Trade and Construction Confidence Indices, January 2026

A year dominated by regulations

Global Developments

The year 2025 was a period of significant global divergence in the sustainability ecosystem. In the United States, the change in administration led to setbacks in climate and sustainability policies. The withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, the substantial rollback of climate-related regulations, and the strengthening of anti-ESG rhetoric exerted global pressure on the sustainability agenda. This approach has also been reflected in multilateral platforms and other countries through trade and diplomatic channels.

Despite this, the global energy transition has maintained its momentum regardless of political preferences. Global adoption of renewable energy and electric vehicles continued, driven particularly by low-cost clean technologies originating from China. For the first time, the increase in solar and wind capacity exceeded the growth rate of global energy demand. Electricity generation from renewable sources surpassed coal for the first time in history, demonstrating that the energy transition is increasingly shaped by cost advantages and market dynamics.

Setbacks and Divergence in European Union Sustainability Regulations

In 2025, the European Union entered into a comprehensive process of simplification and narrowing of sustainability regulations under the Omnibus Simplification Package. Within this framework:

- **Under the CSRD – Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive¹**, the scope of the regulation was narrowed by 80%, more than 60% of mandatory data points were removed, and the compliance timeline was temporarily suspended for many companies.
- **Under the CS3D – Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive²**, the scope of obligations was reduced by 70%; responsibilities were limited to first-tier suppliers, the reporting frequency was extended to five years, and the requirement to adopt a climate transition plan was removed. The implementation timeline of the Directive was postponed to the 2028–2029 period.
- **Under the EUDR – Deforestation Regulation³**, compliance deadlines were postponed and updated to 2026 for large companies and 2027 for SMEs.
- **Under the Internal Combustion Engine Ban⁴**, the prohibition scheduled to enter into force in 2035 was eased, and the automotive sector was granted until 2032 to achieve emission reductions.

Despite these setbacks, the European Union has not completely abandoned its long-term climate goals, maintaining its binding 90% emissions reduction target for 2040 and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). However, signals of further environmental deregulation have been given with a new Omnibus package for 2026 and beyond.

While the regulatory framework in the EU has been simplified, sustainability regulations in some non-EU countries have continued to advance. The ISSB announced that its climate reporting standards have been adopted in 39 countries and regions, representing approximately 40% of global GDP. This indicates that 2025 was not a year where sustainability regulations came to a complete halt; rather, they evolved into a more fragmented and multi-centered structure.

Footnotes

¹ CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive):

A regulation that requires companies operating in the EU to report their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance in a standardized format.

² CS3D (Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive):

A regulation that imposes an obligation on companies to identify, prevent, and remedy human rights and environmental impacts throughout their supply chains.

³ EUDR (Deforestation Regulation):

A regulation that requires documentation to prove that beef, cocoa, coffee, soy, palm oil, rubber, and wood, as well as products derived from them, entering the EU market are not linked to deforestation or forest degradation.

⁴ Internal Combustion Engine Ban:

An EU regulation aimed at ending the sale of new petrol and diesel vehicles to reduce transportation-related emissions.

Strong infrastructure for sustainable transformation

Global and Local Impacts on the Retail Industry

For the retail industry, the sustainability agenda in 2025 was shaped around supply chain traceability, emissions management, and reporting obligations. Regulations such as the EUDR have strengthened traceability requirements for food raw materials including cocoa, coffee, palm oil, and soy, while these requirements have created additional costs and operational burdens for suppliers. Rising compliance costs for suppliers producing or exporting according to EU standards have had indirect implications for retailers in terms of pricing, inventory management, and contracting processes.

Although BİM is not directly subject to EU legislation, we recognize that international investors continue to expect transparent and comparable sustainability data. Accordingly, we continue to strengthen our data infrastructure for sustainability performance, report our ESG indicators in a more consistent and traceable manner, and closely monitor compliance processes across our supply chain.

Regulatory Developments in Türkiye and the Deposit Management System

In Türkiye, 2025 was the first year in which the Deposit Management System (DYS) was effectively implemented for the retail industry. Pursuant to the regulation dated January 22, 2025, the year 2025 was defined as a period of gradual transition and infrastructure installation for retail chains. As the implementation began in designated provinces during the year and subsequently expanded nationwide, it became mandatory to align store operations with the DYS. The installation of deposit return machines, physical space planning, infrastructure requirements, and personnel support created both investment and operational impacts on retail operations. This process also necessitated the reorganization of in-store operational flows, as well as additional training and coordination.

At BİM, we view the compliance process for the Deposit Management System as part of our environmental responsibility. While structuring our store operations in line with legal requirements, we focus on developing solutions that consider both customer experience and operational efficiency. In this context, we are implementing our infrastructure investments in a planned manner and managing operational processes effectively in the field.

Greenwashing Regulations and Transparency in Communication

In 2025, strengthened global regulations to combat greenwashing placed sustainability communication in the retail industry within a more stringent framework. Under the guiding influence of the EU Green Claims Directive, scrutiny of environmental claims has also intensified in Türkiye; claims relating to environmental friendliness and sustainability are now required to be clear, accurate and substantiated. These developments have prioritized document-based and legally compliant communication over general, marketing-focused rhetoric.

At BİM, we conduct our sustainability communication in line with the principles of transparency and verifiability, and we place importance on supporting our environmental and social claims with concrete data and practices.

Scope 3 Emissions and Future Outlook

As of 2025, the reporting of supply chain-related emissions (Scope 3) has been established within a clearer and more binding global framework. In line with standards compliant with IFRS S2 and TSRS, the disclosure of value chain emissions has become a strategic requirement for companies. Scope 3 emissions have evolved from a voluntary area into a fundamental sustainability topic that must be managed and monitored.

In the coming period, the retail industry is expected to be shaped by Scope 3 emissions management, circular economy practices, packaging and deposit systems, and consumer-focused transparency expectations. At BİM, we aim to strengthen supplier sustainability management, invest in digital traceability and data infrastructures, and integrate this transformation into our corporate strategy to be prepared for 2026 and beyond.



Sustainability Governance and Organization

Proactive sustainability approach

The BİM Sustainability Committee effectively manages sustainability issues across the Company through its sub-working groups.

Sustainability Governance

We carry out our sustainability efforts under the auspices of our Company's Board of Directors, and we determine and implement our sustainability strategy with the active support of the senior management. We integrate our sustainability goals into our business model in compliance with our general business strategies. At BİM, sustainability efforts are coordinated by the Investor Relations & Sustainability Department.

The Sustainability Committee, which reports directly to the Board of Directors, the highest governance body of our Company, is responsible for the realization and follow-up of the actions and targets included in the sustainability roadmap. The Sustainability Committee includes four members of the Board of Directors. The Sustainability Committee convened once in 2025. The attendance of all members to the relevant Committee meeting was 100%.

The BİM Sustainability Committee effectively manages sustainability issues across the Company through its sub-working groups. Managers and employees from relevant departments contribute to the i) Sustainability Strategy Management & Corporate Governance, ii) Customer Experience & Products & Supply Chain, iii) Employees, and iv) Environment working groups responsible for fulfilling all duties assigned by the Sustainability Committee.

In alignment with this structure, a corporate reorganization was undertaken in 2025 at BİM Maroc, one of our international operations, with the aim of strengthening its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) framework. In this context, a dedicated ESG organization was established, consisting of two working groups: the Customer Experience, Supply Chain and Environment Working Group, and the Employees, Health and Safety, and Corporate Governance Working Group. These working groups are responsible for reviewing ESG criteria, assessing ESG-related risks and opportunities, and ensuring that decision-making processes are carried out from an ESG perspective.

In 2025, working groups reporting to the Sustainability Committee came together for works related to their respective field of duty. In this context, the Sustainability Strategy Management & Corporate Governance group convened twice, the Customer Experience & Products & Supply Chain group convened three times, the Employees working group convened four times, and the Environment working group convened three times. Additionally, in order to address occupational health and safety (OHS) matters in a more systematic and focused manner within the scope of corporate governance and the sustainability framework, an OHS Sub-Group was established under the Employees Working Group, comprising members with relevant expertise. The sub-group convened twice in 2025 to review and evaluate matters related to OHS.

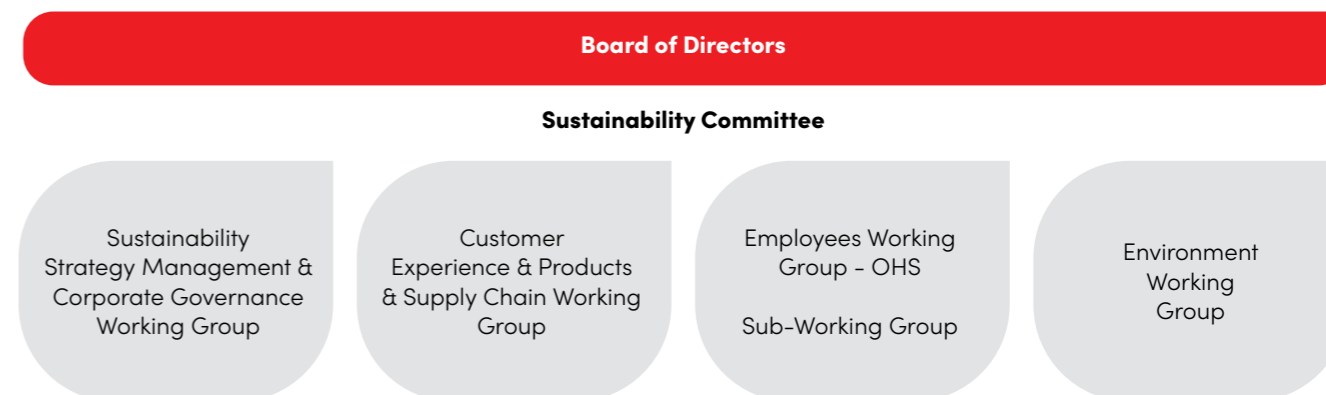
Sustainability working groups number of meetings

14



The duties and powers of the BİM Sustainability Committee are defined in the BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. Sustainability Committee Working Principles.

General Coordination: Investor Relations & Sustainability Department



BİM Sustainability Committee Working Principles can be found [here](#).

Sustainability Perspective in BİM's Decision-Making Mechanisms

Below is a list of the strategies that BİM developed to integrate sustainability into our decision-making procedures.

Stakeholder Identification and Mapping: We conduct a comprehensive analysis to identify different stakeholders, such as employees, customers, suppliers, and investors, and to understand the specific needs and expectations of each group regarding sustainability. In this process, through a mapping approach to identify and prioritize stakeholder interests, we make sure that our ESG strategy is in line with the needs of all stakeholders.

Identification of Material Topics: By focusing on the ESG issues that have the greatest impact on our business and stakeholders, we reduce unnecessary data burden and improve the quality of the information we collect.

Data Collection and Management: We establish effective mechanisms for collecting and managing reliable data to monitor and report our sustainability performance. This process focuses on determining where existing data is located and how it can be collected efficiently.

Encouraging Interdepartmental Collaboration: We strengthen interdepartmental collaboration in decision-making processes by including members from different departments in the working groups of our Sustainability Committee, integrating diverse perspectives to produce more inclusive and effective solutions.

Regulatory Compliance: While integrating sustainability goals into decision-making processes, our Company adopts the increasing number of environmental and social regulations as a guideline. In this context, we systematically conduct data

collection, analysis, and reporting processes to comply with national and international standards. For us, compliance to regulations is not only mandatory but also a strategic priority strengthening our sustainable business model.

Assessment of Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities
At BİM, the management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities is conducted under the leadership of the Sustainability Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors, through working groups composed of experts and managers.

In this context, to ensure the reliability, accuracy, and consistency of reported quantitative ESG data, standardized data collection files and internal control processes at operational and strategic levels have been established within BİM Maroc at both operational and strategic levels. Quantitative ESG data is consolidated in accordance with documented procedures, and its accuracy and compliance with internal procedures are periodically reviewed by internal audit units. These established internal control mechanisms support the reliability of sustainability disclosures while laying the groundwork for continuous improvement, including external audit assurance processes in the future.

BİM's Sustainability Committee plays an active role in overseeing the targets set in line with sustainability strategies and monitoring progress. The Committee convenes at least twice a year to address sustainability risks and opportunities.

During Committee meetings, reports and recommendations from the sustainability working groups are evaluated, and Committee members are informed about material risks and opportunities. The reports submitted to the Committee by the working groups include performance criteria regarding sustainability goals, progress

made, and emerging risks and opportunities. At these meetings, the Committee analyzes the performance, evaluates actions needed to reach these goals and reviews the eligibility of the goals. Additionally, it may recommend updates on goals or strategies, taking into account stakeholder feedback and sectoral developments.

Decisions made in Committee meetings and current developments are presented to the Board of Directors. This ensures the Board of Directors has access to up-to-date information for guiding and monitoring sustainability strategies. The Board of Directors makes final decisions based on the Committee's reports and recommendations and regularly monitors progress toward goals.

Among our team members specialized in the field of sustainability at our Company, there are professionals with internationally recognized certificates. Investor Relations and Sustainability Manager Akif Daşaran holds a Corporate Sustainability and Innovation Graduate certificate from Harvard University.

Integrating Risk and Opportunity Analysis: Identifying business risks and opportunities within the sustainability framework is a fundamental part of our decision-making processes. We conduct regular analyses for identifying environmental, social and governance risks and how these risks can be integrated into business strategies. Through these analyses, we aim for a long-term sustainable growth.

Performance Monitoring and Continuous Improvement: We use key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure our progress toward achieving our sustainability goals. We use the data obtained from these indicators in our decision-making processes and evaluate it to revise our strategic plans when necessary. In addition, we keep all of our stakeholders informed about our processes through transparent reporting.

ESG-focused policies



Our Sustainability Approach and Supportive Policies

As BİM, we define sustainability as the consideration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors in our operations and decision-making mechanisms, and the effective management of ESG-related risks and opportunities, to create, sustain, and enhance long-term value. Our sustainability approach plays an active role in our strategic decision-making processes. In this scope, we continue to implement our action plans in line with our sustainability strategy (BİM Sustainability Approach) and sustainability roadmap that we developed in 2020. In 2022, taking our sustainability efforts one step

further and taking into account our sustainability priority areas, we set our ESG-focused long-term goals and shared them with the public. In 2025, our corporate policies were reviewed from a sustainability perspective and aligned with international sustainability standards to ensure comparability. Within this process, the scope of commitments under certain policies was expanded, thereby further integrating our sustainability approach into our corporate governance structure. We see sustainability as an integral part of our corporate culture and continue our efforts to ensure that it is adopted and embraced by all our stakeholders in our value chain.

Through a series of policy sets identified within the framework of BİM's sustainability approach, we explain our Company's sustainability philosophy and discuss our sustainability activities. The policies help us to reach our sustainability goals by establishing a framework based on ESG principles. We regularly review and update our policy sets in line with changing stakeholder expectations, legislative developments, and our strategic priorities.

In order to ensure stronger alignment with our sustainability roadmap, the following policies were updated during the year; in addition, our Anti-Deforestation Policy was put into effect.

Updated Policies:

- Environmental Policy
- Human Rights Policy
- Human Resources Policy
- Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Customer Satisfaction Policy
- Dividend Distribution Policy
- Remuneration Principles for Board Members and Senior Managers
- Competition Law Compliance Policy

Below, we list the support each policy provides to our sustainability journey:

Tax Policy

BİM's Tax Policy aims to contribute to society by adopting transparent and fair tax practices. By doing so, it supports economic sustainability by helping to direct tax revenues toward local development and social projects.

Click [here](#) to review our Tax Policy in detail.

Remuneration Policy

Our Remuneration Policy adopts a fair and transparent remuneration approach for the Members of the Board of Directors and senior managers. While this increases the motivation of managers, it also contributes to achieving our long-term goals. At the same time, compensating independent Board of Directors members so that they may keep their independence contributes to sustainability by improving corporate governance quality.

Click [here](#) to review our Remuneration Policy in detail.

Whistle Blowing Policy

Our Whistle Blowing Policy, which is focused on transparency and accountability, encourages employees to report unethical behavior while strengthening our Company's corporate ethics culture. This contributes to our sustainable management goals by fostering a reliable business environment.

Click [here](#) to review our Whistle Blowing Policy in detail.

Responsible Procurement Policy

Our Responsible Procurement Policy, which adopts ethical and environmental standards in the supply chain, aims to reduce our environmental impact and fulfill our social responsibilities by supplying from sustainable sources.

Click [here](#) to review our Responsible Sourcing Policy in detail.

Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy

We adopt a zero-tolerance approach to any type of bribery and corruption. Our Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy contribute to maintaining our ethical values in our business processes and strengthening the trust relationship with our stakeholders.

Click [here](#) to review our Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy in detail.

Competition Law Compliance Policy

Maintaining fair competition conditions in markets is indispensable for both the sustainability of sectoral development and the protection of consumers. Our Competition Law Compliance Policy supports market balances and enables us to offer our customers long-term reliability by committing to offer compliance to fair play rules in all our operations.

Click [here](#) to review our Competition Law Compliance Policy in detail.

Dividend Distribution Policy

We aim to create sustainable and balanced value for our shareholders. Our Dividend Distribution Policy has been structured to guarantee a fair share of profits with our shareholders while protecting our Company's financial stability and growth potential.

Click [here](#) to review our Profit Distribution Policy in detail.

Human Resources Policy

Our employees are the cornerstone of our success. With our Human Resources Policy, we support their professional development and contribute to social sustainability by establishing a fair and inclusive business environment.

Click [here](#) to review our Human Resources Policy in detail.

Human Rights Policy

Respect for human rights is an integral part of our corporate responsibility. With this policy, we protect the rights of our employees and all our stakeholders and do our part for a more equal and fair society.

Click [here](#) to review our Human Rights Policy in detail.

Related Party Transactions Policy

As part of our commitment to transparency and fair management, we are determined to avoid conflicts of interest through our Related Party Transactions Policy.

Click [here](#) to review our Related Party Transactions Policy in detail.

Ethical Principles

As BİM, we value building trust in society with our ethical values. Our Ethical Principles not only ensure legal compliance but also reinforce our social responsibility awareness.

Click [here](#) to review our Ethical Principles in detail.

Environmental Policy

At BİM, environmental sustainability is an integral part of our business model. Our Environmental Policy aims to minimize the environmental impacts of our operations, ensure the responsible use of natural resources, and leave a livable world for future generations.

Click [here](#) to review our Environmental Policy in detail.

Combating Deforestation Policy

As BİM, we are aware of the impacts of deforestation on climate change and biodiversity. Our Anti-Deforestation Policy aims to prevent deforestation risks in our operations and throughout our supply chain, support sustainable raw material procurement, and encourage the transition to responsible production models.

Click [here](#) to review our Combating Deforestation Policy in detail.

Diversity and Inclusion Policy

We strive to offer equal opportunities to all segments of society. Our Diversity and Inclusion Policy aims to foster an inclusive business environment and strengthen social solidarity.

Click [here](#) to review our Diversity and Inclusion Policy in detail.

Sustainability Governance and Organization

Information Security Policy

Our Information Security Policy seeks to protect sensitive information of both our customers and business partners to the highest level by protecting data integrity and confidentiality. We manage the whole digital infrastructure of our Company in accordance with international standards, take proactive measures against cyber threats, and secure the sustainability of our business processes.

Click [here](#) to review our Information Security Policy in detail.

Donations and Aid Policy

Our Donation and Aid Policy aims to support those in need while strengthening social solidarity and building a fairer and more sustainable social structure. We carry out all our aid activities in line with the principles of transparency and accountability, aiming to add lasting value to the development of society.

Click [here](#) to review our Donations and Aid Policy in detail.

Disclosure Policy

Our fundamental principle is to establish an open, transparent and reliable communication with our shareholders. Our Disclosure Policy enables us to build strong business relationships by sharing accurate and timely information.

Click [here](#) to review our Disclosure Policy in detail.

Customer Satisfaction Policy

Our Customer Satisfaction Policy aims to meet the expectations of our customers by continuously improving the quality of our products and services. By obtaining regular feedback, training our employees, and developing innovative solutions, we ensure that each of our customers are satisfied with their BIM experience.

Click [here](#) to review our Customer Satisfaction Policy in detail.

Procedures

Within the scope of the initiatives carried out in relation to our international operations, a senior management approval process has been initiated at BIM Maroc for procedures forming part of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). This process reflects our approach to institutionalizing ESG-related policies, procedures, and internal controls and integrating environmental and social risk management into operational practices.

As part of the progress achieved to date, two procedures relating to ESG risk assessment and the monitoring of ESG KPIs have been approved. The internal ESG risk assessment conducted within this framework was carried out in compliance with local legislation, working conditions, and regulatory requirements, enabling the identification, assessment, and mitigation of significant environmental, social, and governance risks.

In order to support effective implementation and accountability, mechanisms for the continuous monitoring of ESG performance have been established. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been defined to track progress toward environmental and occupational health and safety goals, including indicators relating to accident frequency and regulatory compliance performance. These KPIs are periodically reviewed by the relevant working groups to assess performance trends, identify corrective actions when necessary, and ensure continuous improvement.

Stakeholder Map and Communication with Stakeholders

By Impact	Stakeholder Group	Communication Method	Communication Frequency
Direct Economic Impact	Employees	In-house communication efforts, email, in-house meetings, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures, KalBIM application	Year-round
	Suppliers	Meetings, official correspondence, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	
	Shareholders and Investors	Conferences, briefings, investor presentations, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	
	Customers	Website contact form, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	
Indirect Economic Impact	Financial Institutions and Analysts	Briefings, investor presentations, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	Multiple times a year
	Business Partners	Meetings, official correspondence, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	
	Public Institutions	Meetings, workshops, official correspondence, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	
	Non-Governmental Organizations	Meetings, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	
Introducers of New Opportunities, Knowledge, and Insight	Media	Press releases, interviews, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	Four to five times a year
	Universities	Meetings, integrated annual report, PDP disclosures	Multiple times a year

Double materiality approach

Method

The sustainability priorities of our Company were updated in 2024 following a materiality analysis conducted by an independent consulting firm using the double materiality approach. They were restructured to consider both the environmental and social impacts of company activities and the financial dimension of these impacts.

Within the scope of the materiality analysis, international literature, stakeholder opinions, and business strategy were evaluated from an integrated perspective. With an impact-oriented sustainability approach, the effects of our activities on the environment, society, and the economy were also assessed, providing input for the materiality analysis.

In the first stage, a literature review was conducted to identify a long list of topics where BiM has the highest impact on the environment, society, and the economy, and which most affect BiM. Subsequently, stakeholder impact, and external trend analyses were used to assess BiM's impact on the environment, society, and the economy.

An inclusive stakeholder engagement process was designed in accordance with the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard, and surveys were conducted to reach stakeholder groups such as suppliers, financial institutions and analysts, rating agencies, business partners, universities, and NGOs. In the surveys, stakeholders were asked to prioritize the topics from the list developed through the literature review and

to define BiM's impact on these topics. A total response rate of 47% was achieved for the online surveys distributed as part of the stakeholder analysis. During the impact analysis, stakeholder opinions were also considered for each topic and the positivity/negativity of the impact, its magnitude, scope, and likelihood were analyzed.

As part of the external trend analysis examining international and local developments, the World Economic Forum's global risk forecasts, the material topics prepared by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) for specific sectors, the SDGs, the European Green Deal, the 11th Development Plan, and the retail trends of the period were reviewed.

To identify the topics with the greatest impact on BiM's business processes, opinions were collected via an online survey from strategic employees, including senior management, as well as shareholders and investors. BiM's corporate strategy and the outcomes of the financial impact analysis were also included as inputs in the analysis.

BiM's External Stakeholder Priorities

In its materiality analysis, BiM also analyzed the priorities of external stakeholders and the impacts of the relevant material topics on them. The positive and negative impacts of material topics for external stakeholders, including suppliers, financial institutions and analysts, rating agencies, business partners, universities, and non-governmental organizations, were analyzed to determine the effects of BiM's business processes on

them. As a result of the study, the two material topics that most affect external stakeholders due to BiM's business processes were identified as "Packaging and Waste" and "Responsible Procurement."

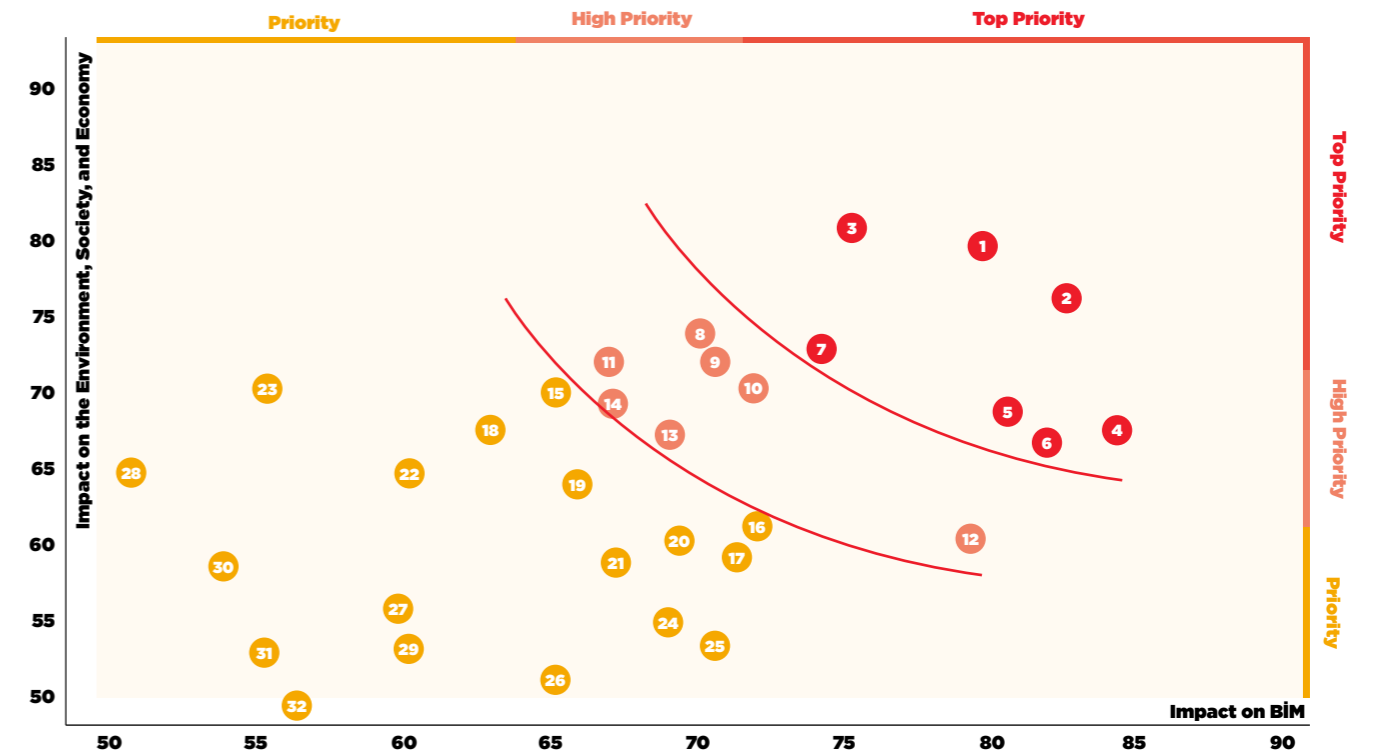
As a result of the analysis, seven topics emerged as top priority, while the remaining topics were categorized as high priority and priority based on their scores. Compared to the previous analysis, the fact that the top three topics (Packaging and Waste, Energy Management, and Climate Change and Decarbonization) were related to the environment indicated an increased prioritization of environmental issues. In addition, Product Quality and Safety, Customer Experience and Satisfaction, and Responsible Sourcing remained among the top priority topics.

Unlike the previous analysis, Human Rights and Fair Working Conditions have emerged as top priority issues this time.

While external stakeholders prioritized Climate Change and Decarbonization, strategic employees prioritized Energy Management. This situation may indicate that strategic employees associate the concept of combating climate change with Energy Management.

The topic of Sustainable Relationships and Partnerships with Suppliers has been prioritized by suppliers, shareholders and investors. This situation indicates that suppliers are ready for transformation and strategic collaboration, and that investors also support this approach.

Materiality Matrix



Top Priority

1. Packaging and Waste
2. Energy Management
3. Climate Change and Decarbonization
4. Product Quality and Safety
5. Responsible Procurement
6. Customer Experience and Satisfaction
7. Human Rights and Fair Labor Conditions

High Priority




8. Food Waste
9. Environmental and Social Impacts in the Supply Chain
10. Food Access and Affordability
11. Nutrition and Health
12. R&D and Innovation
13. Sustainable Agriculture
14. Employee Engagement and Well-being

Priority

15. Responsible Resource Use
16. Circular Economy
17. Sustainable Supplier Relations and Partnerships
18. Occupational Health and Safety
19. Transparent, Responsible, and Ethical Corporate Governance
20. Data Privacy and Cyber Security
21. Corporate Governance
22. Water and Wastewater
23. Contribution to Local Development
24. Integrated Risk Management
25. Product Labeling and Marketing
26. Talent Attraction and Management
27. Biodiversity
28. Social Responsibility Programs
29. Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption
30. Equal Opportunity and Diversity
31. Stakeholder Dialogue and Collaboration
32. Animal Welfare

¹Our materiality analysis is updated every two years; accordingly, it is planned to be updated in 2026.

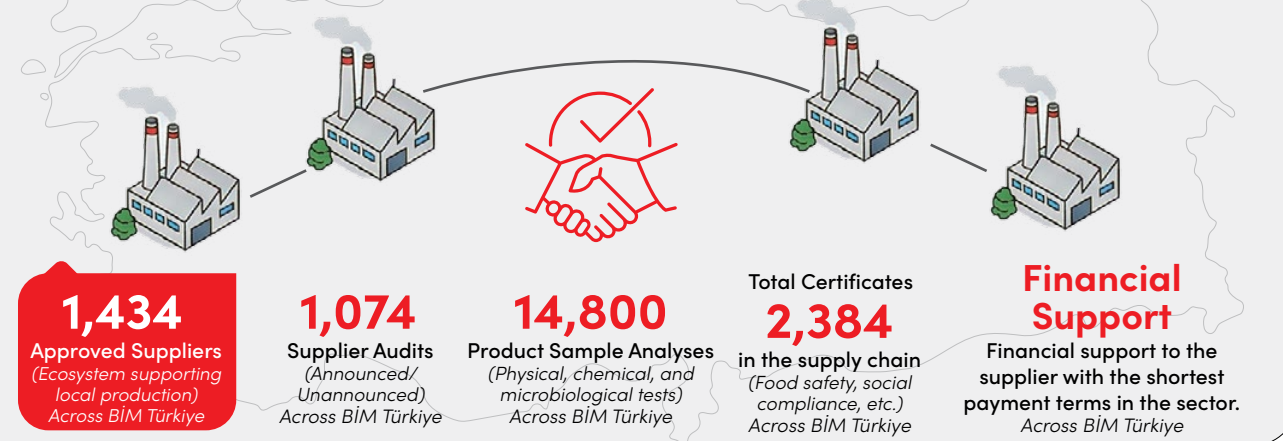
Materiality Analysis and Matrix

	Packaging and Waste	Climate Change and Decarbonization	Human Rights and Fair Working Conditions
Effect on BİM	In line with its cost-focused approach, BİM places significant importance on packaging and waste management. Ensuring that the packaging used in the supply chain is recyclable or reusable enhances the effectiveness of waste management in operational processes. While this situation provides significant advantages in logistics, inventory management, and cost optimization, it further introduces corporate risks such as supplier non-compliance, non-compliance with environmental regulations, and rising recycling costs.	Operating in the retail industry, BİM is directly affected by the global transformation occurring in the areas of climate change and decarbonization. With the transformation of the sector, increasing environmental regulations, rising consumer awareness, and sustainability demands from stakeholders, BİM is required to undertake strategic revisions in key operational areas such as decarbonization, energy efficiency, logistics, and supply chain management. BİM's actions in this regard provide cost and competitive advantages.	Factors such as potential workplace violations, supplier-related risks, and non-compliance with international standards can pose risks to corporate reputation and operational continuity. Improving working conditions positively affects efficiency and continuity in business processes. However, low employee satisfaction, high turnover rates, and inadequate human rights and fair working conditions can lead to operational disruptions, reputational damage, and financial losses.
Impact on the environment, society, and economy	Due to the sector, it operates in, its extensive supply network, and the packaging of its private-label products, BİM has a significant impact on packaging and waste. If not properly managed, packaging waste may lead to environmental pollution and have an adverse impact on public health. BİM has been accelerating its efforts to reduce its impact through investments in recycling, reuse, and resource use reduction across all its operations and activities in its value chain (including end-user waste).	BİM's value chain and business model, due to intensive logistics activities, a wide supply network, and cost-focused operations, may lead to high energy consumption and carbon emissions. This situation, while creating adverse impacts on the environment, can also lead to environmental pollution, health risks, and a decline in quality of life from a societal perspective. BİM aims to minimize these adverse impacts by increasing its efforts toward decarbonization.	BİM plays a significant role in society due to its extensive workforce and influence in the retail industry. The better BİM manages its performance in terms of human rights and fair working conditions, the more positively it can contribute to the well-being of all employees in its value chain. In the stakeholder analysis, stakeholders expect BİM to demonstrate more effective performance in practices such as fair compensation, career planning, and transparency in working hours in order to prevent workforce loss. Protecting employee rights not only strengthens the Company's reputation but also directly contributes to social welfare.
Impacted areas/stakeholders	Environment and Society	Environment and Society	Employees and Suppliers
Impact on the value chain	Whole value chain	Whole value chain	Whole value chain
Strategy	BİM has established its packaging and waste management strategy based on the principles of conserving natural resources and supporting the circular economy. BİM develops projects aiming at preventing waste generation at the source and recycling the waste produced. By focusing on packaging optimization for its private-label products, BİM has reduced the use of plastic, paper, and glass. BİM recycles packaging waste generated in stores and warehouses through licensed companies. While preventing paper waste through digitalization, it further actively supports public projects such as the Zero Waste Project and the deposit system.	In 2025, BİM updated its Decarbonization Strategy aimed at measuring and reducing the environmental impact of its operations. In this context, an emission reduction commitment was made to the SBTi, and the science-based reduction targets were submitted for SBTi approval. The process of setting targets and actions based on growth models through emission mapping was completed in 2025. Focusing on energy efficiency investments, BİM has implemented measures such as LED lighting, insulation improvements, and energy-efficient refrigerators in its stores. BİM plans on expanding its investments in solar energy plants. Additionally, BİM is taking steps to minimize its carbon footprint through route optimization and the use of fuel-efficient vehicles in its logistics operations.	BİM respects fundamental human rights and ensures fair working conditions in all regions where it operates. The Human Rights Policy, based on international conventions and national legislation, serves as a guide for all employees. BİM adopts a zero-tolerance policy against discrimination, offering an egalitarian work environment, and implements occupational health and safety practices that cover its employees as well as its suppliers and business partners.
Related SDGs			
Targets	BİM aims to achieve the following by 2030, compared to the base year of 2022: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual use of 1,200 tons of recycled plastic and 2,400 tons of paper waste from its own warehouses as recycled raw materials in its own products, Reduce plastic raw material use by 1,650 tons annually, Reduce paper raw material use by 1,900 tons annually, Reduce glass raw material use by 900 tons annually. 	BİM is committed to reducing its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by 2050, relative to the 2023 baseline. In parallel, the company is advancing its climate action efforts through targeted waste management initiatives.	BİM aims to reduce its accident frequency rate by 15% by 2026, compared to the base year of 2022.
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2025, the reduction in paper raw materials was 864 tons and the reduction in plastic raw materials was 842 tons. The amount of recycled plastic used was 533 tons, while the reduction in glass raw materials was 561 tons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2025, greenhouse gas intensity decreased to 105.4 kg CO₂/m², a reduction rate of 20% compared to the base year, 2019 In 2025, sustainability investments amounting to TL 4 billion 497 million were realized. 20% of BİM Türkiye's total energy consumption was sourced from renewable energy sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2025, a total of 404,168 hours of OHS training was provided to employees in BİM Türkiye operations. As of year-end 2025, the accident frequency rate was 4.7 in BİM Türkiye, and our accident-related absenteeism rate was 24.3%.

Value Chain

UPSTREAM VALUE CHAIN (INPUTS AND RESOURCES)

A. PROCUREMENT POWER AND QUALITY ASSURANCE



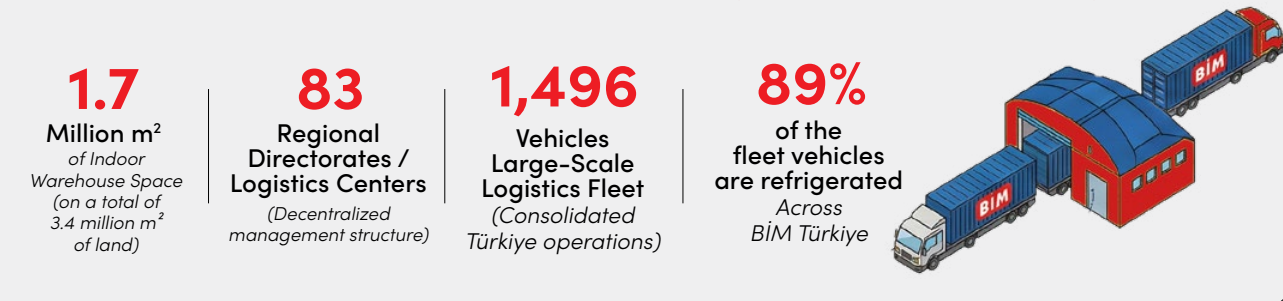
B. FINANCIAL CAPITAL (EQUITY STRENGTH)



C. HUMAN AND INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL



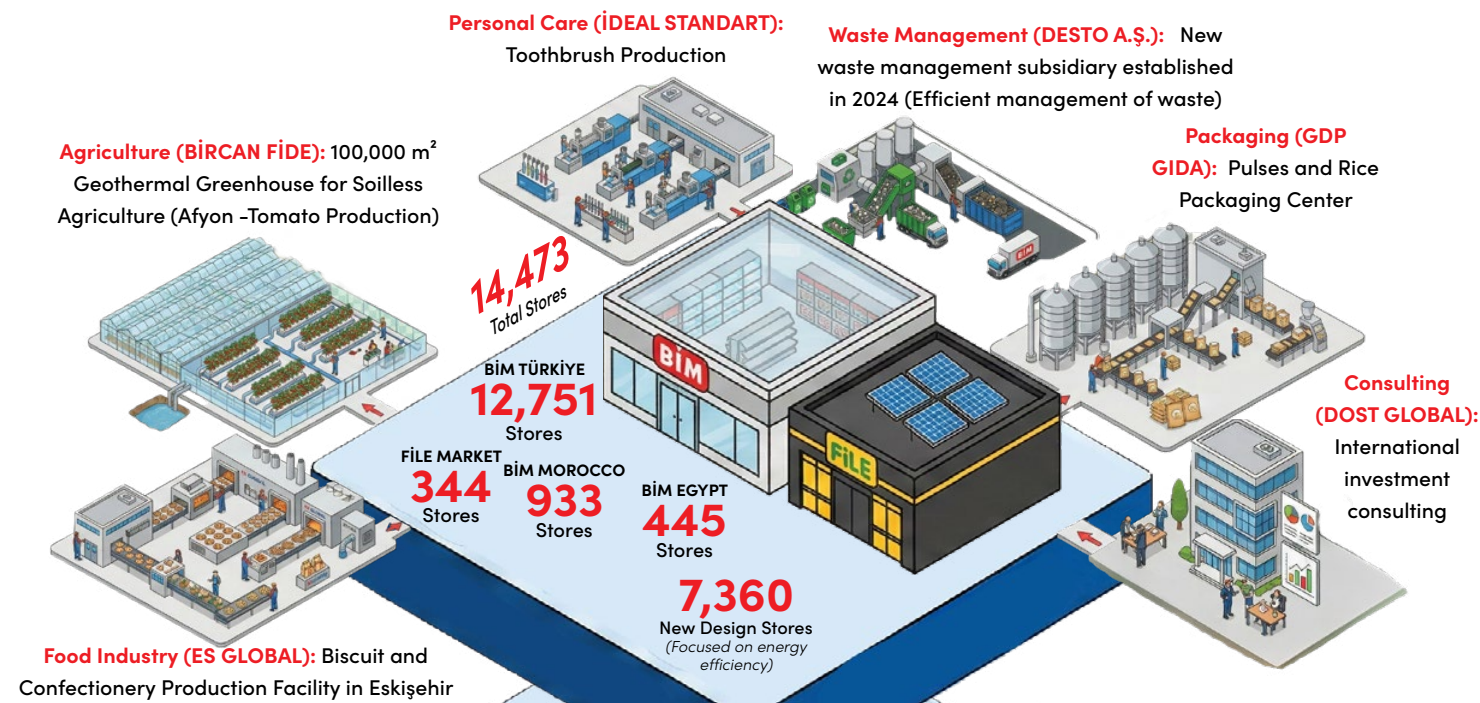
D. LOGISTICS AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CORE INFRASTRUCTURE)



FROM OUR HEARTS FOR THE FUTURE: CREATING VALUE WITH OUR EVERYDAY LOW PRICE POLICY

DIRECT OPERATIONS (BİM ECOSYSTEM)

TIER 1: RETAIL OPERATIONS (THE CORE)



TIER 2: INTEGRATED PRODUCTION AND SERVICE SUBSIDIARIES (INTERNAL STRENGTH)



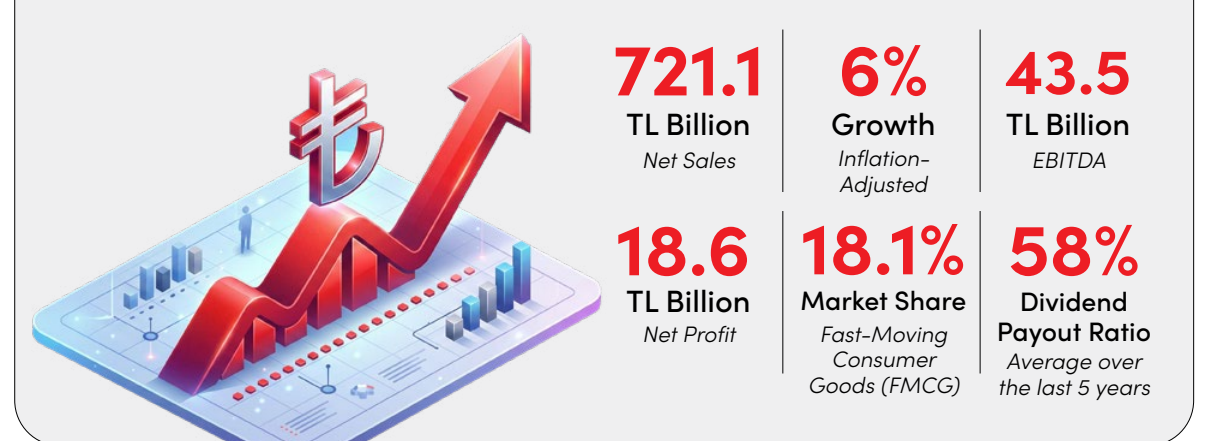
TIER 3: PRIVATE LABEL PRODUCT STRATEGY



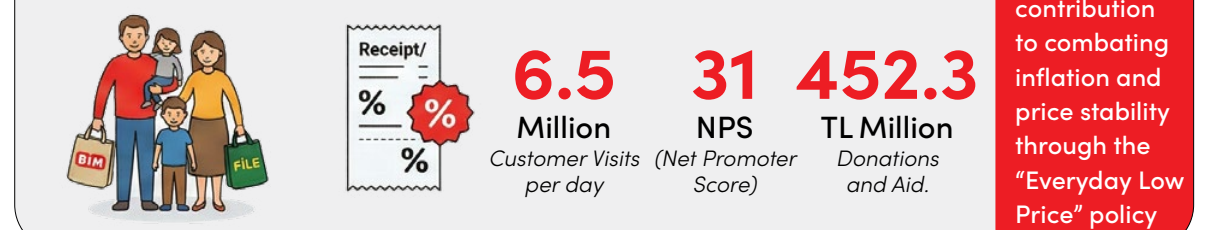
TIER 4: DIGITAL SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY

DOWNSTREAM VALUE CHAIN (OUTPUTS AND IMPACT)

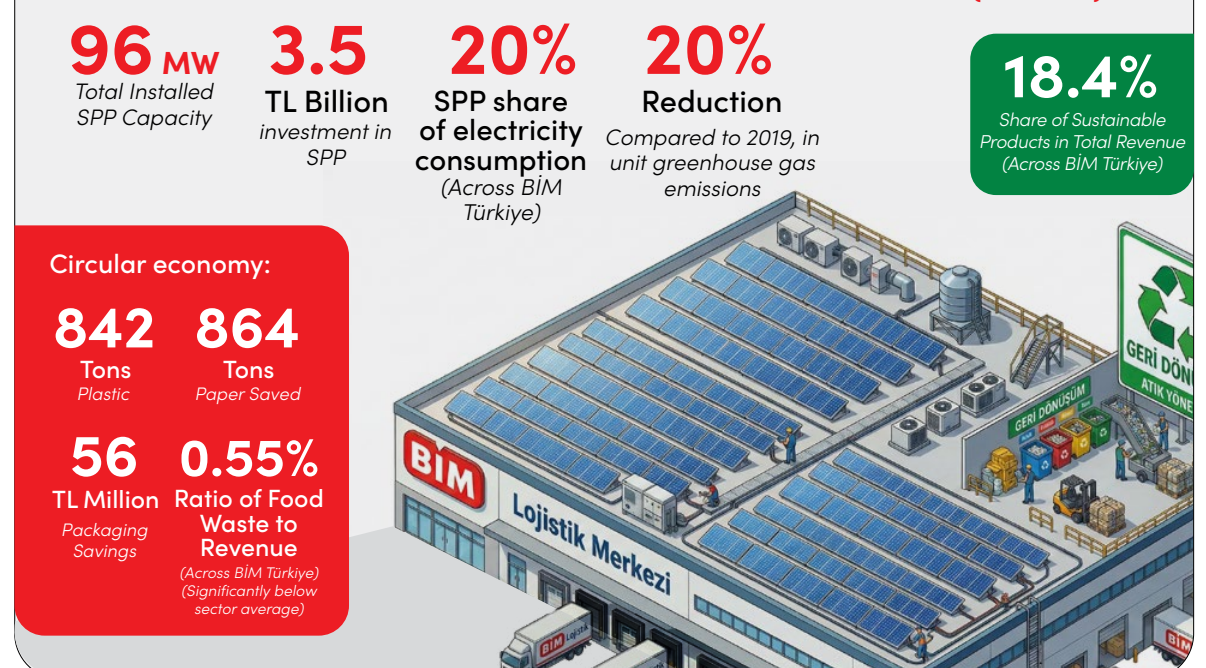
A. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (ECONOMIC VALUE)



B. CUSTOMER AND SOCIAL VALUE







































C. GREEN TRANSFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (PLANET)





Sustainable Development Goals Contributed

Importance	Relevant Sustainability Strategy Area	Priority Issue	How is It Managed?	Relevant Section	Relevant SDG
	BIM aims to ensure a healthy and thriving environment.	Packaging and Waste	Waste processes were centralized with Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş., increasing waste revenue to TL 532 million. Annual savings of 864 tons of paper and 842 tons of plastic were achieved compared to the 2022 base year.	Waste Management and Circular Economy, page 109-111	     
	BIM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Energy Management	By discontinuing the use of regulators in 5,000 stores, we targeted annual energy savings of 11.5 million kWh and a cost benefit of TL 90 million.	Energy and Emissions Management, page 100-107	   
	BIM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Climate Change and Decarbonization	In 2025, an emission reduction commitment was submitted to the SBTi, and the 2050 Net Zero roadmap was modeled under three different scenarios. Installed capacity was increased to 96 MW through SPP investments.	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, page 98-99	   
Top Priority	BIM provides quality products and services.	Product Quality and Safety	In 2025, 1.5 million parameters were analyzed across 14,800 samples. With the Afyon Fruit and Vegetable Platform, the farm-to-shelf delivery time was reduced by one day.	Product Quality and Safety, page 66-69	 
	BIM manages the value chain in a responsible manner.	Responsible Procurement	In 2025, a total of 1,074 supplier audits were conducted. 60% of our suppliers of detergent and cosmetics obtained social compliance certification.	Supply Chain Management, page 78-79	 
	BIM provides quality products and services.	Customer Experience and Satisfaction	Customer complaints were managed through an unconditional return policy and a digital CRM platform. According to the Brand Health Research conducted by IPSOS in July/August 2025, customer satisfaction was measured at 93%.	Customer Experience and Satisfaction, page 76-77	  
	BIM manages the value chain in a responsible manner. BIM ensures efficient and sustainable growth with its labor force capacity.	Human Rights and Fair Working Conditions	The zero-tolerance principle toward discrimination was reinforced through the Human Rights and Diversity Policies updated in 2025.	Human Resources, page 86-91	   

Importance	Relevant Sustainability Strategy Area	Priority Issue	How is It Managed?	Relevant Section	Relevant SDG
	BIM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Food Waste	In addition to the integration of waste reduction targets into the employee bonus system, the shelf life of fresh products was extended and spoilage rates were reduced through the Afyon Fruit and Vegetable Platform.	Prevention of Food Waste, page 112-113	 
	BIM manages the value chain in a responsible manner.	Environmental and Social Impacts in the Supply Chain	A methodological change was made to Scope 3 emissions calculations. Interim targets for 2033 were established for FLAG-related emissions.	Supply Chain Management, page 78-79	   
	BIM provides quality products and services.	Food Access and Affordability	The fight against inflation was supported through the "everyday low price" policy. The share of private-label products was increased to 55%, enhancing access to quality food.	Service Philosophy, page 24-25	  
High Priority	BIM provides quality products and services.	Nutrition and Health	The share of revenue generated from sustainable products reached 18.4%. The black label system continued to be implemented at FILE for gluten-free products.	Product Quality and Safety, page 66-69	  
	BIM provides quality products and services.	R&D and Innovation	Products developed with domestic starter cultures in collaboration with TÜBİTAK M.A.M. were rolled out across all stores. Packaging savings were achieved with the "Art Matik" tablet detergent.	R&D and Innovation, page 70-71	   
	BIM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Sustainable Agriculture	Soilless agriculture was carried out in a 100,000 m ² geothermal greenhouse in collaboration with Bircan Fide. Resources were conserved through the reinjection of water back into the system.	Biodiversity, page 114-119	  
	BIM ensures efficient and sustainable growth with its employment capacity.	Employee Engagement and Wellbeing	The HPW "Extraordinary Employee Experience Certificate" was obtained. Online psychologist and dietitian support provided through Hi-Doctor exceeded 8,000 sessions.	Human Resources, page 86-91	  
Priority	BIM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Responsible Resource Use	Digitalization projects resulted in annual savings of 11 million A4 sheets of paper. Resource efficiency was increased by reducing the thickness and dimensions of shopping bags.	Digitalization and Information Security, page 80-83 Waste Management and Circular Economy, page 109-111	
	BIM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Circular Economy	In 2025, packaging improvements resulted in a reduction of 864 tons of paper raw materials and 842 tons of plastic raw materials. The use of recycled plastic amounted to 533 tons, while glass raw material reduction was recorded at 561 tons.	Waste Management and Circular Economy, page 109-111	

Sustainable Development Goals Contributed

Importance	Relevant Sustainability Strategy Area	Priority Issue	How is It Managed?	Relevant Section	Relevant SDG
	BİM manages the value chain in a responsible manner.	Sustainable Relationships and Partnerships with Suppliers	Suppliers were viewed as business partners and offered the shortest payment terms in the industry. The number of suppliers reached 1,434 in 2025.	About BİM, page 18-23 Supply Chain Management, page 78-79	
	BİM ensures efficient and sustainable growth with its employment capacity.	Occupational Health and Safety	With the goal of reducing the accident frequency rate by 15%, 471,365 hours of OHS training were provided in 2025 in all Türkiye operations. The ISO 45001 standard was maintained at the Piraziz warehouse.	Occupational Health and Safety, page 92-93	
	The Most Precious Understanding for BİM: Corporate Management	Transparent, Responsible, and Ethical Corporate Governance	A total of 170 reports received through the Ethics Hotline were thoroughly investigated. A zero-tolerance policy against bribery and corruption was enforced.	Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, page 124-125	
	BİM provides quality products and services.	Data Privacy and Cyber Security	An investment of USD 400,000 was made in cyber security. The number of data breach incidents was zero in 2025.	Digitalization and Information Security, page 80-83	
Priority	The Most Precious Understanding for BİM: Corporate Management	Corporate Management	The partial demerger process of FILE was completed, resulting in the establishment of a more focused leadership structure. Succession plans were developed for C-level positions.	The Most Precious Understanding: Corporate Management, page 120-157 Human Resources, page 86-91	
	BİM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Water and Wastewater	A rainwater harvesting project with an annual capacity of 6,000 m ³ was planned for eight warehouses.	Water Management, page 108	
	BİM generates social benefit and economic prosperity.	Contribution to Local Development	Local development was supported by continuously offering products from the Aşhane Women's Cooperative in the earthquake-affected region.	Corporate Social Responsibility, page 94-95	
	The Most Precious Understanding for BİM: Corporate Management	Integrated Risk Management	The Early Detection of Risk Committee held five meetings.	Risk Management and Internal Control Mechanism, page 135-136	

Importance	Relevant Sustainability Strategy Area	Priority Issue	How is It Managed?	Relevant Section	Relevant SDG
	BİM provides quality products and services.	Product Labeling and Marketing	An anti-greenwashing approach was adopted. A target has been set to implement a QR code system for 10% of private label products by 2026.	BİM's Private Label Products, page 72-73	
	BİM ensures efficient and sustainable growth with its labor force capacity.	Talent Attraction and Management	In 2025, more than 95% of managerial positions were filled by internal candidates, providing vertical career advancement opportunities.	Human Resources, page 86-91	
	BİM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Biodiversity	Under the "From Dost to Nature" project, a total of 5.5 million seeds are targeted to be planted; 2.5 million seeds were planted in the first phase.	Biodiversity, page 114-119	
	BİM generates social benefit and economic prosperity.	Social Responsibility Programs	Through the "From Dost to Nature" project, consumers were involved in the environmental restoration process, while employment opportunities were created for women in rural areas through seed processing activities.	Corporate Social Responsibility, page 94-95	
Priority	The Most Precious Understanding for BİM: Corporate Management	Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption	Under the Code of Ethics and Anti-Bribery Policy, professional and ethical conduct was upheld across all subsidiaries.	Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, page 124-125	
	BİM ensures efficient and sustainable growth with its labor force capacity.	Equal Opportunity and Diversity	The ratio of female employees in management and office roles reached 37% on a consolidated basis across domestic and international operations. The Expectant Mother's Guide was introduced.	Human Resources, page 86-91	
	The Most Precious Understanding for BİM: Corporate Management	Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration	In 2025, 231 meetings were held with investors and the Company participated in eight conferences. Collaborations with KEDV (Foundation for the Support of Women's Work) and non-governmental organizations were maintained.	Corporate Social Responsibility, page 94-95 Investor Relations, page 133	
	BİM endeavors by aiming for a livable environment.	Animal Welfare	Only free-range and organic chicken eggs were sold under the HARRAS brand in FILE stores.	Product Quality and Product Safety, page 66-69	

Value Creation Model

Relevant Capital Item	Inputs	Business Model and Value Areas	Outputs	Value Created	SDG		
 Financial Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust capital and shareholding structure Total assets Shareholders' Equity Strong liquidity High free-float rate Effective financial and strategic risk management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total assets: TL 338 billion Shareholders' Equity: TL 167 billion Sales: TL 721 billion Gross profit: TL 139 billion Gross profit margin: 19.3% EBITDA: TL 43.5 billion EBITDA margin: 6.0% Net profit: TL 18.6 billion Net profit margin: 2.6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being a food retailer accessible to all segments of society in Türkiye Making a significant contribution to combating inflation with the "everyday low price" policy Generating long-term financial value for shareholders and investors through strong financial and operational results 			
 Human Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large BIM family with employees from 81 provinces Vision of being the most preferred employer in the sector Human values An understanding, safe and productive working environment Inclusive employer identity prioritizing equal opportunity and diversity practices Employee benefits Fair and competitive remuneration Training programs for the sustainable development of human resources 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of employees: 101,663 Number of new hires: 6,033 BİM Türkiye female employee ratio: 51% Female employment rate among new hires: 53% Employment rate of new hires under 30: 81% Growth rate in total number of employees: 6% Total training hours: 1,060,526* Number of employees who received training: 108,439* Total OHS training: 471,365* person-hours OHS training hours per employee: 5.1* <p>*Türkiye consolidated data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing a critical role in Türkiye's economic development and making a strong contribution to employment Contributing to the employees' professional and personal development through trainings Strengthening the strong employer profile of BIM as the leading retail company in Türkiye 			
 Social and Relationship Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective communication and strategic collaborations with stakeholders Customer-oriented service approach Against greenwashing, responsible marketing communications CSR activities with corporate citizenship awareness Donations and grants for the benefit of society Meeting with consumers from all over Türkiye Responsible and sustainable value chain Effective investor communication 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of corporate memberships and strategic collaborations: 6 Average daily consolidated customer visits: 6.5 million Spend per visit: TL 276.3 Net Promoter Score (NPS): 31 Total number of suppliers: 1,434 Number of supplier audits: 1,074 Donations: TL 452.3 million Dividends distributed: TL 7.8 billion Dividend yield: 2.4% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening communication and increasing interactions with stakeholders Growing the sustainability impact area through corporate memberships and strategic collaborations Avoiding greenwashing through responsible marketing communication efforts Reaching customers across Türkiye with the "everyday low price" policy Generating social benefit by developing projects for the community Supporting social welfare through donations and grants Generating long-term financial value for investors Ensuring the sustainability within the value chain 			
 Intellectual Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private-label product portfolio of BİM Private-label product portfolio of FILE BİM Mobil, FILE Mobil, BİMPara, FILEPara and BİMcell applications and online sales channels Advanced information security infrastructure R&D and innovation activities Es Global, Bircan Fide, and Ideal Standart production companies 		<p>We Offer Quality Products and Services.</p> <p>With effective cost management and our "Everyday low price" policy, we offer our customers quality, safe, responsible products and services and continuously improve our private-label product portfolio.</p>	<p>We Manage Our Value Chain Responsibly.</p> <p>With our warehouse, logistics and production facility investments, we secure product supply and ensure that products are supplied at low cost. We aim to reach more people every day with our store investments, and we observe our Responsible Procurement Policy in our entire value chain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BİM's product portfolio: Approx. 1,000 Share of BİM's private label products in net sales: 55% Ratio of FILE's private label products to net sales: 32% Number of BİM Mobil app users: 2.5 million Number of FILE Mobil app users: 2.5 million Number of BİM Para and FILE Para transactions: 3.3 million Number of BİMcell subscribers: 2.5 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering customers both high quality and affordable products with BİM's private-label products Providing customers with an easy and fast shopping experience through digital applications Introducing new products to customers through R&D and innovation efforts 	
 Manufactured Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BİM Türkiye stores and logistics hubs FILE stores and logistics hubs BİM foreign operations' stores and logistics hubs Logistics fleet owned by BİM SPPs located on regional warehouses and lands 		<p>We Work for a Livable Environment.</p> <p>We reduce our environmental impact throughout the value chain by focusing on energy and resource efficiency and decarbonization. We prioritize biodiversity and sustainable agricultural practices in line with our wide product portfolio based on our agricultural activities.</p>	<p>We Ensure Efficient and Sustainable Growth with Our Employment Capacity.</p> <p>With our employment capacity and the dedication of our employees, we provide services with a high quality approach. The high customer satisfaction we thus achieve enables sustainable growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BİM Türkiye: 12,751 stores and 71 logistics hubs FILE: 344 stores and 4 logistics hubs BİM Morocco: 933 stores and 4 logistics hubs BİM Egypt: 445 stores and 2 logistics hubs 1.7 million m² of covered warehouse space on a total of 3.5 million m² of land BİM's logistics fleet: 1,496 Renewable energy generated via SPPs: 143,066 MWh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing affordable, high-quality products to customers through stores across all of Türkiye Ensuring accessibility through an extensive logistics and supply network Achieving long-term energy sustainability through power generation from renewable sources 	
 Natural Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and environmental adaptation studies Management of climate-related risks Responsible use of energy and natural resources Sustainable agriculture practices Responsible use of raw materials Waste management and circular economy initiatives 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 2019 Sustainability investments: TL 4.5 billion Number of newly designed BİM stores: 7,360 Total installed SPP capacity: 96 MW Carbon emissions avoided via SPPs: 62 thousand metric tons of CO₂ Renewable energy consumption rate: 15% Water consumption intensity: 0.17 Sustainable agricultural area: 100,000 m² Food waste to revenue ratio: 0.55% CDP Climate Change Score: C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making significant contributions to combating climate change Reducing the carbon footprint through the use of renewable energy sources Minimizing the environmental footprint through responsible resource use Supporting sustainable agriculture Contributing to the circular economy through zero-waste practices Preventing food waste 	

BİM monitors the interaction of its financial and non-financial capital elements through tangible indicators to measure the value it creates in economic, environmental, and social dimensions. In its “Value Creation Model,” BİM outlines how it generated value for all stakeholders in 2025 through financial, intellectual, manufactured, social and relational, human, and natural capital.

The Most Precious Value: Sustainable Products and Services

As BİM, with effective cost management and our “everyday low price” policy, we offer our customers quality, safe, responsible products and services and continuously improve our private-label product portfolio.



Product Quality and Safety

Affordable price, high quality

At BİM, we are working to increase the number of responsible and sustainable products.

As BİM, with effective cost management and our “everyday low price” policy, we offer our customers quality, safe, responsible products and services and continuously improve our private-label product portfolio.

In line with the high-quality policy that we adopt by prioritizing quality over any financial return, the quality control and analysis of all products in BİM’s portfolio are meticulously monitored in accordance with legal regulations. In order to ensure food safety, we take care to play an active role in the entire supply process by working with local suppliers, and we produce flexible solutions in the face of increasing food demand. For healthy generations and a sustainable future, we work to increase the number of responsible and sustainable products by considering social and environmental factors along with economic criteria.

Our Quality is Assured

In our company, controls and audits are carried out to assure product quality in all processes from the supply of products to their final delivery to the customer. Each product is offered for sale after being tested and approved by the BİM Quality Assurance Unit for compliance with legal requirements and BİM criteria. The quality and legal compliance of all products on the aisles are also regularly tested by independent and accredited laboratories.



Number of product samples analyzed in 2025
14,800

The BİM Quality Assurance Unit continues its efforts of:

- Conducting activities to ensure the sustainable quality standards of purchased products as per the defined strategies,
- Conducting activities for legal proceedings of our private-label product packaging,
- Following up on legal changes and problems in respective product groups,
- Inspecting the quality of the products as per the procedures,
- Performing tests when necessary and at planned times, under our CCO.

As BİM, we work in coordination with official and private laboratories, as well as international laboratories, in the quality control processes of our product portfolio. All private label food products offered for sale at BİM are subjected to physical, chemical and microbiological tests in these laboratories, where they are checked for pathogenic and non-pathogenic microorganisms, toxins, pesticides, veterinary drugs, antibiotic residues, additives and preservatives with

limited use, presence of genetically modified organisms, etc. For non-food products, contents that could threaten human health, such as azo dyes, phthalates, and heavy metals, are regularly checked in these laboratories. Our stores do not sell products containing GMOs in accordance with Turkish legislation.

By limiting our product portfolio to approximately 1,000 products, we aim to audit quality standards in the most effective way.

High Food Safety and Consumer Health

At BİM, our private-label products are critical to ensure the sustainability of our product supply. Our private labels, which we have had produced in facilities certified to international food safety system standards, constitute 55% of our total product portfolio. Suppliers and branded producers of BİM’s private-labels that do not have certificates in accordance with international standards are subject to regular audits under the sub-headings of product safety, infrastructure and processes, cleaning practices, pest control, and critical applications.



Expanding sustainable product range

Share of revenue from products within the sustainable product scope

18.4%

As BiM, we implement a full legal compliance policy in terms of product safety and consumer health and ensure that all of our products are inspected by Ministry-approved laboratories. In this context, 1.5 million parameters were analyzed in 14,800 product samples in 2025.

In 2021, we established Es Global Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. to improve the quality and strengthen the supply of some biscuits and confectionery sold in our stores. Our factory located in Eskişehir became operational in the first quarter of 2024.

ES Global comprehensively utilizes its physical, chemical, instrumental, and microbiological analysis infrastructure to support product safety and quality continuity. In the physical analysis laboratory, static load and stacking resistance tests simulating logistics conditions are conducted, and performance criteria such as durability are regularly monitored. In the microbiology laboratory, pathogen testing is performed; microbiological and GMO analyses are carried out on raw materials, semi-finished goods, and finished products using PCR methods. Within the scope of instrumental and chemical analyses, protein, sugar, toxin, and fat composition tests are conducted, and detection of adulterated fats and critical toxins for export markets is

performed. Product standardization is ensured through gluten index and fat analyses of flour, hazelnut paste, and other key raw materials.

ES Global's robust in-house laboratory infrastructure enhances stakeholder confidence and encourages suppliers to provide products that meet higher quality standards. Collaborations with independent laboratories for shelf-life analyses further support product reliability.

Complementing the product safety and quality approach, the 30,000 m² Fruit and Vegetable Platform launched in Afyon is a key part of our goals to enhance quality, reliability, and standardization in fresh produce. Thanks to the platform, the farm-to-shelf delivery time is intended to be reduced from an average of 3 days to 2 days, aiming to preserve product freshness and prevent quality losses. This structure enables fresh fruits and vegetables to be delivered to our customers through a more controlled and traceable supply chain.

To advance quality management, a laboratory service was launched within the platform as of March 2026, and trial studies for pesticide analysis have begun. With this practice, product compliance with applicable regulations and food safety requirements will be verified at the early stages of the supply chain, thereby further reinforcing quality assurance.

In addition, the tender process relating to banana ripening services has been completed, and the service is planned to become operational as of September 2026. Through controlled ripening processes, the maturation of bananas will be standardized; quality consistency, as well as visual and physical characteristics of the products, will be managed more effectively throughout their shelf life.

Responsible/Sustainable Products

Responsible/Sustainable Products, which we define as products that are produced and improved with innovative approaches by taking into account social and environmental factors as well as quality and economic criteria, include:

- Organic products,
- Foods with reduced salt/fat/sugar content,
- More nutritious products that support a healthy lifestyle,
- Products for disadvantaged groups (consumers with allergies to certain food products, consumers with additional nutritional needs due to certain diseases, or consumers who cannot consume certain food products),
- Products made with certified raw materials,
- Traceable products throughout the supply chain,
- Recyclable/recycled products and packaging,
- Products that use less water, energy or raw materials in their production compared to similar products,
- Products that reduce the consumption of energy, water, raw materials during use, and
- Products made by disadvantaged groups (women producers, local producers, minority groups).

We carry out work to increase the diversity of the sustainable product category in BiM stores.

By 2025, our sustainable product turnover ratio to our total turnover reached 18.4%. Since we reached our 17.5% target for 2027 ahead of schedule, as of 2025, we have revised our target and aim to increase this ratio to 20% by the end of 2027.

	2024	2025	Goal for 2027
Share of Sustainable/Responsible Products in Turnover	14.9%	18.4%	20%

Responsible/Sustainable Products	Ratio to revenue (%)
Organic products	0.06%
Foods with reduced salt/fat/sugar	0.82%
More nutritious products supporting the healthy living	7.61%
Products for disadvantaged groups	0.78%
Products made with certified raw materials	0.32%
Products traceable throughout the supply chain	5.49%
Recyclable/recycled products and packaging	3.10%
Products with less consumption of water, energy or raw materials in their production compared to similar products	0.00%
Products that reduce the consumption of energy, water, raw materials during use	0.00%
Products made by disadvantaged groups	0.16%

In line with our Company policy, our stores do not sell tobacco and alcoholic products that are harmful to human health.

FILE Stores and Responsible Product Approach

At FILE stores, comprehensive initiatives are carried out to ensure product quality, ingredient safety, and a responsible consumption approach. Within this framework, FILE has initiated a long-term transformation process aimed at reformulating its products with more natural ingredients, free from additives and preservatives. Accordingly, a decision has been made to use only natural colorants and sweeteners in all HARRAS products containing colorants and sweeteners, with the goal of completing this transformation by the end of 2026.

In line with the same vision, initiatives to improve product ingredients across all private-label brands under FILE are continued, with a strong focus on quality. Additional steps are planned to reduce the sugar and salt content of our products in the coming years. In line with the importance we place on animal welfare, only free-range and organic chicken eggs are offered for sale under the HARRAS brand in FILE stores.

At FILE stores, a black-label initiative was introduced to raise awareness of the availability of gluten-free products. FILE aims to facilitate access for individuals with celiac disease who are required to follow a gluten-free diet, as well as for consumers who prefer gluten-free products but face challenges in accessing them.

Packaging, Logistics and Product Improvements

In addition to product ingredients, we carry out initiatives aimed at reducing environmental impact in packaging and logistics processes. As one of BiM's private-label products, Art Matik laundry detergent tablets, thanks to their compact design, are approximately one-sixth the size and weight compared to traditional powder detergents. This contributes to reducing carbon emissions from transportation by reducing truck usage in logistics processes. The ability to ship the product in fewer and lighter cartons also significantly reduces cardboard consumption. Furthermore, its lightweight structure reduces the physical burden on consumers when carrying the product.

In the new tablet detergent packaging, cardboard has been preferred in place of the plastic outer packaging traditionally used for powder detergents. Together with improved carton efficiency, this results in savings of 51% in paper and 77% in plastic on a per-product basis. The product dissolves at temperatures starting from 20°C, enabling washing machines to operate at lower temperatures and thereby contributing to reduced energy consumption.

For our nut products, aluminum-free packaging is used in order to enhance recyclability.

Healthy Nutrition and Special Product Initiatives

In the food category, private-label (PL) product initiatives carried out under the Yaşam brand prioritize the use of

less-processed raw materials and local production. Whole wheat flour products, being less processed than refined flour, better retain their nutritional value, while our local production approach helps reduce the carbon footprint from transportation.

In 2025, BiM expanded its private label product range by introducing whole wheat biscuits, a natural source of fiber, under the Yaşam brand, as well as Star Krak gluten-free, high-fiber, protein-rich chickpea chips.

Awareness campaigns featuring posters were conducted for product varieties that are gluten-free and low in glycemic index, and are sources of fiber and protein, including buckwheat, basmati rice, chia and flax seeds, mung beans, and quinoa. In addition, gluten-free flour and whole wheat bread are regularly available for sale, and as of December 2025, the Lezzet-i Efsane Basmati Rice 2.5-kg product, notable for its high protein content, was launched. Furthermore, trial studies were conducted for gluten-free bread and lavash products made with whole wheat, einkorn wheat, chia seeds, and bran; trial and group spot applications for 100% whole wheat pasta products were also continued. Trial studies were also carried out for WASA products, which are characterized as vegan, free from added sugar and high in fiber.

The "school logo" is used on certain products suitable for sale in commercial enterprises within educational institutions, and the approvals for the use of this logo on these products have been obtained from the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

New products developed through innovation

As part of our product development activities, we benefit from the opinions we receive through customer feedback, as well as the results of taste and performance tests.



Number of new products launched in BİM stores in 2025

70

R&D and innovation activities hold a central position in the success of our Company's sustainable growth strategy. When directing our product development activities, we consider changes in consumer habits and shopping trends both domestically and internationally, as well as opportunities and risks in the supply chain.

The responsibilities of the Commercial Directorate, which carries out R&D and innovation activities at BİM, include:

- Ensuring the quality standards of the products purchased in accordance with the determined strategies,
- Carrying out activities to improve the quality and packaging of products,
- Following up on legal changes, current prices, conditions, and problems in product groups,
- Controlling the quality of the products in accordance with procedures, conducting tests when necessary and at planned times,
- Sparing no effort in producing its private-label products, ensuring their continuity, preserving and developing their quality.

As part of our product development activities, we benefit from the opinions we receive through customer feedback, as well as the results of taste and performance tests.

Throughout 2025, nearly 4,000 customer interactions were recorded through focus groups, in-store interviews, tasting sessions, and surveys in the frozen, dairy, and snack categories. In the frozen products category, 380 customer feedback submissions were evaluated; improvements were made to three products, and development requests were sent to the manufacturing companies for three other products. In the dairy products category, an improvement request was created for one product as a result of 390 customer interactions, and the process is being monitored. In the snack category, based on feedback from more than 3,500 customers, improvements aimed at meeting taste expectations were implemented for six products, and the development process is ongoing for three products.

Additionally, during 2025, QR codes directing customers to a satisfaction survey were placed on the back of 11 product packages to collect direct and measurable customer feedback, yielding

7,049 customer responses through this channel. The collected data were evaluated under headings such as weight expectations, product quality, and variety, and translated into actionable measures. For example, in response to consumer feedback requesting a smaller size than the 150 g cracker sticks, a 40 g cracker stick alternative was displayed in promotional materials and made available for sale. As of 2026, the plan is to expand the QR code application to all packaging, aiming to systematically collect customer feedback across a broader product portfolio and integrate it into decision-making processes. This will enable customer-centric product development and communication optimization to proceed more rapidly and on a data-driven basis.

We work in close cooperation with our suppliers, whom we consider among the critical stakeholders in our R&D efforts to introduce new products and bring them to more consumers. In 2025, as a result of the work we conducted with the participation of our suppliers and the tests we made, we successfully brought a total of 70 new products to our shelves, 34% of which were our private-label products.

Product Development, Sustainability, and Innovative Applications

In line with our vision for a livable environment and a sustainable future, we continue to develop products incorporating sustainable alternatives in order to reduce environmental waste and enhance efficiency in production and logistics processes. In line with the pioneering mission we have undertaken in our sector, we aim to contribute to accelerating the transformation in this area and increasing awareness. In this context, the environmentally friendly "Art Matik" laundry detergent tablets, which we are preparing to introduce to our customers, stand out as a tangible output of our R&D and innovation approach. The product, which offers a more compact, lighter, and more efficient alternative to traditional powder detergents, is offered for sale in 30-tablet packs and delivers performance equivalent to 4.5 kg of powder detergent. The tablet detergent is available in two variants for colored and white laundry.

The "Art Matik" tablet laundry detergent stands out not only for its cleaning performance but also for its environmentally friendly features. Fillers, which constitute a significant portion

of traditional detergents and do not contribute to cleaning performance, have been largely eliminated in this product. Thanks to its compact structure, the product is equivalent to approximately one-sixth the volume and weight of traditional powder detergents. By requiring fewer trucks, it contributes to reducing logistics-related carbon emissions and, through the use of fewer and lighter cartons, also reduces cardboard consumption. Its lightweight structure also helps reduce the physical burden on consumers when carrying the product. In the new tablet detergent, cardboard has been preferred instead of the plastic outer packaging traditionally used for powder detergents. Together with improved carton efficiency, this results in savings of 51% in paper and 77% in plastic on a per-product basis.

Domestic R&D Collaborations and Innovation in Food Products

A significant portion of industrially produced yogurt products in Türkiye is manufactured using imported starter cultures. To promote the widespread use of domestic yeast and cultures, achieve a sustainable production structure, and make them accessible to all segments of society, we produced yogurt with a domestic starter culture as part of a joint project with the TÜBİTAK Marmara Research Center (M.A.M.). Binvezir full-fat yogurt, produced within the scope of this project, was introduced to our consumers on December 26, 2023, following the first mass production run. In 2024, the product range was expanded to include ayran production; as of October 2024, these products became regular items across all our stores. These initiatives demonstrate that our R&D and innovation activities extend beyond product development and are strengthened through collaborations that support domestic production while focusing on food safety and sustainability.

High Quality and Affordable Product Range

We adopt high quality and low prices as our main criteria when crafting our product portfolio. We select the products we offer to consumers at BİM stores in such a way to meet the daily basic needs of a household. Our Company conducts a detailed and sensitive cost study in product selection and pricing. In line with the discount concept, we have limited the product range in our stores to nearly 1,000 products. We differentiate our product mix by launching new products every year by closely observing the changes in customer habits and behaviors.

The products we offer our customers consist of four main groups.

BİM's private label products

These are high-quality products whose brand and formula belong exclusively to BİM and are manufactured by suppliers selected by BİM.

Exclusive products

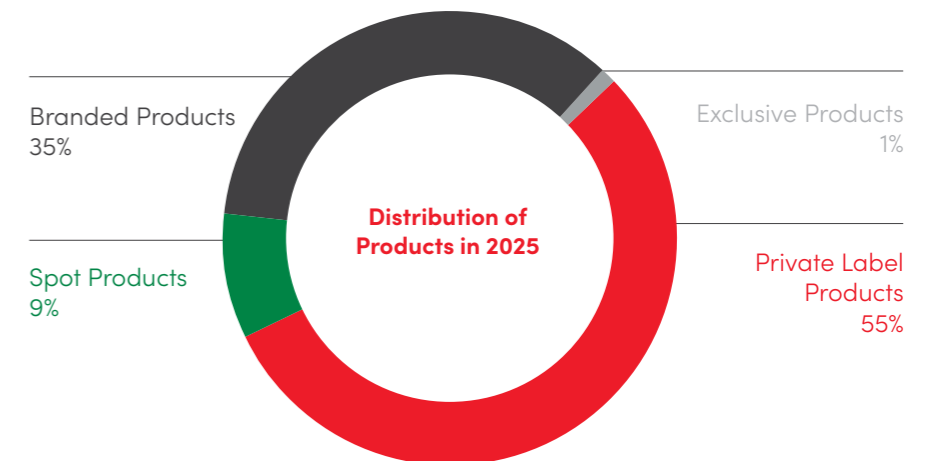
These are branded products with package sizes or contents specifically designed for BİM, available only in BİM stores.

Spot products

These are products kept in stock for a limited time and offered to customers in weekly periods. Spot products increase the number of visitors in our stores and contribute to the sales of standard listed products as well.

Branded products

These are widely recognized branded products in the market.



BİM's Private Label Products

Same quality, similar product at a more affordable price

We support social welfare and the fight against inflation in our country by offering our customers high quality private-label products at affordable prices in both BİM and FİLE stores.

Introducing the concept of private-label products to the retail sector in Türkiye for the first time in 1997 with 'Dost Süt', our Company has managed to maintain its pioneering position in the sector by increasing the number of its private-label products over the years.

Our private-label products, which play a critical role in our business model, enable us to increase the sustainability and efficiency of our product portfolio while maintaining quality and food safety at the highest level. BİM manages its private-label products with a dynamic approach, and the formula and design of these products belong solely to BİM. We have our private-label products manufactured by selected suppliers and ensure that they are more affordable than similar products of the same quality.

The share of private-labels in net sales increased from 46% in 2005, when BİM went public, to 55% in 2025.

According to the household purchase rate data of the IPSOS Household Consumption Panel for the period September 2024–October 2025, BİM's private-label brands rank among the most preferred brands in Türkiye across many staple categories. Within this scope, Simbat ranked as the most preferred brand in the packaged nuts category; Efsane in the packaged rice category; Dost in the packaged plain yogurt and packaged plain milk categories; and Bilibili in the

packaged eggs category in Türkiye. These results demonstrate the trust placed in our private-label products by consumers and their strong market position.

In FİLE stores, Harras in the food category, Actisoft in the general cleaning category and Daycare in the personal care category stand out as FİLE's private-labels.

We support social welfare and the fight against inflation in our country by offering our customers high quality private-label products at affordable prices in both BİM and FİLE stores. We work to improve production, packaging and distribution processes and to disseminate good practices throughout the supply chain by taking into account the social and environmental impacts of our private-label products as well as the positive economic results we achieved.

In order to increase information sharing and customer satisfaction, we started to provide consumers with information about the production stages of the product by switching to the QR code system in our private-label products. In line with our sustainability goals, we aim to increase the number of private-label products bearing QR codes to 10% of our total private-label product portfolio by 2026. In 2025, the share of QR code-enabled private-label products within the product portfolio was measured at 6%.

Share of BİM's private labels in net sales

55%



Effective communication strategies

We take great care to base all of our sustainability communication on solid studies based on real data, avoiding misleading and inaccurate marketing claims.



As BİM, within the scope of our responsible marketing approach based on social benefit and transparency, we shape our marketing strategies by focusing on customer satisfaction and ethical values. In advertising and promotional activities, we avoid exaggerated claims and adopt a simple communication model.

Since its establishment, BİM has upheld its social responsibilities at the highest level, advocating for a value- and results-oriented approach to sustainability and does not view sustainability as a marketing or advertising activity. Its communication efforts in this area are focused on raising social awareness.

Anti-Greenwashing

BİM is strongly against greenwashing, i.e. providing misleading information to consumers regarding environmental impacts. We take great care to base all of our sustainability communication on solid studies based on real data, avoiding misleading and inaccurate marketing claims.

In order to prevent the risk of greenwashing in advertising and campaign activities, the content we prepare is subject to internal control. All of our campaigns and advertising activities employ scientific data to back up claims, and statements without concrete data are not used.

Awareness-Raising Content on Sustainability

In our communication efforts in both traditional and social media, we provide content aimed at raising public awareness about sustainability by focusing on waste reduction, renewable energy applications, environmentally friendly optimization of packaging materials, and reducing the use of single-use plastic bags. In addition to our parallel posts in the media on special days related to the environment and sustainability, we also share posts that promote our SPP projects and other sustainability-related projects we have implemented.

We take great care to transparently disclose the environmental and social impacts of products offered for sale at our stores, and we specify these details in the packaging and ingredients information.

Considering Ethical Values in Marketing Activities

When determining our marketing activities we consider ethical values. Within this scope, we support social responsibility projects providing added value to society and avoid misleading advertising.

BİM prioritizes the sale of sustainable products and aims to increase their share each year. In the marketing communication of our sustainable products, we provide controls on advertising and labelling processes through independent audit mechanisms. We use certificates to verify environmentally friendly claims.

Furthermore, when creating our advertising strategies, we ensure compliance with ethical rules, especially for children and vulnerable groups.

Conducting Marketing Activities to Increase Public Awareness and Welfare

We contribute to raising social awareness by carrying out campaign activities that encourage sustainable consumption habits for consumers on energy efficiency, waste reduction, and recycling.



We develop social projects by collaborating with non-governmental organizations on education, health, and environmental issues. Although in limited numbers, we include the products of disadvantaged groups in our BİM stores to support their work. Within this scope, after the earthquakes on February 6, 2023, we continued our joint work with the Aşhane Women's Cooperative in 2025. As a result of the business models, we developed with local cooperatives and women entrepreneurs, products made by the Aşhane Women's Cooperative have been made continuously available for sale in our Istanbul, Bursa, and Kocaeli provinces.

Customer-Oriented

Within the framework of our communication activities designed with a customer-oriented perspective, we care about our customers' opinions on our sustainable products and marketing strategies. We meticulously review customer suggestions and feedback collected through surveys, social media comments, and customer service channels, and we consider them opportunities to improve our processes.

Through our campaigns and price advantages, we encourage our customers to choose environmentally friendly products, thereby supporting them in reducing their own environmental impact. Product-specific categories are designed to promote our sustainable products and to ensure that they can be easily distinguished on our BİM Mobile and FILE Mobile online shopping platforms and on our corporate website. In addition, we aim to raise social awareness on this topic by collaborating with well-known media outlets and digital content creators in the field of sustainability.

To measure the impact of our responsible marketing practices, we use performance indicators such as customer satisfaction rates, sustainable product sales volume, and the share of green-certified products in total products.

Customer-centric service approach

As BİM, we aim to be in the closest proximity of our customers throughout their shopping journey and to meet their expectations in the best way possible after sales.

With our customer-oriented service approach we adopt at BİM, we develop business models and practices to increase customer benefit and satisfaction from the first moment we come into contact with our customers through our physical and online stores. In line with BİM's approach that prioritizes customer interests over short-term high profits, we always strive to offer our customers the best shopping experience with our unconditional return policy, extensive store network, and qualified employees.

As of year-end 2025, the number of daily consolidated customer visits to our stores in Türkiye, Morocco, and Egypt reached to 6.5 million. The number of users of our BİM Mobile and FILE Mobile online shopping channels was 5 million in the same period.

As BİM, we aim to be in the closest proximity of our customers throughout their shopping journey and to meet their expectations in the best way possible after sales. The "unconditional return" policy we have adopted allows our customers to return the product they are not satisfied with, without stating any reason and with no time or store restrictions, with the product receipt or credit card slip.

As BİM, we facilitated monitoring processes by migrating our customer suggestion and complaint forms, which we use for feedback, to an online platform in 2023. With this new system, which we call the Customer Communication Management Platform, we no longer use paper-based customer complaint forms in stores; instead, we have adopted the method of filling out forms digitally on tablets. We closely monitor all feedback received from our customers and ensure that actions are taken promptly.

As part of Customer Communication Management (CCM) activities, customer complaints are managed systematically, enabling the immediate identification of requests that require action through automated notifications in accordance with established rules, and an effective follow-up mechanism is in place. This has led to decreased average resolution times, increased per-employee case management capacity, reduced the burden of manual task tracking, and enabled rapid data sharing between units.

In 2025, we received 194,876 notifications through the BİM Customer Communication Management Platform. After the necessary investigations, all complaints were resolved. For FILE, the average closing time for the 200,400 customer notifications received in 2025 was 29 hours, and all complaints were resolved within 48 hours.

We have completed the necessary work in relation to BİM Hasanoğlan-1 regional directorate and received the ISO 10002 Customer Satisfaction Management System certificate. Under the certificate, we aim to meet changing customer expectations with fast and accurate actions and increase customer satisfaction by conducting regular reviews of our processes for handling customer complaints, the solutions that we offer, and our process improvement efforts.

As BİM, we aim to offer a better shopping experience to more customers, and measure customer satisfaction through periodic surveys. According to the Brand Health Research conducted by IPSOS in July/August 2025 with 1,500 participants, our Net Promoter Score (NPS) was 31, and customer satisfaction was measured at 93%. The research results indicate that BİM's NPS and customer satisfaction scores are higher than those of competing food retailers. Our customers cite affordable prices, point-of-sale location, product variety, and the quality of our private-label products as reasons for their satisfaction.

Customer Trust, Brand Stability, and Perception Management

Brand trust and the perception of stability play a critical role in sustaining customer satisfaction. Studies show that for consumers, brand stability is primarily built on maintaining the same quality over the years (70%) and ensuring consistency in pricing policy (55%). In addition, fulfilling commitments (55%) and maintaining honest and transparent communication (50%) are among the key factors reinforcing brand trust for one in two consumers.

85% of consumers state that they tend to shop from brands they perceive as stable. This result shows that the perception of stability is a significant factor that directly strengthens purchase intention. On the other hand, when trust in a brand is damaged, 41% of consumers prefer to observe for a period before making a decision, while 37% state that they quickly distance themselves from the brand when they lose trust. These findings reveal that in the face of trust erosion, consumer behavior rapidly shifts toward a more cautious and distant stance.

According to consumer research conducted by SIA Insight in November 2025, BİM holds a leading position in the retail industry in terms of brand perception. This result confirms that our customer-centric business model, our approach based on price and quality stability, and our trust-based customer relations resonate with consumers.



Supply Chain Management

Responsible supply chain approach

In 2025, to ensure that supply chain management activities at our Company are carried out in a more focused and effective manner, the Supply Chain Management Directorate was established under the Commercial Directorate and has commenced its operations.

As BiM, through the long-term and trust-based relationships we have established with our stakeholders, we enable our suppliers, whom we consider among our critical stakeholders, to increase their capacities, enhance their productivity, and improve their quality standards.

The main objective of our supply chain management is to procure high-quality products at low cost, thereby offering them to customers at competitive prices while maintaining the sustainability and standards of the supply chain. The focus of our Company's supply chain management strategy is to support the local economy by working with local suppliers. While our effective value chain management supports our financial results by increasing our operational efficiency, it also provides us with the opportunity to evaluate our environmental and social impacts arising from our supply processes.

This approach is also reflected in the operational structure of our subsidiaries. Within Es Global, collaboration with local and nearby suppliers aims to reduce logistics-related carbon emissions and strengthen supply continuity. Material continuity and operational stability in production are ensured through tanker weight measurements, stock planning, and raw material intake controls. Parallel production lines are utilized to allow uninterrupted production: if one line undergoes maintenance or quality control, production can continue seamlessly on the other line, thereby safeguarding operational continuity.

In 2025, to ensure that supply chain management activities at our Company are carried out in a more focused and effective manner,

the Supply Chain Management Directorate was established under the Commercial Directorate and has commenced its operations. This restructuring aims to strengthen organizational capacity for the implementation and monitoring of supply chain management strategies and performance.

Our Commercial Directorate takes charge in determining and implementing working standards within the scope of supply chain management and regularly reports to the General Purchasing Committee (GPC).

In 2022, we published our Responsible Procurement Policy, which we prepared by taking into account our social, environmental and ethical responsibilities in supply chain management processes. Within this framework, by adopting responsible procurement and production principles, we aim to improve the quality of life for both supply chain employees and our customers through the products we produce, all while observing human values.

To improve the social compliance performance of our suppliers, we encourage our detergent and cosmetics suppliers in particular to obtain social compliance certification. As of 2025, 60% of our 65 detergent and cosmetics suppliers hold social compliance certification, reflecting an increase in the number of certified suppliers in this area.

We conduct regular audits to maintain our quality and safety standards throughout all supply chain processes. In order to measure the suitability and adequacy of the production processes of candidate suppliers, we audit their



production sites within the scope of a BiM-specific question list. As a result of our evaluations, only suppliers that are deemed suitable and able to meet the specified standards are eligible to produce for BiM. We perform periodic audits of our existing suppliers, both with and without prior notification. Thus, we encourage suppliers to continuously raise their quality and safety standards.

BiM exempts suppliers of branded products that hold IFS Food/Non-Food, BRC Food/Non-Food, and AIB certifications from audits. However, suppliers of branded products that do not hold these certificates, and suppliers of all products under our private labels, regardless of certification status, are subject to an audit process regarding product safety, infrastructure and processes, cleaning practices, pest control, and critical practices.

In 2025, the BiM Quality Assurance Unit conducted a total of 1,074 supplier audits, 68.5% of which were for suppliers responsible for producing BiM's private label products, with the remainder for manufacturers of branded products. As a result of the audits and analyses conducted in 2025, our collaboration with 9 suppliers who could not meet our quality standards and expectations was terminated.

Information on the Certificates Held by Our Suppliers as of 2025

Total Number of Certified Suppliers in 2025	342
Certificates Related to Social Compliance and Ethical Practices	415
Certificates Related to Environmental Sustainability	462
Certificates Related to Food Safety	920
Certificates Related to Organic & Vegan Products	172
Certificates Related to Quality Management Systems	415
TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES	2,384

You can access the BiM Responsible Procurement Policy [here](#).

Increased customer satisfaction through digitalization

As BİM, our goal with the digital services we develop in the retail sector is to make our customers' lives easier.

While we continued to grow organically with new physical store launches, we also began to reach our customers through alternative channels with the mobile applications that we developed by integrating innovative technology into our business models. As BİM, our aim with the digital services we develop in the retail industry is to make our customers' lives easier and increase customer satisfaction. With the influence of the increasing online shopping habits during the

pandemic time, we address the consumers' demands for an integrated shopping experience with our mobile applications developed as part of our multi-channel management.

BİM Mobile Application

We sell non-food products through our online shopping channel, BİM Market, which was launched in 2021. Customers can easily download the BİM Market application from the App Store or Google Play and access the current products offered by BİM. The BİM Market application, which focuses on customer satisfaction, adds new products every Friday and offers free shipping, installment plans, and affordable prices. By the end of 2025, the number of BİM Mobile application users reached 2.5 million.

FİLE Mobile Application

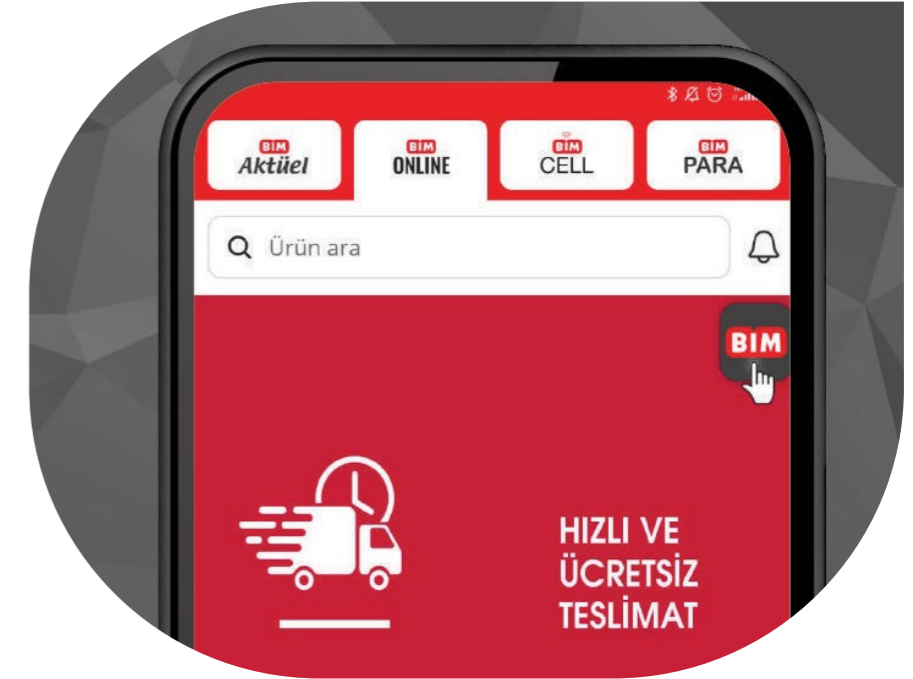
The FİLE Mobile application, our online shopping channel, was launched in 2021 with the motto "If you cannot come to us, we come to you." The application provides customers with a brand-new shopping experience, offering hundreds of national brand products alongside FİLE's private labels. Through the FİLE Mobile application, which can be downloaded from the App Store and Google Play, customers' food orders are delivered with refrigerated vehicles, maintaining the cold chain. As of the end of 2025, the number of FİLE Mobile application users reached 2.5 million.

BİM Para/FİLE Para

With the BİM Para and FİLE Para digital payment applications, we enabled BİM customers to easily and securely send money to each other via their mobile phones and to make contactless payments in stores without using credit cards or cash. As of the end of 2025, the number of transactions made by our customers

Number of BİM mobile app users

2.5 million



Number of FİLE mobile app users

2.5 million

using the contactless payment method via BİM Para and FİLE Para reached 3.3 million.

Information Security

Our Company developed an information security management approach to ensure that information is assessed within the scope of confidentiality, integrity, and accessibility and protected from all threats that it may be exposed from inside and/or outside, whether intentional or incidental, and ensure that the activities are carried out effectively, accurately, quickly, and safely. We continuously assess the activities carried out within the scope of digitalization at BİM as part of cyber security measures and support them with internal and external audits on information security. In this context, we ensure that all our employees participate in information security training.

As BİM, we set the main goals of our information security management approach as raising the information security awareness of our employees, implementing technical security controls, ensuring that the basic and supporting business activities of the organization continue with minimum interruption, thus minimizing corporate

risks. In this scope, we closely follow global developments in the fields of information security and cyber security, and regularly update our approach. In 2025, our Company did not experience any violations related to cyber security and customers' personal information.

You can access the BİM Information Security Policy [here](#).

Cyber Security Investments and Technical Enhancement Initiatives

In 2025, we invested approximately USD 400,000 to strengthen our cyber security infrastructure. Within the scope of these investments, we reinforced our technical, operational and human-centered initiatives by positioning information security as a fundamental component of corporate sustainability and business continuity.

During the year, two independent penetration tests and subsequent verification tests were conducted; regular internal audits were also performed to assess the effectiveness of information security controls. To enhance endpoint security, Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solutions were deployed, covering all office computers and servers. The sandbox infrastructure used for network, email and file security was

Systematic infrastructure in cyber security

In 2025, we invested approximately USD 400,000 to strengthen our cyber security infrastructure.



upgraded with advanced hardware and updated licenses. Regular vulnerability scans were conducted and cyber threat intelligence services were obtained for the early detection of cyber risks.

In addition, an in-house automation application was developed to simultaneously block malicious IP addresses across all security systems. For human resources, 6 phishing simulations and 6 information security awareness training sessions were conducted; measurement and monitoring tools were also deployed to assess the software maturity level at endpoints. Through these efforts, we have strengthened the security of our digital assets with a systematic, measurable, and sustainable governance approach.

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Infrastructure

Significant progress was made in strengthening the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) infrastructure as part of the discovery plan studies initiated in 2025. Accordingly, redundant connections were established through the DRC data center for the head office, stores, and all regional operations, and connection continuity tests were successfully completed.

To verify business continuity scenarios, in December 2025, one BiM regional directorate, one FILE regional directorate, and one BiM store successfully completed a planned test where they conducted their operations entirely through the DRC for a full day. With these efforts, we have

strengthened our digital resilience and operational sustainability by ensuring the continuity of critical business processes.

Digitalization and Resource Efficiency in Internal Processes

Our digitalization initiatives are not limited to customer touchpoints; they also aim to enhance efficiency across internal processes such as logistics, human resources, accounting, and other corporate functions. In this context, various digitalization projects were implemented in 2025 to reduce paper consumption and associated costs.

Following evaluations, the four main areas with the highest A4 paper consumption were eliminated. As a result of these efforts, approximately

11 million sheets of paper were saved, corresponding to nearly 30% of the Company's total annual paper consumption. The goal is to increase this rate to 50% in the period ahead. In addition, by discontinuing the use of large labels and reducing label sizes in newly opened stores, an estimated annual cost savings of approximately TL 16 million are expected across the Company. These practices are an important part of our approach to improving resource efficiency through our digitalization-focused process improvements.

Our corporate digitalization initiatives have been expanded to encompass production processes in line with our operational efficiency objectives. Within this scope, operational efficiency is prioritized across our subsidiary Es Global's facilities through automation, digital monitoring, and advanced manufacturing technologies. Production lines utilize MRP-based planning, automated recipe management, and robotic packaging and palletizing systems. Scrap rates are managed by automated systems independent of human intervention, minimizing quality losses.

With a focus on energy and resource efficiency, machinery technologies that maximize production with minimal energy consumption are selected, and cooling water is managed through closed-loop systems to reduce water loss. Tank levels and production parameters are digitally monitored, while fineness, temperature, and pressure values are automatically optimized. Environmental performance is enhanced facility-wide through LED lighting, thermal insulation (glass wool), energy-efficient machinery investments, and heat recovery applications.

Protection of Personal Data (KVKK)

In line with the increasing number of users and expanding digital touchpoints, we strengthened our practices in the area of the Protection of Personal Data Law (KVKK) in 2025 and addressed data security as a fundamental component of corporate sustainability.

Within this scope, data loss prevention (DLP), data classification, antivirus (AV), security information and event management (SIEM), privileged access management (PAM) and multi-factor authentication (MFA) solutions were expanded; configuration enhancements and efficiency improvements were made to existing systems.

In addition, to strengthen compliance in cloud environments where personal data is processed, KVKK standard contracts were signed with cloud service providers. Furthermore, the KVKK text and KVKK contract, created to systematically manage data protection obligations in corporate procurement processes, have been actively implemented across all purchasing processes.

Through these efforts, we manage the security of personal data with a holistic governance approach that encompasses operational, legal, and technical dimensions.

Paper savings achieved through digitalization projects

11 million sheets



The Most Valuable Capital: People

Continuous investments in people, whom we see as our most valuable capital, are the foundation of our sustainable growth success. As of year-end 2025, we continued to create value for national economies by providing 6,033 new employment opportunities in our store, warehouse, and office operations, primarily in Türkiye, as well as in Morocco and Egypt, increasing our total number of employees to 101,7k.



People-oriented work culture

Total number of employees
101,663

Continuous investments in people, whom we see as our most valuable capital, are the foundation of our sustainable growth success. As of year-end 2025, we continued to create value for national economies by providing 6,033 new employment opportunities in our store, warehouse, and office operations, primarily in Türkiye, as well as in Morocco and Egypt, increasing our total number of employees to 101,7k.

In the geographies where we operate through our subsidiaries in Türkiye and abroad, we respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of people in our relationships with our employees, customers, suppliers, business partners, and all stakeholders, and as the entire BİM family, we pay the utmost attention to human rights.

In this context, the BİM Human Rights Policy, prepared in line with the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions, and the national legislation of the relevant countries on

human rights and labor and approved by the Company's Board of Directors, serves as a roadmap for all our employees.

The BİM Human Rights Policy is available [here](#).

BİM upholds human values throughout its value chain and works to improve the quality of life. We adopt the principle of full compliance with national legislation in all our human resources processes, and in line with human rights principles, we do not tolerate discrimination based on religion, language, race, gender, and other grounds in our relationships with our stakeholders.

We actively support the participation of stakeholders within our sphere of influence in the occupational health and safety practices we implement to provide our employees with a safe and healthy work environment.

Employee Distribution^(*)

Employees by Category	2024	2025
Store and Warehouse Employees	95%	95%
Management and Office Staff	5%	5%
Employees by Gender		
Female	50%	51%
Male	50%	49%
Management and Office Staff by Gender		
Female	37%	37%
Male	63%	63%
Store and Warehouse Employees by Gender		
Female	51%	52%
Male	49%	48%

^(*) BİM Türkiye

Human Resources Profile

At BİM, we continue to be one of Türkiye's leading employers, thanks to our organic growth strategy and high employee engagement. In 2025, we opened 890 new stores, increasing our employment capacity in our Türkiye, Morocco, and Egypt operations, while continuing our efforts to support youth employment.

In 2025, 79% of new hires in BİM Türkiye operations were under the age of 30, and 57% were women, resulting in a total of 4,779 new job opportunities.

As of year-end 2025, BİM's total consolidated number of employees increased by 6% compared to the previous year, reaching 101,663. Of our employees, 91% are based in Türkiye, 7% in Morocco, and 2% in Egypt.

Human Resources Governance

In 2025, a Human Resources Business Partnership (HRBP) structure was established for the first time within the BİM Head Office. This structure aims to strengthen the strategic partnerships of the Human Resources department, enhance the efficiency of business processes, and increase the department's contribution to the Company's objectives. By strengthening the interaction between Human Resources and other departments, the goal is to identify employee needs and expectations more quickly and to offer more effective solutions for career development and employee engagement.

Employer Brand and Employee Experience

As BİM, with our vision of being "the most preferred employer in the sector," we aim to implement human resources processes and practices that are embraced and connect with people.

In line with this vision, a Happy Place to Work (HPW) survey was conducted in 2025 to measure and improve the employee experience. Based on the evaluation across various dimensions, including managerial practices and company culture, we scored over 80, earning the international "Exceptional Employee Experience Certificate," which is valid for one year.

Through the HPW survey, our employees' workplace experiences and expectations were comprehensively evaluated from various perspectives, such as managerial practices and company culture; based on the findings, our human resources strategy was strengthened, and activities aimed at increasing employee satisfaction were intensified.

In this context, we have started organizing monthly social events with varying themes at our Head Office under the "Keyifli BİMola" brand. At the end of the year, employees at the Head Office and in the regions who completed their 10th, 20th, and 30th years of service were presented with certificates of appreciation, honoring their long-standing efforts and contributions. Additionally, on December 12, Retailers' Day, a thank-you message was sent to our store employees; special content was shared on YouTube and LinkedIn, and the contributions of our store and Head Office employees were highlighted via SMS across all of BİM.

As BİM, we will continue to maintain our strong workplace culture and always provide an environment where our employees feel happy and valued.

BİM: Powered by Its Own Human Capital

Another priority of our Human Resources management is to make appointments to strategic positions within our Company by evaluating our

own human capital. Our management staff, composed of employees who started their careers at BİM and were promoted due to their high performance, ensure the continuous transfer of knowledge and experience at BİM while contributing to the sustainability of our corporate culture.

The vertical career opportunities we offer at BİM support our employees' job motivation and increase their commitment to long-term company goals.

In line with this approach, we prioritize internal candidates for open positions; more than 95% of managerial positions in our stores, warehouses, and Head Office were filled with internal candidates. This practice enhances employee motivation while supporting the continuity of internal knowledge and experience.

At the same time, we offer internship opportunities to university students at our Head Office to support the future workforce from an early stage. In our regional structures, we run two main collaboration models: under the Qualified Workforce Development Program (NİYEP), training modules are prepared to support the professional development of young talent; university students are offered internship opportunities at regional offices, and employment opportunities are created for university graduates. These efforts strengthen our talent pool while supporting our long-term, sustainable human resources strategy.



Career management that supports employee development

Rate of Employees with Performance Evaluations Conducted

23%

Career Management and Development

In our recruitment and promotion processes, we consider objective criteria based on knowledge, skills, and experience to build the workforce and organizational structure that will best support BIM's sustainable growth. We organize training programs to help our employees develop their professional and personal skills, and we prioritize filling open positions internally.

We are aware that a well-structured career management system is crucial for guiding our employees to the right positions where they can use their talents most effectively and for helping them acquire the competencies of the future. Therefore, we strive to provide the necessary support and opportunities for our employees to realize their potential and advance their careers. We support the career development of our employees by objectively evaluating their performance. In 2025, the performance and career development reviews we conducted for 23% of our employees in office and management positions allowed us to highlight their strengths while objectively identifying areas for development.

In 2025, as part of our career architecture efforts, job title groups and job descriptions were updated considering the market equivalents of the roles; by defining duties, authorities, and responsibilities more clearly, a more transparent and understandable career progression structure was created for employees. With the adjustments made to the grade structure, it has become clearer which levels employees can reach based on their current competencies and which skills they need to develop. In line with this approach, succession plans have been created for C-level and director positions, and work has begun on personal development plans for employees within this scope.

Our Company's operating model allows our employees to take on more responsibility and use their initiative, while also offering young managers the opportunity to develop their entrepreneurial and leadership skills. Young managers can advance their careers by gaining experience in areas such as managing projects, developing teamwork skills, and participating in decision-making processes.

AI-supported exit interviews are conducted with departing employees. Through this practice, we transparently analyze the reasons behind employee departures. Based on the feedback received, we take necessary improvement actions to continuously enhance the employee experience.

The career opportunities that increase employee satisfaction at our Company play an effective role in keeping the employee turnover rate below the industry average.

Learning and Development Programs

To ensure the sustainable development of our human resources, we organize training programs that support the professional and personal development of our employees. In 2025, our training activities were structured with a holistic training strategy under the umbrella of BIM Academy. Thanks to this structure, training content for different functions

and levels has been planned within a unified framework and implemented in a more systematic approach across 3 main categories: development of organizational capabilities, enhancement of functional activities, and improvement of individual performance. In 2025, we provided 938,386 person-hours of training. In 2025, 100,063 employees benefited from training activities under the program, and 55% of the participants were female employees. In 2025, the training expenditure per employee was TL 890.

Both online and in-person training programs are offered to support the professional, technical, and personal development of our employees. These training programs, which cover all staff from store and warehouse employees to specialists, junior- and mid-level management, and Senior Management, are planned based on

role- and need-based analyses and are implemented with the goal of continuously improving service quality and operational efficiency.

We organize orientation training and programs for new hires and newly promoted employees. Our orientation training, which includes detailed information about our corporate culture, values, policies, and business processes, helps new members of the BIM family adapt to our Company more smoothly. The training we prepare for our employees in positions requiring expertise enables them to develop knowledge and skills specific to their areas of specialization.

To improve the quality of our learning and development programs, we standardize all of them through our Company's internal regulations and update them in line with changing needs.

It is of great importance to us that our employees are knowledgeable about sustainability and minimize their environmental impact in their daily work processes. In this context, throughout the year, we provided sustainability training to our store employees on water and electricity conservation, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and raising individual awareness. The training covered key topics such as increasing resource efficiency, reducing environmental impacts, and raising individual awareness. In this context, 19,715 hours of sustainability-themed training were provided to our employees in 2025.

Additionally, to increase our employees' compliance with legislation and ethical awareness, Competition Law Training was conducted online, providing a total of 450 person-hours of training, with 150 employees participating.

BIM ACADEMY TRAINING PROGRAMS

Program Name	Target Audience
Director Development Program	All Directors
Manager Development Program	Headquarters Managers
Supervisor Development Program	Headquarters Supervisors
Individual Development Program	Headquarters Senior Specialists-Specialists
Digital Personal Development Training	All Employees
Digital Managerial Training	Directors - Managers - Regional Supervisors
Digital Technical Training	All Store Personnel (Store Personnel-Assistant Store Manager-Store Manager-Regional Supervisor)

BIM Türkiye Profile of Training Participants

	2025	
	Female	Male
Number of Employees Attending Training	55,354	44,709
Number of employees under 30 attending training	36,118	30,685
Number of employees aged 30-50 attending training	18,543	13,523
Number of employees over 50 attending training	693	501

BIM Türkiye Training Hours

	2025
Total training hours	938,386
Total training hours - female	540,174
Total training hours - male	398,212
Total training hours - senior management	3,440
Total training hours - middle management	133,759
Total training hours - first-level management	242,606
Total training hours - specialists and below	1,936
Total training hours - store and warehouse employees	556,645
Average training hours per employee	11.8
Total training hours - professional development training	29,579
Total training hours - technical development training	416,734
Total training hours - personal development training	160,434
Total training hours - leadership development training	331,639



Human Resources

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

In our region of operation, we aim to foster a balanced and sustainable work culture by providing an inclusive, safe, and productive environment for employees of diverse languages, religions, races, and ethnic backgrounds. We believe that our diverse workforce offers a broader perspective when evaluating risks and opportunities.

We do not discriminate in any of our human resources processes, including recruitment and promotion, employment terms, working conditions, performance evaluation, training, professional development, and compensation. We are committed to equity, diversity, and inclusion. In 2025, we updated our Diversity and Inclusion Policy, which reflects our commitment to this matter and was approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The BİM Diversity and Inclusion Policy is available [here](#).

Women's Employment

Our Company has adopted the primary goal of increasing gender diversity in management positions and ensuring equal opportunities; accordingly, it aims to strengthen the representation and increase the roles of women on the Board of Directors. The Company aims to have at least one female member on its Board of Directors by the end of 2027. Additionally, care is taken to ensure that female candidates are included in the evaluation pool during the candidate selection process for managerial positions. Through this practice, we aim to increase female representation in management and leadership roles, support merit-based promotions, and create a more inclusive talent pool.

We are committed to the principle of equality throughout our recruitment processes and our employees' careers, ensuring we avoid any discrimination and maintain a fair approach. To support the active participation of women in the workforce, we adopt an approach that favors female employment when building our human resources. We have continued to increase the ratio of female employees over the years in both our stores and warehouses.

Our subsidiaries continue to implement initiatives that support female employment. Priority has been given to hiring women on the coffee production line, and as of 2025, all employees on the production line are women. This initiative serves as a tangible demonstration of our company's inclusive employment policy.

Guide for Expectant Mothers

In line with our inclusive and sustainable employee experience approach, we provide a nursing room for working mothers in our Headquarters building. Additionally, the Expectant Mothers' Guide was implemented in 2025 for our employees who are pregnant. The guide details the legal rights, work models, and leave policies for pregnant employees, ensuring they have easy access to the information and support they may need during this period.

Furthermore, to strengthen equal access to healthcare rights among our employees and to provide more inclusive support for parenting, maternity coverage was added in 2025 to the Supplemental Health Insurance (SHI) offered to all employees at our Headquarters and to first-level managers and above in our Operations Team. This initiative aims to strengthen our inclusive fringe benefits structure that supports our employees' family lives.

Competitive Compensation System & Expanding Fringe Benefits

We establish our compensation policy competitively, taking into account the sector in which we operate, the labor market, and local regulatory requirements, ensuring that the lowest wage level at our Company is above the minimum wage. We take care to ensure that annual wage increases do not fall below the inflation rate. In 2025, we sought to boost employee motivation through our efforts to increase fringe benefits.

At our Company, practices regarding daily and weekly working hours, overtime, breaks, weekly rest days, and paid annual leave are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations. In 2025, the gender pay gap among employees was measured at 0.2%.

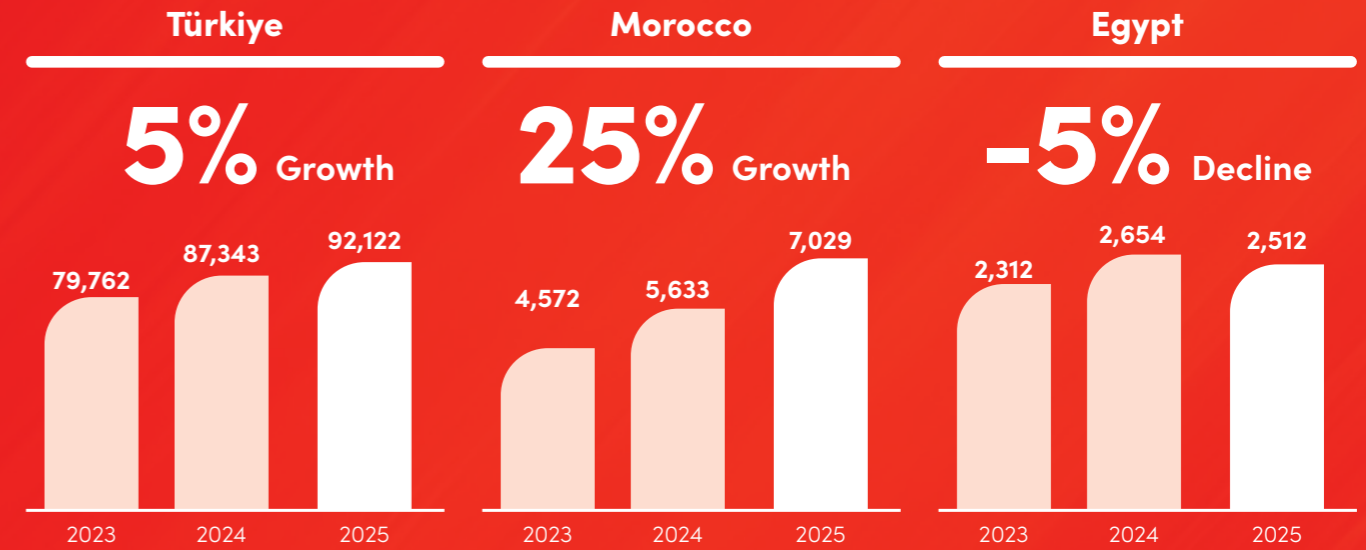
We are expanding practices that support the physical and psychological well-being of our employees. As part of the "Bİ'Mutluluk" (A Happiness) initiative, in collaboration with Hi-Doctor, we provided our employees with access to online psychological and dietitian support throughout 2025, with more than 8,000 sessions delivered. This program aimed to strengthen our employees' work-life balance and increase employee happiness and engagement. Private Health Insurance is offered as a fringe benefit to employees in managerial positions and above, as well as to their families. Additionally, our existing personal accident insurance was expanded to provide all employees with coverage of TL 1,000,000 for accidental death and permanent disability, and TL 100,000 for hospital expenses resulting from an accident.

To enhance our employees' healthcare benefits, maternity coverage was added in 2025 to the Supplemental Health Insurance (SHI), which is offered to all Headquarters employees and to first-level managers and above in our Operations Team. The SHI includes outpatient treatment, mini check-ups, and mini dental care packages.

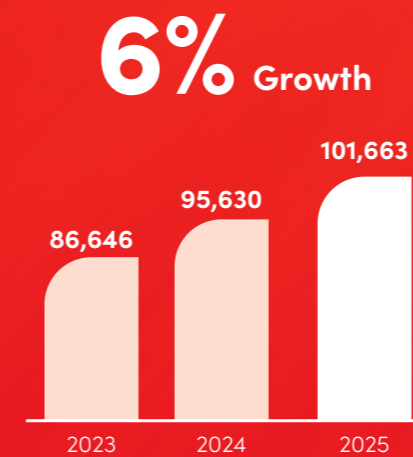
During 2025, approximately 15,000 of our employees, the majority of whom are store managers, were offered favorable financial support options through a partner bank. Through this collaboration, our employees were able to meet their personal financial needs more easily by taking advantage of favorable financing and payment terms.

Our Company provides financial support to the families of deceased employees and to employees who have lost loved ones. This practice reinforces our Company's people-centric approach and culture of solidarity by showing support for our employees and their families during difficult times.

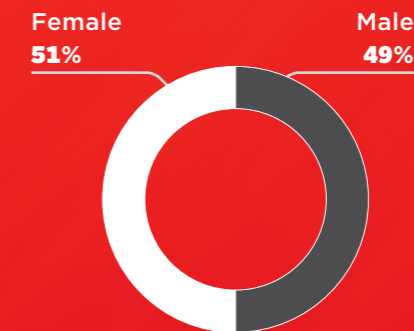
Employee Distribution for Domestic and International Operations



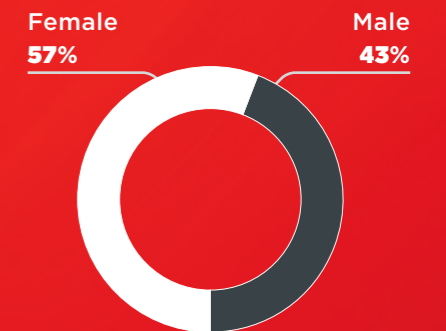
Total Number of Employees



BİM Türkiye Gender Distribution



BİM Türkiye New Hire Gender Distribution



Significant support for employee development

1,060,526 hours
Total training duration
(Türkiye Operations Consolidated)

Occupational Health and Safety

Our priority is employee health

We support the active participation of our employees in decision-making processes and provide suitable conditions for them to have a say in OHS policies and practices. As of year-end 2025, the employee representation rate on the Occupational Health and Safety Committee is 29%.

We consider creating a safe and healthy work environment for all our employees and making it sustainable one of our top priorities. In line with our principle of full compliance with applicable Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) legislation, we have established an Occupational Health and Safety Committee to manage and monitor safe and healthy working conditions across all our stores, warehouses, regional directorates, and other administrative offices. Reporting to the BİM Board of Directors, the committee is responsible for defining, implementing, and reviewing the Company's OHS policies.

We support the active participation of our employees in decision-making processes and provide suitable conditions for them to have a say in OHS policies and practices. As of year-end 2025, the employee representation rate on the Occupational Health and Safety Committee is 29%.

At BİM, we identify our OHS risks by considering the specific characteristics of the work environment, including offices, stores, warehouses, and logistics areas. We provide the necessary hardware and equipment and establish communication channels for reporting hazardous situations and taking preventive measures.

The Employees Working Group, one of our sustainability working groups, monitors developments in occupational health and safety (OHS). The head of this group is the Chief Human Resources Officer, who is one reporting level away from the CEO.

We meticulously monitor our Company's OHS performance and regularly report accident statistics. As of year-end 2025, our accident frequency rate at BİM Türkiye was 4.7, and our accident-related absenteeism rate was 24.3.

We analyze the causes of occupational accidents in detail and create action plans to reduce accident frequency rates. With the aim of reducing occupational accident frequency among newly hired employees during their initial years, we provide training programs and carry out focused improvement initiatives by identifying high-risk equipment. As BİM, we aim to reduce our accident frequency rates by 15% by 2026 compared to the 2022 base year.

Occupational health and safety, which we consider an indispensable part of our corporate culture, is supported by year-round OHS training programs aimed at raising employees' awareness and instilling safe working habits. In 2025, a total of 404,168 hours of OHS training was provided to BİM Türkiye employees, with an average of approximately 5.1 training hours per employee.

To support our occupational health and safety goals, we conducted an external audit, which also covered fire safety requirements, to ensure compliance with current legal regulations.

In 2025, we carried out concrete improvement efforts in occupational health and safety in our warehouse and store operations. In this context, with a focus on reducing workplace accidents involving pallet jacks, we began preparing training videos and visual instructional materials on the safe operation of pallet jacks to raise employee awareness.

Within the scope of personal protective equipment, we conducted field trials for work shoes and utility knives to evaluate more suitable alternatives in terms of ergonomics and safety.

To strengthen our occupational health and safety (OHS) practices, we collaborated with an external consulting firm to obtain support from an occupational safety specialist and a workplace physician. We also conducted quarterly site visits to monitor and improve occupational health and safety practices in our stores. In addition, we carried out work to improve data collection and reporting processes for more reliable and consistent monitoring of occupational accident data.

BİM's Piraziz Regional Warehouse established the ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System in 2022 and was certified.

As BİM, within the framework of our OHS policies, we strive to ensure that the OHS culture is adopted not only by our employees but also by other stakeholder groups within our sphere of influence. In our contractor agreements, we have specified each OHS rule violation as a penalty clause to ensure the full implementation of OHS measures. By doing so, we encourage contractor firms that sign agreements with BİM to fulfill their responsibilities regarding the health and safety of their own employees.

At BİM Morocco, we also address our approach to occupational health and safety within a holistic framework that integrates our environmental and social responsibility goals. In this context, reducing occupational accidents and strengthening our OHS performance are among our primary ESG priorities; we aim to reduce occupational accidents by 10% by 2026, using 2022 as the base year.

BİM Türkiye OHS Data	2022	2023	2024	2025
Accident frequency rate*	2.8	3.5	4.2	4.7
Absenteeism rate**	49.4	39.2	47.7	24.3
Number of fatalities	3	2	3	1

(*) Accident frequency rate = total accidents resulting in injury x 200,000 / total hours worked
(**) Absenteeism rate = number of days of absence due to accidents x 200,000 / total hours worked

BİM MOROCCO OHS Data	2024	2025
Accident frequency rate*	2.12	1.10
Absenteeism rate**	11.69	36.28
Number of fatalities	0	0

(*) Accident frequency rate = (total number of accidents resulting in injury x 200,000) / total hours worked
(**) Absenteeism rate = number of days of absence due to accidents x 200,000 / total hours worked

BİM Türkiye OHS Training Data	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total OHS training hours	575,016	550,652	604,228	404,168
OHS training hours	447,000	425,852	431,788	287,536
First aid training hour	67,328	58,160	89,872	66,000
Emergency response training hours	60,688	66,640	82,568	50,632
OHS training hours per employee	7.8	6.9	6.9	5.1

BİM MOROCCO OHS Training Data	2025
Total OHS training hours	1,344
OHS training hours	672
First aid training hours	160
Emergency response training hours	512
OHS training hours per employee	11.2

Social benefit and local development

BİM prioritizes social benefit through its donations and assistance that support economic welfare, strengthening its connection with the community through partnerships developed with non-governmental organizations.

Donation amount
452.3
TL million

As a responsible corporate citizen, our Company supports economic welfare through donations and aids that prioritize social benefit beyond the contribution it makes to local employment in the seven geographical regions of Türkiye where it operates, and it strengthens its ties with society through collaborations with non-governmental organizations.

As BİM, 26% of the total TL 458.3 million in donations we made in 2025 was allocated to public institutions and organizations, 71% to charitable associations and foundations, and 3% to educational institutions. The Company does not make political contributions or provide in-kind support to support any political activity, party, or candidate. No political donations were made in 2025 as well.

Meaningful Support for Women's Cooperatives

As BİM, we increased our support for local development and women's labor by establishing a cooperation with the Foundation for the Evaluation of Women's Labor (KEDV), which carries out various programs to support women to improve their economic living conditions and strengthen their leadership in local development.

Following the earthquake that struck on February 6, 2023, we continued our joint work with the Aşhane Women's Cooperative in 2025. In Istanbul, Bursa, and Kocaeli provinces, the products produced by the Aşhane Women's Cooperative were started to be offered for sale on a continuous basis.

From Dost to Nature (Dost'tan Doğaya) Project

As BİM, we carry out Corporate Social Responsibility projects that integrate biodiversity conservation with a responsible consumption approach. With our From Dost to Nature (Dost'tan Doğaya) Project, launched in 2025, we plant one seed for every one liter of 0.5% fat milk sold under our Dost Süt brand, transforming consumption into a measurable environmental impact. Through these efforts in areas affected by forest fires in Muğla, we contribute to increasing biodiversity and carbon sequestration, while also supporting the employment of women living in rural areas during the seed processing stages. Through this digitally traceable model linked to sales volume, we are establishing a transparent, scalable, and long-term sustainable structure for the project.



The Most Precious Heritage: The Earth

As BîM, we consider the fight against climate change an integral part of our long-term value creation approach; in this context, we are implementing a science-based, measurable, and time-bound carbon reduction plan.



Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management

Decisive steps to reduce environmental impact

In 2025, to contribute to the global fight against the risks posed by the climate crisis, we continued our investments unabated, focusing on energy and resource efficiency and decarbonization.

In line with our vision for a livable environment and a sustainable future, we are taking decisive steps to measure and reduce the environmental impact of our operations by developing new approaches that go beyond all legal obligations in the regions where we operate.

In 2025, to contribute to the global fight against the risks posed by the climate crisis, we continued our investments unabated, focusing on energy and resource efficiency and decarbonization. We have committed to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Paris Agreement and science-based targets under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Accordingly, our application process for the validation of our SBTi targets is ongoing.

We are accelerating the installation of Solar Power Plants (SPP) to generate electricity from renewable energy, aiming to comprehensively reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. Recognizing our responsibility for the environmental and social impacts caused by suppliers in our value chain, we calculated our Scope 3 emissions,

which we began calculating in 2022, by evaluating data obtained in 2024 from producers corresponding to 6.4% of our revenue. Due to our extensive product portfolio based on agricultural activities, biodiversity and sustainable agricultural practices are important and among our priority areas. During this reporting period, following a change in methodology, we transitioned to product-based Scope 3 emissions calculation.

In 2023, we reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Climate Change program for the first time and received a score of C. Guided by our enhanced methodology and expanded data set, we are continuing our initiatives to manage climate-related risks and opportunities in a more systematic and structured manner.

As a result of our successful efforts under our environmental management system, the BİM İskenderun Regional Warehouse was certified to the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System in 2022. We are continuing our efforts to disseminate these best practices to other BİM regional warehouses.



2050 Net Zero target

In 2025, we committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to reduce our emissions in line with the Paris Agreement.

Number of newly designed stores
7,360

At BiM, energy and emission management focuses on increasing energy efficiency in our stores and in our warehouses as well as replacing existing energy sources with renewable ones. To systematize our efforts in combating climate change and to share our long-term emission targets with the public, we finalized our decarbonization roadmap in 2025. In 2025, we committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to reduce our emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. By submitting our science-based reduction targets to the SBTi for validation, we aim to transparently share with all our stakeholders that our sustainability commitments are aligned with international standards.

As BiM, we consider the fight against climate change an integral part of our long-term value creation approach; in this context, we are implementing a science-based, measurable, and time-bound carbon reduction plan. In line with our goal of achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050, 2023 has been adopted as the base year. As of the base year, our Scope 1 emissions were 322,863 tCO₂e, and our Scope 2 emissions were 294,904 tCO₂e, bringing our total operational emissions (Scope 1+2) to 617,767 tCO₂e. When considering value chain emissions, our Scope 3 emissions from purchased food-based products were calculated at 12,873,850 tCO₂e in 2023, accounting for approximately 95% of our total greenhouse gas emissions.

Our carbon reduction roadmap has been modeled based on three different scenarios that consider future store growth and sales increases. Under scenarios of high store growth, medium store growth, and no store growth, emission forecasts and reduction pathways were created for the 2023–2033 period; the achievability of our targets was tested under these different growth conditions.

In line with this scenario-based approach, we aim to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 54.6% by 2033 and by 90% by 2050, compared to the 2023 base year. To achieve these targets, our key decarbonization levers have been identified as increasing our installed solar power capacity, implementing energy efficiency practices in stores, using glass covers on coolers, F-gas management, and R&D studies on new technologies.

Due to the nature of food retail operations, separate and specific targets have been defined for our Scope 3 emissions from Forest, Land, and Agriculture (FLAG), which constitute the largest portion of our total emissions. In this context, we aim to reduce our Scope 3 FLAG emissions by 39.4% by 2033 and by 72% by 2050, compared to the 2023 base year.

Thanks to this holistic approach, we present our 2050 Net Zero roadmap, which has been tested under three different growth scenarios and is supported by a clear base year definition, measurable interim targets, and actionable plans, within a transparent and reliable framework.



We continue to renovate our stores by making improvements aimed at energy savings and thermal insulation. We ensure that stone wool and high windows are used to provide internal thermal insulation in our renovated stores, and we are switching to LED lighting models to reduce energy consumption. We are switching from MDF to metal in shelf systems. Our goal is to ensure that all BiM stores are renovated within the scope of energy management and sustainability by 2030. By the end of 2025, the number of stores with new designs reached 7,360, and our goal accomplishment rate was 58%.

Additionally, to optimize energy efficiency in our warehouses, we are strengthening exterior insulation through the implementation of cladding and glass façade systems. As part of our initiatives to increase energy efficiency in cold storage facilities, air curtains have been installed at warehouse entrances. This solution minimizes heat loss during door openings, thereby reducing electricity consumption and supporting the reduction of operational costs. Out of a total of 70 regional warehouses, air curtain installation has been completed in 62 locations, and the systems are now fully operational.

Thanks to this measure, the company has achieved a 14% reduction in electricity consumption across its cold storage facilities, corresponding to an average daily energy saving of 142 kWh. The total investment cost for the air curtain installations across all BiM facilities was TL 4.9 million, with the projected annual savings estimated at approximately TL 17 million.

As part of our energy efficiency initiatives, the use of regulators has been discontinued in 5,000 stores. The implementation is being carried out gradually, with an additional 1,000 stores planned for regulator removal. In newly opened stores, the decision to use regulators is made on a needs-based approach, guided by measurements and evaluations. This initiative is expected to achieve an average monthly energy saving of 195 kWh per store, corresponding to a total annual energy saving of approximately 11.5 million kWh. The resulting reduction in energy consumption is projected to provide an annual cost advantage of around TL 90 million across BiM. In addition, discontinuing the use of regulators eliminates the associated service and maintenance costs, delivering a permanent improvement in operational expenses alongside the energy savings.

Our investments in the installation of solar power plants at our regional warehouses hold a significant place among our sustainability initiatives. As of year-end 2025, we invested a total of TL 3.5 billion in this regard.

As a continuation of our solar power plant (SPP) project, which we launched in 2020 and which stands out as an exemplary practice in the sector, we commissioned the SPP projects installed on the roofs of our Döşemealtı and Ömerli File warehouses in 2025. Additionally, our two ground-mounted SPP projects located in the Şanlıurfa/Viranşehir and Erzurum regions became operational as of March 2025.

The Viranşehir ground-mounted SPP supplies the electricity needs of 883 of our stores, while the Erzurum ground-mounted SPP supplies the electricity needs of 845 of our stores. With these projects commissioned in 2025, our total number of SPP projects has reached 26, and our total installed capacity has reached 96 MW.

Thanks to our SPP investments, we sourced 20% of the energy consumed by our Türkiye operations from renewable sources in 2025.* Thus, we prevented 62,000 tons of CO₂ emissions annually.

* Electricity generated via SPPs (2025): 515,039 GJ (143,066.29 MWh)

Low-emission store operations

As part of our energy efficiency initiatives, we completed the installation of glass doors on refrigerators in a total of 6,452 stores. We invested a total of TL 620 million in the glass door project.



Greenhouse gas emission intensity for 2025
105.4
 kg CO₂/m²

We calculate our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) GHG Protocol methodology. We reduced our greenhouse gas emission intensity to 105.4 kg CO₂/m² in 2025.

Considering the high environmental impact caused by transportation and distribution operations in the retail sector, BİM's decentralized organizational structure provides an advantage in emission management. We carry out our logistics operations through our regional warehouses and thus optimize our fuel consumption. In addition to arranging the shortest routes between stores and warehouses, we also optimize the

number of travels for transportation. Our logistics fleet is operated to ensure trucks are loaded as close as possible to 100% of their capacity. We launched the Fleet Tracking System, which supports both route optimization and efficient use of vehicles, at FILE Market. Furthermore, in order to encourage the use of electric vehicles, we have commenced the installation of charging stations in the parking areas of our FILE stores.

As part of our energy efficiency initiatives, we completed the installation of glass doors on refrigerators in a total of 6,452 stores. We invested a total of TL 620 million in the glass door project. Through this practice, we achieve an average daily energy saving of 23 kWh per store, which amounts to 8,280 kWh

annually. We project that the total annual energy cost savings across all stores where the glass door application has been implemented will reach approximately TL 253 million. Thanks to the energy savings achieved through the installation of glass doors on refrigerators, we aim to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 20,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent annually.

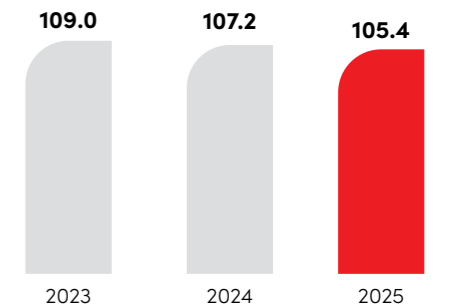
As part of our pilot studies to reduce emissions, we are piloting a water-based cooling system as an alternative to the gas-based cooling systems used in refrigerators. In this system, where heat is transferred through water circulation, the amount of refrigerant gas used can be reduced by approximately 80%, with a corresponding 90–95% decrease in

carbon emissions. This more stable system can also significantly lower the frequency of malfunctions and the risk of gas leaks.

As part of the pilot project, we completed installations in our two stores in the Gebze-2 region. Additionally, the cold storage facility of our Orhanlı Warehouse, which will become operational in April, was also established with a water-based cooling system. Although the initial investment cost is 20–30% higher compared to existing systems, we anticipate that the costs will balance out as the technology becomes more widespread. If the trial results prove successful, we aim to expand the application and position ourselves among the sector's pioneering practices in this area.

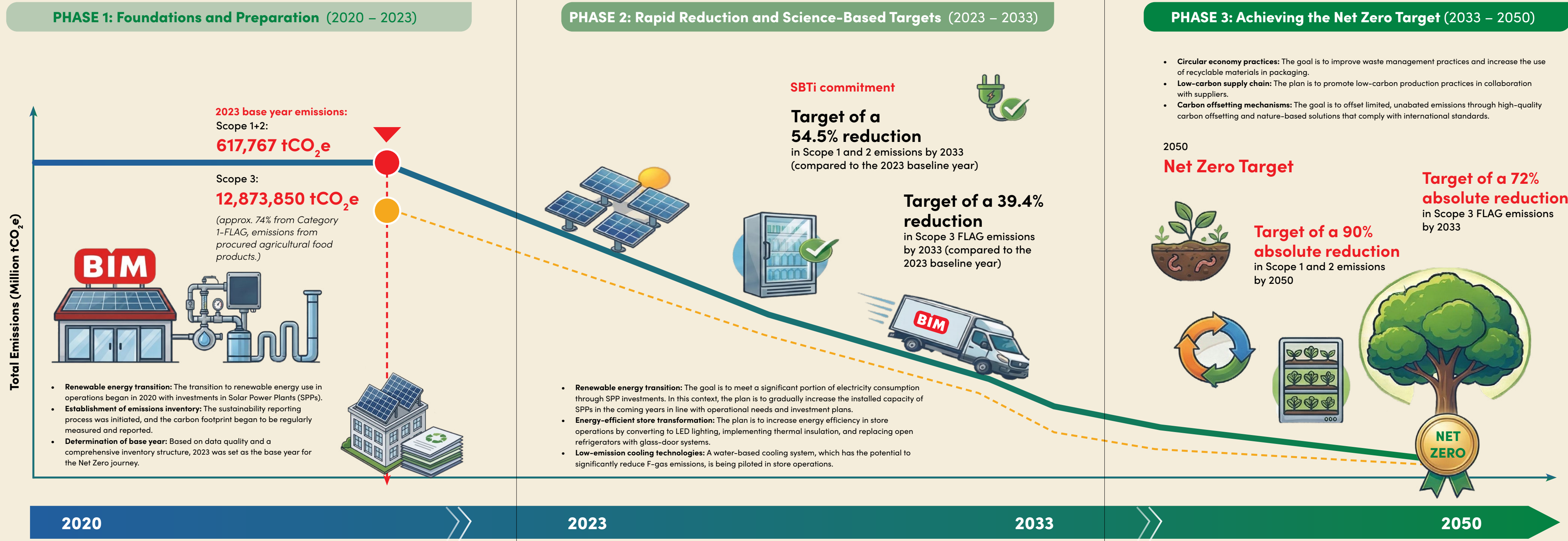


Greenhouse Gas Intensity (kgCO₂e/m²)*



*Covers BİM Türkiye operations.

Journey to Net Zero





Water Management

Efficient and responsible water consumption

Wastewater generated in BiM stores, offices and logistics centers, where municipal water is consumed, is treated and discharged at treatment plants in the relevant regions. Considering the operational size of our Company, it is observed that our impact on water resources is lower than that of other resources.

We are planning a rainwater harvesting project on the roofs of eight of our warehouses in line with our goal to reduce the water footprint of our operations. Upon completion of our work, it is estimated that a total of 6,000 m³ of rainwater will be harvested

annually at our eight warehouses. In addition, by using floor cleaning machines in our stores, we save more water than other methods.

In 2025, a total of 1,056,315 tons of water was consumed, with a water consumption intensity of 0.17.

Water Consumption (m ³)	2023	2024	2025
Municipal Water	827,945	847,421	1,056,315
Water Consumption Intensity (m ³ /m ²)	0.159	0.144	0.17

Es Global

In line with our water footprint strategy, we implement a circular water management model in our sustainable operations together with ES Global Gıda, a company operating within our group. By using a filtered, closed-loop automation system for cleaning chocolate molds instead of manual washing, we have reduced water consumption per operation from

30,000 liters to 150 liters, achieving 99.5% water savings. Additionally, instead of discharging the 5,000 tons of water generated annually by our Reverse Osmosis system, used to meet high quality standards, into the sewer system, we store and reuse it as "gray water" in our facility's restrooms, saving an amount of water equivalent to two Olympic-sized swimming pools per year.



Waste Management and Circular Economy

Initiatives for resource efficiency

As BiM, we carry out work on re-designing existing waste-generating systems, developing projects and methods to recycle waste in case of waste generation, and implementing circular economy principles correctly.



Rapid temperature increases and changes in precipitation regimes caused by the climate crisis put pressure on agricultural production, making it difficult to meet the increasing food demand of the rising world population. In order to ensure food safety on a global scale, optimizing resource efficiency and raw material consumption across food chains, and preventing especially food waste are among urgent issues. The retail industry stands out also with the measures to be taken to optimize food waste as well as packaging waste, both of which it is responsible for generating.

As BiM, we carry out work on re-designing existing waste-generating systems, developing projects and methods to recycle waste in case of waste generation, and implementing circular economy principles correctly. Our Company's waste management approach is based on two fundamental elements. These are preventing waste generation at the source in order to use and preserve the value of natural resources and reusing the waste generated in line with circular economy principles. In this scope, we develop in-house projects and practices to reinforce our physical infrastructure for both packaging and food waste management and support public projects to reduce waste.

In 2024, in order to achieve our sustainability goals and make our waste management activities more efficient, we decided to establish Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş. Accordingly, with the launch of Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş., we have centralized our waste management processes and established a more effective structure. As of year-end 2025, the sale of paper and plastic waste is organized directly under a centralized structure across 46 regions, 38 equipped with balers and 8 with compactors. Through this new operational structure, we have enhanced the efficiency of our waste management processes and achieved a significant increase in waste revenues. In this context, waste revenue, which was TL 130 million in 2024, reached TL 532 million by the end of 2025.

As of 2025, a total of 76,485 tons of waste, comprising 76,418 tons of paper and plastic waste and 67 tons of electronic waste, was sold and incorporated into the recycling process. This performance demonstrates the operational effectiveness of our centralized waste management model and the tangible outcomes of our circular economy approach.

Packaging Waste Management

As BiM, we comprehensively handle the packaging of our private-label products and play an important role in waste reduction. We designed our organizational structure to increase our effectiveness in this field. In order to better manage the environmental impact of the packaging of our private-label products and optimize the cost structure, we established a Packaging Purchasing Unit under the Commercial Directorate.

As a result of these initiatives, based on a 2022 baseline, by the end of 2025 our Company reduced its annual waste generation by 864 tons of paper, 842 tons of plastic, and 561 tons of glass. Additionally, we use 533 tons of recycled plastic annually in our private-label packaging, and these products are certified by Test and Research Center for Material Recovery (GETAM).

As a result of the projects, we carried out to increase resource efficiency in packaging and promote sustainable raw material alternatives, we prevented the consumption of 842 tons of plastic and 864 tons of paper in 2025, saving a total of approximately TL 56.1 million.

Zero Waste approach

In line with its sustainability vision, FİLE has taken a pioneering step in the sector by removing all plastic products in the single-use category from store shelves and replacing them with recyclable paper alternatives.

Number of stores with Zero Waste certification:

9,423

In line with our resource efficiency goals, as part of a savings- and sustainability-focused improvement initiative for shopping bags launched in 2024, we reduced the thickness of the bags from 45 microns to 40 microns and their dimensions from 60 cm to 58 cm, rolling out the implementation company-wide. Through this improvement, we achieved total company-wide cost savings of TL 156.3 million as of 2025. This initiative contributes to enhancing operational efficiency by reducing resource consumption in packaging materials.

Waste Management at FİLE

In line with its sustainability vision, FİLE has taken a pioneering step in the sector by removing all plastic products in the single-use category from its store shelves and replacing them with recyclable paper alternatives. Plastic forks, spoons, plates, storage containers, and straws are no longer available in FİLE stores; paper equivalents of these products are offered for sale instead.

Paper alternatives are also preferred in the packaging of FİLE's private-label products, and the amount of plastic used is systematically reduced. These practices implemented by FİLE aim to reduce plastic waste in the environment, contributing to lower carbon emissions, mitigating the effects of global warming, and leaving a cleaner world for future generations.

As part of the change and development initiatives launched in 2021 for FİLE's private-label packaging, a total of nearly 400 tons of plastic waste has been reduced over the past four years as of 2025.

In this context, plastic containers for packaged cheese have been replaced with cardboard packaging, paper egg cartons have been adopted for egg products, and doypack packaging has been introduced for frozen fruits and vegetables instead of plastic containers. The plastic content in the packaging of meat, chicken, fish, and snack products has been reduced, and the use of foam trays and punnets in the bulk fruit and vegetable sections has been discontinued. While cardboard sleeves have been introduced for cake and dessert products, the type of paper bags in the bakery section has been changed and their sizes reduced. Plastic consumption has been lowered by reducing the thickness of stretch films used at service counters; the plastic weight in wet wipe packaging has been decreased, and a switch to paper-based packaging has been made for fruit juices.

In our 2024 report, we committed to targets for BİM Türkiye's own-brand product packaging: reducing paper raw material use by 820 tons, plastic use by 750 tons, and using 480 tons of recycled plastic in 2025. As of 2025, we have achieved these targets. Based on actual results, we exceeded our targets by 105% in paper raw material reduction, 112% in plastic raw material reduction, and 111% in the use of recycled plastic.



As part of our circular economy strategy, we have launched our first closed-loop project with the goal of using our own waste in our own products. Accordingly, cardboard box waste collected from our stores is sent to a contracted paper manufacturer under the code "BİM scrap." The paper produced under this code is recorded and sent to a box manufacturer for use in the packaging of Senfoni 4 LT Dishwashing Detergent. This practice ensures that approximately 600 tons of scrap are transformed into 480 tons of paper and returned to our warehouses annually.

BİM Maroc

In line with our group-wide sustainability approach, we continue to strengthen waste management and recycling practices across our international operations. Within this framework, BİM Maroc has set key ESG targets for 2026, one focused on improving environmental performance and the other on reducing occupational accidents and strengthening occupational health and safety outcomes. In this context, the goal is to increase the waste recycling rate by 30% in 2026 compared to the 2025 baseline.

Building on these strong results and the target overachievement, we have set new long-term goals in line with our circular economy approach. By 2030, we aim to reduce raw material use by 1,650 tons for plastic, 1,900 tons for paper, and 900 tons for glass. During the same period, we plan to increase the use of recycled raw materials to 1,200 tons for plastic and 2,400 tons for paper, in line with our goal of reusing our own paper in production.

To reduce plastic waste, we launched pilot programs for the use of water purification devices in stores in the Van and Antalya regions. Satisfaction surveys conducted during the trial period showed a 98% satisfaction rate, and analyses performed by the Public Health Laboratory confirmed that the water is potable. Given the high user satisfaction and the potential to reduce single-use plastic bottle consumption, we decided to expand this practice throughout our Company.

We send all solid waste generated in BİM stores and warehouses to municipalities and licensed companies that recycle packaging waste. By doing so, we ensure that a large portion of the plastic and cardboard waste from our operational activities is recycled.

One of the innovations we have implemented to reduce our environmental footprint in line with our responsible production approach is to reduce paper use by cutting shopping receipts in BİM stores to a narrower size. We also reduced the size of the price tags of products. With these measures, we have prevented unnecessary paper waste.

In addition to our stores, we contribute to our waste reduction goals by reorganizing our business processes at our head office as well. As of year-end 2020, we digitalized our paper-based approval systems and prevented paper waste in invoices, expenses, permits, and similar documents. In 2021, we expanded this good practice to all our regional directorates.

Within the scope of the Zero Waste Project launched by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, we allocated special areas for sorting recyclable waste in our stores, enabling our customers to contribute to waste management by raising their awareness. In line with these efforts, the number of our stores with a Zero Waste Certificate reached 9,423 as of 2025. Furthermore, we contribute to the establishment of a deposit system for beverage packaging, the preparatory processes for which are underway by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the Turkish Environment Agency. In this context, within the framework of the Deposit Management System, we installed deposit return machines in 58 of our stores across 9 provinces in 2025 and made them available to our customers. The registration of our private-label products placed on the market by BİM and falling under the scope of the deposit system has been completed in the Deposit Information Management System.

(tons)	2030 Goal	2025
Reduction in raw paper material (annual)	1,900	864
Reduction in raw plastic material (annual)	1,650	842
Use of recycled raw materials (annual)	1,200	533

Prevention of Food Waste

“From Our Hearts for the Future” initiative against waste

We consider our customers to be critical stakeholders within our extended family, and we have launched various projects to promote awareness and prevention of food waste.

At BİM, we carry out efforts to raise awareness among different stakeholder groups on reducing food waste and preventing spoilage. In this context, we started our project with the motto “From Our Hearts for the Future.” Believing that change should start with the BİM Family, we took the first step in our regional dining halls. In order to raise awareness among our employees and prevent food waste by encouraging them to take only as much as they need, we prepared informative posters and ensured they were displayed in prominent locations.

In order to manage food waste more effectively, we have identified regions for pilot implementation and initiated studies to measure food waste in our dining halls. We plan improvement steps with data-based analysis and develop actions to minimize waste.

We consider our customers to be critical stakeholders within our extended family, and we have launched various projects to promote awareness and prevention of food waste. With the “Waste-Free Recipes” video series, we aim to promote a waste-free kitchen culture by providing recipes that our customers can use leftovers or surplus ingredients. In the period ahead, we plan to continue our efforts to reduce food waste and raise awareness of waste-free kitchens with in-store visuals and information materials that support this approach.

Our efforts to reduce food waste are not limited to awareness activities; we also continuously improve our supply and logistics processes in line with this goal. In this context, we launched our new 30,000-square-meter Fruit and Vegetable Platform in Afyon to deliver fresher, higher-quality, and safer products to our consumers more quickly. The primary objective of the platform is to ensure that products reach customers fresher and at higher quality; through this platform, products that previously took an average of 3 days to move from farm to shelf can now be dispatched within 2 days. The reduction in dispatch time helps prevent food waste by lowering the risk of spoilage, particularly for fresh fruits and vegetables with short shelf lives, while also supporting longer sales periods and reduced shrinkage rates.



Reducing Food Waste

Fighting food waste is important in terms of facilitating individuals' access to food, achieving financial savings and supporting the fight against the climate crisis by reducing environmental impacts. In the organized retail industry, of which BİM is a part, food waste management is among the top priorities. Food losses in food products, accounting for approximately 76% of our Company's net sales, have a great financial and environmental impact. In 2025, BİM generated 49,734 tons of food waste. The amount of food waste was 12.74 kg per square meter and 3.9 tons per store.

We monitor our Company's performance on food waste management by taking ratios of the amount of waste to our net sales and endeavor to improve it every year. In 2025, the ratio of food waste to total sales at our Company stood at 0.55%, despite the expansion of our fresh product range. Within our waste management efforts, we completed the integration of waste generated per store with employee performance evaluation in order to ensure the active participation of our employees in our Company's waste reduction goals and initiated an annual bonus practice.

BİM's project with the biggest contribution to its food waste performance is the use of ATP-FNB-X and/ or FRC-certified truck bodies in accordance with the Refrigerated ATP (perishable food transport) Agreement, which ensures that the cold food chain is kept intact in its logistics operations. As of year-end 2025, 89% of our logistics fleet of 1,496 vehicles is certified, and we aim for all trucks in our logistics fleet to switch to refrigerated bodies by 2026.

Biodiversity

For the sustainability of our planet

As BİM, we do not view biodiversity conservation as limited to our own production activities; we also implement measurable and traceable impact models directly linked to consumption habits.

Within the scope of sustainable use of biodiversity, which means the use of our natural resources in a way that does not lead to a decrease in biodiversity in the long term and thus preserving the potential to meet the needs of present and future generations, we consider monitoring our risks and managing our impact in this area among our priorities.

Due to our activities based on agricultural production, it is important for our Company to protect biodiversity and establish balanced, efficient and sustainable agricultural ecosystems.

Afyon-based Bircan Fide, a subsidiary of our Company, produces tomatoes with hydroponic agriculture method in geothermal greenhouses built on an area of 100 thousand square meters. Geothermal water used during production is re-injected back into the system after use, ensuring sustainable production. We will continue our efforts to increase the greenhouse capacity of Bircan Fide in 2025 as well.

For a More Livable World

Building its business model not only on commercial objectives but also on a strong sense of environmental and social responsibility, FİLE Markets adopts a sustainability approach focused on the efficient use of resources, prevention of food waste, reduction of packaging waste, and energy conservation.

In line with this vision, FİLE has taken a pioneering step in the sector by removing all single-use plastic products from its shelves and replacing them with recyclable paper alternatives.

This initiative, implemented to leave a cleaner and more livable world for future generations, marks a first among chain supermarkets. Within this scope, plastic forks, spoons, plates, food containers, and straws have been replaced with paper equivalents. Petroleum-based plastics contribute to global warming through carbon emissions and remain in nature for extended periods. As plastics cannot be absorbed by soil, they harm living organisms during the decomposition process. Products such as plastic plates and straws can take between 200 and 500 years to break down. By offering recyclable and environmentally friendly alternatives, FİLE enables its customers to actively contribute to a more sustainable world.

FİLE also prioritizes paper-based alternatives in the packaging of its private-label products and systematically reduces the use of plastic across its operations.

By offering high-quality supermarket essentials in a calm, spacious, and comfortable shopping environment, supported by a consistently affordable pricing policy, FİLE continues to work systematically across all stores and supply chain processes to minimize its environmental impact.

From Dost to Nature (Dost'tan Doğaya) Project

As BİM, we do not view biodiversity conservation as limited to our own production activities; we also implement measurable and traceable impact models directly linked to consumption habits. Accordingly, in 2025, we launched the "From Dost to Nature (Dost'tan Doğaya)" Project to integrate sustainable food consumption with environmental and social impact.

Soilless farming area

100
thousand m²

Number of seeds planted in the first phase of the From Dost to Nature (Dost'tan Doğaya) Project

2.5
million



Within the scope of the "From Dost to Nature (Dost'tan Doğaya)" Project, we are implementing a product-triggered ecosystem restoration model based on planting one seed with ecoDrone technology for every 1 liter of 0.5% fat milk sold under our Dost Süt brand. By doing so, we transform daily consumption into a measurable and traceable act of nature restoration.

Within the project's scope, we aim to plant a total of 5.5 million seeds and restore an area of 687,500 square meters in areas affected by forest fires in Muğla between 2021 and 2022. Through our work with species compatible with the local ecosystem, such as Turkish pine, black pine, laurel, and carob, we aim to contribute to increasing biodiversity, strengthening soil and water retention capacity, and sequestering approximately 193,875 tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere in the long term.

In the first phase of the project, completed in 2025, we planted 2.5 million seeds, restored an area of 312,500 square meters, and aimed to sequester approximately 88,125 tons of CO₂. During this process, we conducted two operations, logging a total of 104.25 flight hours over 417 flights, and completed 6,944 hours of seed processing.

In the project's social impact dimension, we employ women from rural areas in the processing and coating of the seeds, thereby creating sustainable income for women while supporting local development.

Through our ecoDrone and AI-supported planning, planting, and monitoring infrastructure, we enable effective restoration in hard-to-reach areas and allow consumers to digitally track planting processes via QR codes on our products. With this transparent structure, we strengthen responsible consumption awareness while making our consumers an active part of the environmental impact process. By directly linking this model to sales volume, we have established a self-financing, scalable, and long-term sustainable structure for the project.

Biodiversity

Phase 1 of the From Dust to Nature project was completed in 2025:



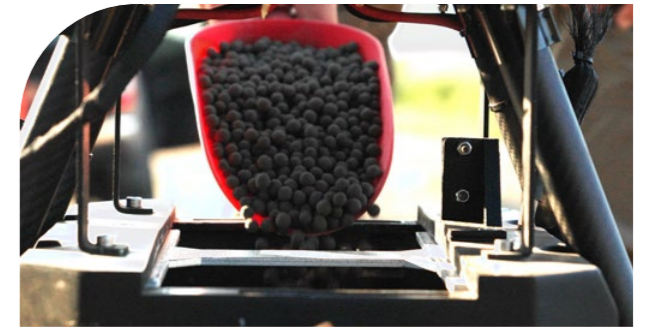
2,500,000
Number of Seeds Planted



88,125
Target CO₂ Sequestration



104.25 hours
Flight Duration



6,944.44 hours
Seed Processing Time



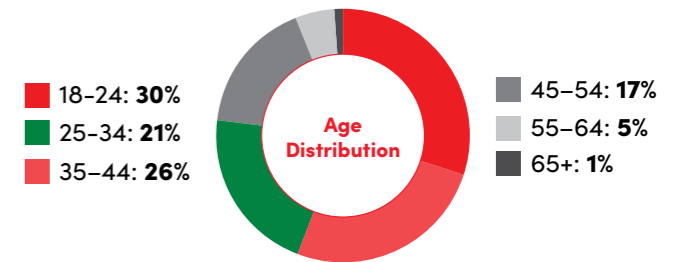
417
Number of Flights



2
Number of Seed Species Sown



59,165
Seed Tracking System Visits Average



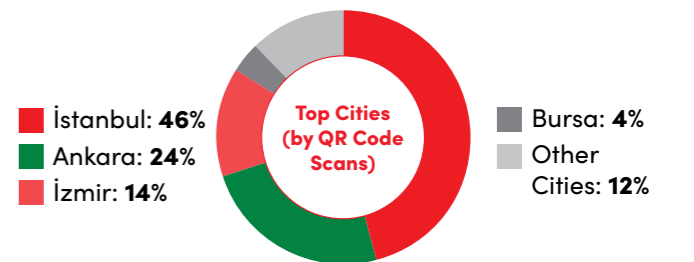
311,534
Number of Interactions Above average



312,500 m²
Restored Area



27.1%
Social Media Share Rate Above average



Biodiversity

Impact upon completion of the project's second phase:

We are aware of our responsibility to the world.
How do we fulfill this responsibility?

5,500,000 Seeds

We are planting 5,500,000 seed balls with ecoDrones.

917 Flights

The ecoDrones conduct 917 flights during the seed sowing operations.

15,278 Hours of Production

The production of the seed balls takes 15,278 hours.

687,500 Square Meters

An area of 687,500 square meters is being restored through these seed sowing efforts.

193,875 Tons of CO₂

The restoration efforts will capture 193,875 tons of CO₂ over a 40-year projection.

Environmental Impact

The impact created by deploying seed balls with ecoDrones under the BIM x ecording partnership is equivalent to one of the following.



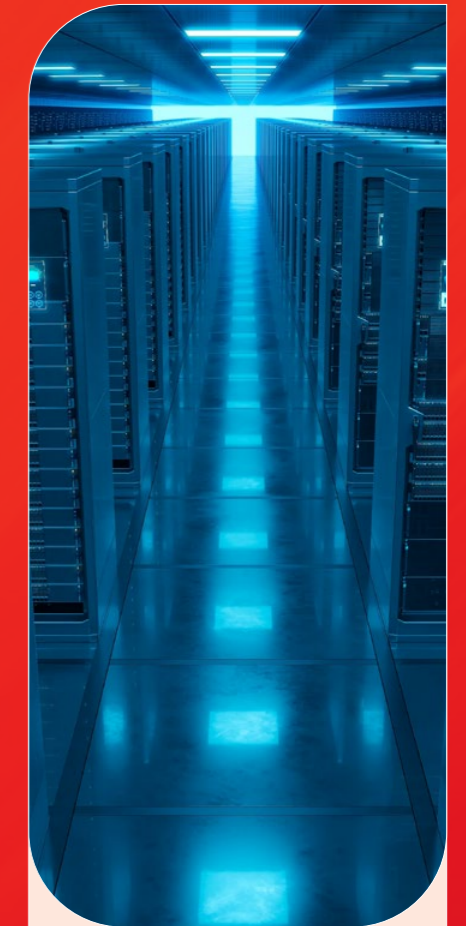
1,114 Times

Equivalent to the amount of CO₂ released by an airplane circling the Earth 1,114 times.



99 Football Fields

An area the size of 99 football fields is being restored.



19 Trillion TB

Equivalent to the amount of CO₂ generated from storing 19 trillion TB of files in the cloud for one year.

The Most Precious Understanding: Corporate Management

We have a dynamic organizational structure aimed at strengthening our commercial perspective, enhancing customer focus, increasing our ability to adapt flexibly to changing market dynamics, and further embedding technology into our operations.



The Most Precious Understanding: Corporate Management

A transparent, accountable, and inclusive management approach

At BİM, we steer our practices by observing corporate management principles promoting sustainability.

We have a dynamic organizational structure aimed at strengthening our commercial perspective, enhancing customer focus, increasing our ability to adapt flexibly to changing market dynamics, and further embedding technology into our operations. C-level executives lead key management areas such as Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Operations Officer (COO), Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO), Chief Technology Officer (CTO) and Chief Commercial Officer (CCO) in line with our strategy to leverage human capital and advanced technology to drive sustainable growth and enhance our competitiveness.

Within our good corporate management applications, we have our Diversity and Inclusion Policy and Related Party Transactions Policy. We aim and encourage the establishment of a balanced and sustainable work culture throughout our organization with an understanding, safe and productive working environment brought about by diversity and inclusion in geographies with different languages, religions, races, and ethnic origins where we operate through our subsidiaries in Türkiye and abroad. Furthermore, we believe that a diversified Board of Directors, which includes members with experience, knowledge, skills, and expertise, would be more effective in its decision-making and contribute positively to our Company's success.

Under our Diversity and Inclusion Policy, we have a target for our Company's Board of Directors to include female member(s) by the end of 2027. With our Related Party Transactions Policy, we ensure that all our related party transactions will be carried out in accordance with market conditions as specified in the Capital Markets and Tax Legislation and other relevant legislation.

At BİM, we steer our practices by observing corporate management principles promoting sustainability. Following the decision by the Board of Directors of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. to manage the FİLE organization under FİLE Market Mağazacılık A.Ş. through a partial demerger, and considering the Company's growth potential, the need for an organizational restructuring emerged.

It was determined that FİLE, which has strong growth momentum in the retail industry, required a more focused leadership structure to support this development. Accordingly, it was decided that Haluk Dortluoğlu, who served as the CEO of both BİM and FİLE, would step down from his CEO position at BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. effective July 1, 2025, and continue solely as the CEO of FİLE.

It was decided that Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş, Chairman of the Board of Directors, would temporarily assume the CEO duties for BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. until a new CEO is appointed.



Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance

The cornerstone of sustainability: Ethics



At BİM, we are committed to establishing relationships with all our stakeholders based on the principles of fairness, transparency, responsibility, and accountability, in compliance with local and international regulations.

As BİM, we aim to carry out our activities with an honest, reliable, and fair approach toward all our stakeholders, and we care about fostering a common business ethics culture among our employees. The BİM Basic Ethical Principles provide guidance to all our stakeholders.

In this scope, it is essential that BİM employees act in a professional, fair, and honest manner in all their business relations and fulfill their duties within the framework of basic moral and human values. Adopting a zero-tolerance approach to illegal activities for personal interest or on behalf of the Company, BİM has set ethical boundaries in the relations between its employees and the Company and between each other and has transparently set out its responsibilities towards its customers, suppliers and business partners, shareholders and the public, the environment, and society with its Basic Ethical Principles.

We are committed to establishing relationships with all our stakeholders based on the principles of fairness, transparency, responsibility, and accountability, in compliance with local and international regulations. Where the Basic Ethical Principles are insufficient, our Company's other policies and procedures, which serve as a guide for all BİM employees and managers to develop high ethical standards, provide guidance in situations that may be encountered in business life. We definitely believe that our employees will make the most appropriate and ethical decisions within common sense.

BİM attaches importance to the adoption of policies it develops in line with its vision and goals by its stakeholders. In this context, complaints received via the Ethics Hotline, which was established to report situations contrary to policies, are meticulously assessed. In this context, notifications of non-compliance can be made: by e-mail to bimetik@kpmg.com.tr, by telephone to 0 850 2208797, or by filling out a form on the website <https://etikdestekhatti.com/>

In 2022, we launched the Ethics Hotline where our employees can anonymously report any unethical behavior they encounter. In 2025, 170 reports were received through the Ethics Hotline. The vast majority of the reports are in the

category of employee dissatisfaction, with the highest number of feedbacks, 142, particularly on the attitudes and behaviors of executives. In terms of customer dissatisfaction, 25 reports on employee negative behaviors and

two reports on manager attitudes and behaviors were received. While there was 1 report in the category of landlord dissatisfaction, 2 reports were received regarding the companies that provided services on conflict of interest.

Ethics Hotline Reports

Main Category	Sub-Category	Number of Notifications
Employee Dissatisfaction	Manager Attitudes and Behaviors	142
Customer Dissatisfaction	Employee and Executive Negative Behaviors	25
Property Owner Dissatisfaction	Manager Attitudes and Behaviors	2
Conflict of Interest	Companies Providing Services	1
Grand Total		170

This data is evaluated to identify areas for improvement to increase employee and customer satisfaction.

BİM Basic Ethical Principles are available [here](#).

Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption

As BİM, we are committed to conducting our activities in an honest and ethical way, and we adopt a "zero tolerance approach" against bribery and corruption. BİM is committed to act professionally, fairly and honestly in all business agreements and relationships wherever it operates, including its subsidiaries over which it has management control, to establish and operate effective anti-bribery and anti-corruption systems, and to comply with all legal regulations. The Board of Directors of our Company is responsible for ensuring the implementation of BİM's Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy.

BİM Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy is available [here](#).



Board of Directors and Senior Management

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş **Chairman of the Board**

Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş started his professional career in 1995 as a manager at MKS Marmara Entegre Kimya Sanayi A.Ş. He later became a major partner in the establishment of Proline Bilişim Sistemleri ve Ticaret A.Ş., an information technology (IT) venture, and later a partner in ebebek, serving as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Board Member of Avansas Ofis Malzemeleri Ticaret A.Ş. He was also appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors in the establishment of Evidea Mağazacılık A.Ş. and he is currently serving in this position. Muhammed Topbaş is married and has three children.

Galip Aykaç **Vice Chairman**

Galip Aykaç was born in 1957 in Yozgat Akdağmadeni. Having more than 18 years of professional experience in various executive positions at Gima, Türkiye's first organized retail chain, Aykaç started to work for BİM in 1997 as Purchasing General Manager. He served as Chief Operations Officer (COO) between November 2007-31 August 2023 and as Member of Executive Committee between January 2010-31 August 2023. He is currently serving as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors since 01 September 2023. Mr. Aykaç is also a member of the Sustainability Committee.

In Retail Sun Awards, the most prestigious awards of the retail sector, he received "The Most Successful Professional Manager in 2010" Award. Galip Aykaç is also Vice Chairman of the Turkish Retailing Council, established by The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges. He served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Food Retailers Association (GPD) between 2019-2022. According to the assessment of Fortune magazine, Mr. Aykaç was rated as the third most successful businessperson in 2013 and 2014, as well as the second in 2015 ranking. In a research conducted by Xsights Research and Consultancy on behalf of Marketing Türkiye Magazine in 2013, Mr. Aykaç ranked 7th among "The Most Prestigious Executives in Business World." Finally, he received the "Leader of Food Retail Sector" Award at the retail days event in June 2022.

Ömer Hulusi Topbaş **Board Member**

Ömer Hulusi Topbaş was born in Istanbul in 1967. Mr. Topbaş began his career as a Sales Executive at Bahariye Mensucat A.Ş. from 1985 to 1997, and then worked at Naspak Ltd. from 1997 to 2000. After serving as Purchasing Manager at Seranit A.Ş. from 2000 to 2002, Mr. Topbaş was the General Manager at Bahariye Mensucat A.Ş. from 2002 until the end of 2025.

Ömer Hulusi Topbaş has been serving as a member of the Board of Directors at BİM since June 2005 and he is also member of the Sustainability Committee.

Paul Michael Foley **Board Member**

Born in London in 1958, Mr. Foley currently serves as an Independent Board Member at VOLI in Montenegro and Korzinka in Uzbekistan, and as a Board Member at BİM Morocco. Since mid-2025, he has been the Chairman of the Board of FİLE Türkiye.

Mr. Foley previously held Board positions at Fortenova (Konzum and Mercator) in the Balkans, AHT Cooling Systems in Austria, Inverto AG (a BCG company) in Germany, and Iceland Foods in the UK.

Mr. Foley began his career in 1974 at Bejam Frozen Foods and has over 45 years of experience in retail management. The main bulk of his career was 23 years at Aldi Süd company, a privately held, German-headquartered global retailer, with operations in 10 countries covering Europe, the US and Australia, ending in 2012. During his tenure, he served on the company's international Board of Directors. From 1999 to 2009, he served as CEO responsible for the UK and Republic of Ireland markets and was involved in identifying and implementing new business opportunities, including market entries in different geographies. Paul is a British citizen residing in Austria, is married, and has five children.

As a Board Member of BİM, Paul Foley also serves as a member of the Corporate Governance Committee, a member of the Early Detection of Risk Committee, and Chairman of the Sustainability Committee.

Karl-Heinz Holland **Independent Board Member**

He was born in 1967 in Augsburg, Germany. After graduating from the Augsburg University of Applied Sciences, he began his career at Lidl in 1991, where he learned the retail business from scratch. He worked for Lidl Group, one of Europe's leading food retailers, for more than 23 years in total. Mr. Holland served around 12 years on the Group Management Board of Lidl - from 2003 to 2008 as Chief Commercial Officer (CCO) and from 2008 to 2014 as Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Karl Heinz Holland is currently serving as Executive Chairman of Matalan, a UK based omnichannel fashion retail chain. Since 2016, Mr. Holland has supported numerous retail projects worldwide for The Boston Consulting Group as a Senior Advisor. He is also the Co-Founder and Executive Chairman of Cleangang Holding, a fast-growing e-commerce business in the cleaning category in Germany. Additionally, Karl-Heinz is a member of the Advisory Board of Zott S.E., a leading dairy brand in Germany and Central Europe.

From 2018 to 2023, Karl-Heinz served as Chairman of the Board at Takko Fashion, a leading European fashion discount chain. Between 2016 and 2019, he served as a member of the Supervisory Board of Zooplus AG, a leading European online pet food retailer, and as Chairman of the Supervisory Board from 2021 to 2022. From 2018 to 2021, Mr. Holland served as a member of the Supervisory Board at X5 Retail Group, one of Russia's leading retail grocery companies. He served as a Board Member and CEO of DIA Group, a retail grocery chain operating in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Argentina, to lead the initial phase of its transformation in 2019/2020. He has also served as Chairman of the Advisory Board at DSD-Duales System Holding and as a member of the Advisory Board at LetterOne Retail, London.

As an Independent Board Member at BİM, Karl-Heinz Holland is also the Chairman of the Early Detection of Risk Committee and a member of the Audit Committee.

With over 35 years of experience in the retail industry, Mr. Holland is a German citizen, married, and resides in Germany.

Bekir Pakdemirli **Independent Board Member**

Bekir Pakdemirli was born in Izmir in 1973. Following his undergraduate education at Bilkent University Faculty of Business Administration, he completed his MBA at Başkent University and his doctorate studies at Celal Bayar University, Department of Economics, and subsequently received the title of Associate Professor.

Mr. Pakdemirli has been a freelance entrepreneur in the food, technology, and automotive sectors, and has been involved in the founding and management of various companies. Throughout his career, he has also held senior management, consultancy, and general manager positions in publicly traded, multinational companies. He has served as a board member at Turkcell İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. and its affiliated companies, as well as a Board Member at Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası and BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. From 2018 to 2022, he served as the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Türkiye.

He currently serves as a Board Member and Vice Chairman of the Board at Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası. He teaches in the Economics department at Celal Bayar University.

As an Independent Board Member of BİM, Bekir Pakdemirli is also the Chairman of the Audit Committee, a member of the Early Detection of Risk Committee, and a member of the Corporate Governance Committee.

Mr. Pakdemirli is also a pilot, a sea captain, and a ham radio operator. He is married and has four children.

Board of Directors and Senior Management

Name & Surname	Independence Status	Date of Appointment and Term of Office	Position in the Board	Positions Outside the Company
Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş	Non-Independent	29.04.2025-1 Year	Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Sustainability Committee Member	Board Memberships at Companies
Galip Aykaç	Non-Independent	29.04.2025-1 Year	Vice Chairperson of the Board, Sustainability Committee Member	
Ömer Hulusi Topbaş	Non-Independent	29.04.2025-1 Year	Board Member, Sustainability Committee Member	General Manager at Bahariye Mensucat A.Ş.
Paul Michael Foley	Non-Independent	29.04.2025-1 Year	Board Member, Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee, Member of the Corporate Governance Committee, and Member of the Early Detection of Risk Committee	Foley Retail Consulting (Retail Consulting)/ Austria Co-Founder, Konzum Plus/ Croatia Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Member of the Board of Auditors in Mercator/Slovenia, Voli/Montenegro and Korzinka/Uzbekistan
Karl-Heinz Holland	Independent	29.04.2025-1 Year	Board Member, Chairperson of the Early Detection of Risk Committee, and Member of the Audit Committee	Managing Chairperson at Takko Fashion, Senior Consultant at The Boston Consulting Group, Co-Founder and CEO at Cleangang Holding
Bekir Pakdemirli	Independent	29.04.2025-1 Year	Chairperson of Audit Committee, Member of Corporate Management Committee, Member of Early Detection of Risk Committee	Member and Deputy Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Albaraka Türk Participation Bank

The Board of Directors convened 5 times in 2025. In addition, 33 occasions took place to make decisions with the consent of its members without holding an actual meeting as sanctioned in Article 390/4 of the Turkish Commercial Code. No counter vote was cast against the decisions taken. The attendance status of the members of the Board of Directors is listed below:

Board Member	Rate of Participation in Board of Directors Meetings
Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş	100%
Galip Aykaç	100%
Bekir Pakdemirli	100%
Ömer Hulusi Topbaş	100%
Karl-Heinz Holland	100%
Paul Michael Foley	100%

The Board Members were elected in the General Assembly Meeting of 2024 held on April 29, 2025. The members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee hold first-degree signature authorization, with the limits of their authority being specified by the Board of Directors and registered on May 9, 2025.

Pursuant to the decisions of the General Assembly, an honorarium is paid to the members of the Board of Directors. The Company does not provide loans, credit, or other such benefits to the members of the Board of Directors or executives.

The total net amount of the financial rights such as honorarium, wage, premium, and bonus that were paid to the Board of Directors, Senior Management, and other directors comprised of 257 individuals in 2025 is TL 2.4 billion and directors are not given shares from the profit.

Board of Directors and Senior Management*

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş **Chief Executive Officer (CEO)**

Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş started his professional career in 1995 as a manager at MKS Marmara Entegre Kimya Sanayi A.Ş. He later became a major partner in the establishment of Proline Bilişim Sistemleri ve Ticaret A.Ş., an information technology (IT) venture, and later a partner in ebebek, serving as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Board Member of Avansas Ofis Malzemeleri Ticaret A.Ş. He was also appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors in the establishment of Evidea Mağazacılık A.Ş. and he is currently serving in this position. Muhammed Topbaş is married and has three children.

Fatih Meriç **Chief Financial Officer (CFO)**

Born in 1975 in Izmit, Fatih Meriç graduated from Boğaziçi University, Department of Business Administration. Having held positions at Türk Eximbank, Toyota, Erdemir, and Türk Telekom Group, Meriç most recently served as CFO at SunExpress, a joint venture between Lufthansa and Turkish Airlines. Fatih Meriç was appointed Chief Financial Officer (CFO) at BİM in January 2024. He is married and has three children.

Tolga Şahin **Chief Operations Officer (COO)**

Born in 1977 in Niğde, Tolga Şahin graduated from Selçuk University, Department of Survey Technician and Anadolu University, Department of Economics. Şahin began his career at BİM in 2000 as a store employee and subsequently held the positions of Regional Supervisor, Marketing Manager, and Regional General Manager. Appointed as a Member of the Operations Committee and the General Purchasing Committee in 2013, Şahin became Vice Chairman of the Operations Committee in July 2023. Tolga Şahin was appointed as Chief Operations Officer (COO) in January 2024. He is married and has two children.

Hasan Kaya **Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)**

Born in 1974 in Kastamonu, Hasan Kaya graduated from Boğaziçi University, Department of Political Science and International Relations. Kaya worked as Human Resources Group Manager at Yıldız Holding's Food and Beverage Group, Human Resources Director at Turkcell and Türk Telekom, and most recently as Head of Human Resources at Eksim Holding. He is married and has three children.

Umut Baba **Chief Commercial Officer (CCO)**

Born in 1980 in Izmir, Umut Baba graduated from Bilkent University, Department of Economics and then studied at UC Berkeley in the USA. He worked as Foreign Trade Sales Manager at Vestel and Purchasing General Manager at A101. In 2021, Baba started working as a member of the Operations Committee at BİM, and in 2023, he was appointed as Purchasing General Manager and General Purchasing Committee Member. Umut Baba was appointed Chief Commercial Officer (CCO) in February 2024. He is married and has two children.

Ali Can **Chief Technology Officer (CTO)**

He was born in Kocaeli in 1972. He graduated from Gazi University, Department of Electronics Education. He worked as IT Officer at BİM between 2000-2014, and as IT Manager and IT Director at FİLE between 2014-2024, respectively. He was appointed Chief Technology Officer (CTO) at BİM in February 2024. He is married and has one child.

Board Committees

Pursuant to the Corporate Management Principles issued by the Capital Markets Board, an Audit Committee, a Corporate Management Committee, and an Early Detection of Risk Committee have been formed within the Board of Directors. In addition, the Sustainability Committee was established in 2021 to monitor and manage the sustainability activities of the Company.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was formed to ensure that the Board of Directors is carrying out its duties and responsibilities in a healthy manner and with the needs of the company in mind. The audit committee presents its reports to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. The members of the Audit Committee do not hold any other executive positions within the Company.

Four reports were issued and submitted to the Board of Directors over the period. The reports issued include reviews to investigate whether the annual and interim financial statements reflect the facts in accordance with the accounting principles followed by the Company; no significant findings were obtained suggesting that legal regulations were not observed or that the Company's financial and operational situation does not reflect the facts, according to the results of such reviews.

Bekir Pakdemirli - Chairperson
Karl-Heinz Holland - Member

Corporate Management Committee

The Corporate Management Committee has three members. One of the members holds an executive position as the Investor Relations and Sustainability Manager at the Company. The Corporate Management Committee also assumes the duties and responsibilities of the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, which are required to be established under the relevant legislation.

The Corporate Management Committee meets at least once a year. The members of the Corporate Management Committee are given below:

Bekir Pakdemirli - Chairperson
Paul Michael Foley - Member
Akif Daşırın - Member (Executive)

Early Detection of Risk Committee

The members of the Early Detection of Risk Committee do not have executive duties/positions at the Company. The aim of the Committee is to preemptively diagnose any risks that could endanger the existence, development, and continuity of the Company, and to take necessary measures to mitigate these identified risks and manage the risks. The Early Detection of Risk Committee submits its reports to the Board of Directors every two months.

Karl-Heinz Holland - Chairperson
Bekir Pakdemirli - Member
Paul Michael Foley - Member

Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee has four members. The Sustainability Committee determines the Company's strategy, policy and objectives in the field of "Environmental, Social, Corporate Management (ESG)" and ensures and monitors their implementation. The committee convenes at least twice a year.

Paul Michael Foley - Chairperson
Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş - Member (Executive)
Ömer Hulusi Topbaş - Member
Galip Aykaç - Member

The committees can make use of the independent expert opinions when necessary. Also in 2025, the Corporate Management Committee has received support from independent experts and consultants for the design of a sustainability strategy and roadmap of the Company.

The Board of Directors thinks that the expected benefits were obtained from the activities of the committees during the year 2025.

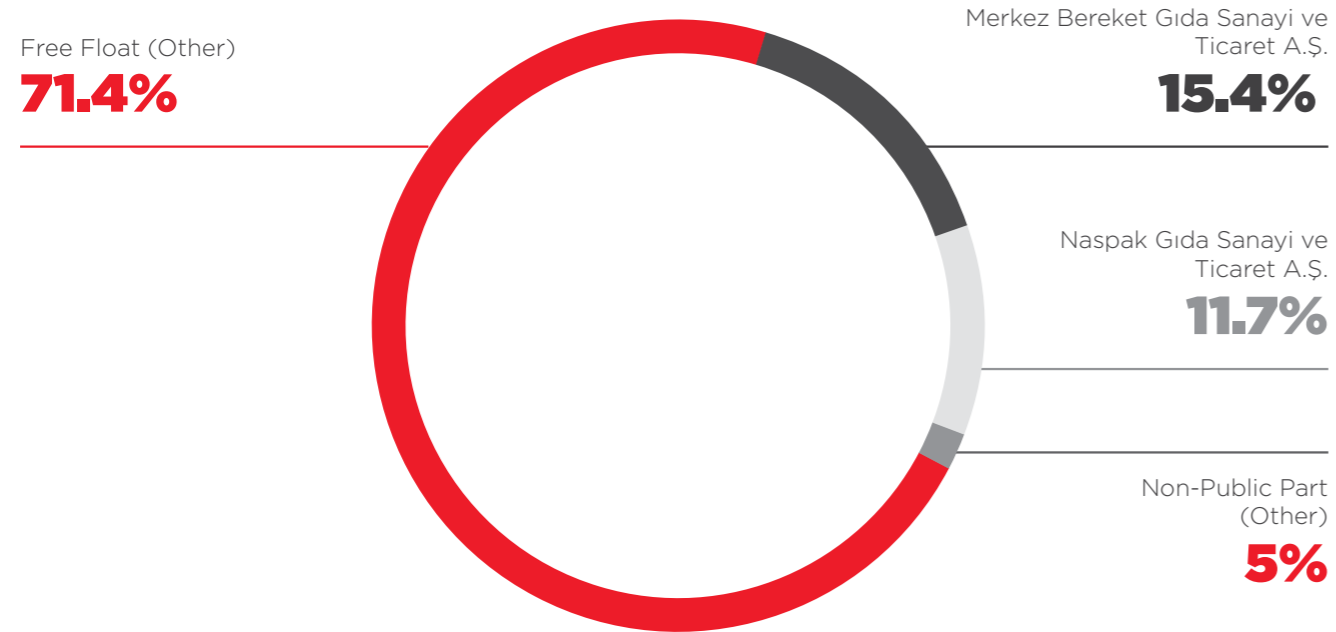
The working principles of the committees and the names of their respective members have been disclosed to the public through the Company's website at <http://english.BİM.com.tr/Category/661/committees.aspx>.

* In line with the resolution adopted by the Company's Board of Directors, the position of Head of Audit, Risk and Compliance has been established, and Hayrettin Bülent Metiner has been appointed as Chief Audit, Risk and Compliance Officer effective as of January 15, 2026.

Shareholding Structure

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. Shareholder Structure

	2024	2025
Merkez Bereket Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	15.2%	15.4%
Naspak Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	11.5%	11.7%
Non-Public Part (Other)	1.5%	1.5%
Free Float (Other)	71.8%	71.4%
Total	100%	100%



Investor Relations

In our Company, the Investor Relations & Sustainability Department carries out investor relations activities within the framework of the Information Policy in order to accurately and promptly provide investors with the most correct and complete information in accordance with the CMB Legislation. Having made a total of 106 material event disclosures in 2025, the Unit reports to the Chief Financial Officer.

In 2025, our Company cancelled repurchased shares with a nominal value of TL 7,200,000 through the

"Capital Decrease Without Cash Outflow" method, reducing its issued capital from TL 607,200,000 to TL 600,000,000.

According to the dividend distribution policy set in 2007 and updated in 2014 by our Company, the principle is to distribute at least 30% of the distributable profit to be calculated in line with the Turkish Code of Commerce and the Capital Markets Board regulations. On the other hand, the dividend distributions made so far have surpassed this ratio.

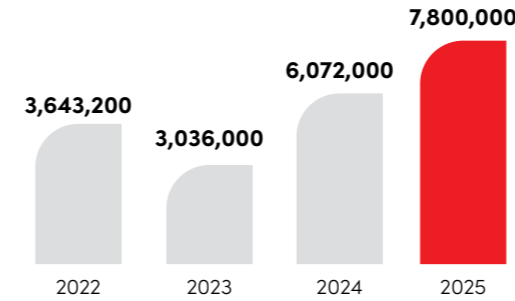
Dividends in the amount of TL 7,800 million, which corresponds to 41% of the profit of 2024, were distributed in cash in 2025.

In 2025, as part of investor relations activities, we participated in 8 investor conferences and held approximately 231 meetings with investors.

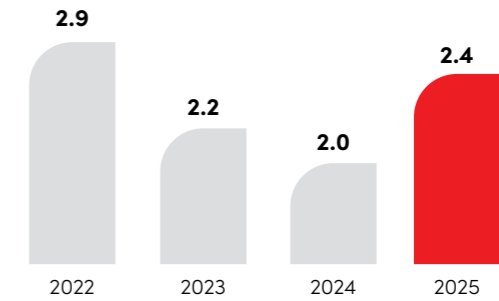
Investor Relations Contact
Phone: +90 216 564 03 03
E-mail: ircontact@bim.com.tr
Address: Abdurrahmangazi Mahallesi
Ebubekir Caddesi No: 73 34887
Sancaktepe/İstanbul

Cash Dividend Graph*

Dividend Distributed (TL Thousand)

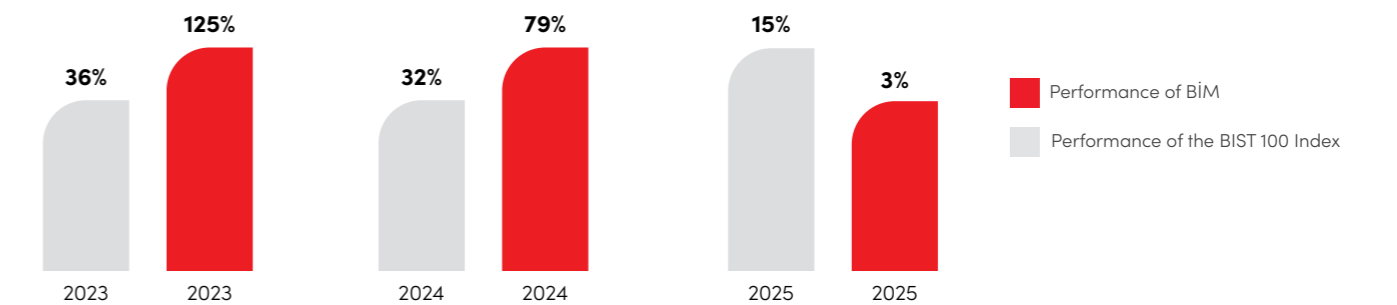


Dividend Yield (%)



*The graph indicates the dividend distributed from the profit of the previous year and the dividend yield in the related year.

The Comparison of BİM and BIST 100 Share Performance**



**BİM share performance variations have been calculated based on the adjusted share values.

Share Buyback Programs

Two share buyback programs were initiated and concluded in 2025.

Within the scope of the share buyback program initiated with the resolution of the Board of Directors dated March 20, 2025, 1,000,000 lots of share were purchased at an average share price of TL 429.82 between the dates 20.03.2025-25.03.2025.

In the announcement dated September 12, 2025, a new share buyback program was initiated pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors. Under this program, a total of 1,110,000 shares were purchased between September 17, 2025 and December 9, 2025 at an average price of TL 528.86 per share. Together with the shares obtained from the share buyback programs initiated by the Company in previous years, the number of BİMAS shares owned reached 7,110,000, and the ratio of these shares to the Company's capital was 1.1850%.

Risk Management and Internal Control Mechanism

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. carries out its activities taking into account the risks to which it is exposed, as well as risk prevention measures. Within this framework, the risk management methods defined by the Board as per the risk appetite have become part of the Company's policies and procedures as well as its business processes.

In addition, and in accordance with the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and the relevant provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code, an Early Detection of Risk Committee has been established within the Company. This Committee is tasked with ensuring the early detection of risks that could endanger the existence, development, and future of the Company, and the implementation of necessary measures regarding such risks. The Committee has identified the types of risks the Company may be exposed to and the corresponding risk indicators. Developments in these risk indicators are continuously monitored and analyzed, and an assessment is made as to whether appropriate risk actions have been taken.

The Company may be exposed to strategic, operational, loan/counterparty, currency, liquidity, compliance, reputation and sustainability/climate risks due to its activities. Sustainability/climate risks are addressed within a separate specific framework, and the related risks are integrated into our strategic planning. The process of identifying, assessing, and managing risks is carried out effectively through the inclusion of managers from relevant departments in the working groups under the Sustainability Committee.

You can find the details of sustainability/climate risks under the headings of [Sustainability Strategy & Management of Sustainability/Climate Risks and Opportunities](#).

Our Corporate Risks

Type of Risk	Definition	Actions Taken
Strategic risk	The possibility of losses due to incorrect choices in the Company strategy and errors in the implementation of the current strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To achieve high efficiency in the discount food retail industry and to expand into countries where this concept can be implemented in the future to serve consumers there -Consistently offering quality products, increasing operational efficiency, providing discounted prices, increasing the ratio of private-label products in the product portfolio, and reducing costs by increasing the productivity of suppliers at all times -Closely monitoring the alignment with strategic objectives by management by means of oversight and budgeting -Reviewing the product portfolio periodically and updating it in line with customer preferences and the actions of market players - Conducting regular analyses and taste tests to ensure and enhance the quality of private-label products -The Business Development Unit addresses strategic new topics, conduct research on projects with technological and digital dimensions, and evaluate the realization of projects -Terminating the Executive Board structure in 2023 and increasing the capacity to make and implement strategic decisions by establishing a CEO position and department heads under thereof - Restructuring the FİLE brand as an independent company to enable more focused management of a business model targeting diverse customer segments, with the aim of expanding market share in the retail sector -Endeavoring in the growing online shopping area & home delivery services within FİLE and online sales services with a limited number of non-food products via the BİM Market mobile app - Establishing the Es Global factory to ensure sustainability in product sourcing and to enhance the quality of private-label biscuit and confectionery products
Operational risk	The risk of incurring losses due to inadequate and failed business processes, employees, systems, or external events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Appropriate policies and procedures related to business processes & functional segregation of duties within the organization & approval and authorization mechanisms -Regulating the procedures for the protection and reconciliation of company assets -Making use of development opportunities enabling more effective and efficient execution of operations through effective reporting and surveillance practices & putting into effect those that are deemed appropriate - Investing in information technologies to ensure data security and business continuity -Increasing efficiency through the digitalization of company processes -Risk analysis of buildings where stores are planned to be opened in order to reduce the risk of earthquakes -Conducting main processes through a software that is widely used all over the world & enhancing technological capability by commissioning the new version of the program in 2023

Risk Management and Internal Control Mechanism

Our Corporate Risks

Type of Risk	Definition	Actions Taken
Credit risk/ counterparty risk ¹	The risk of exposure to loss due to the failure of parties in a commercial relationship to fulfill their commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Defining the procedures for the selection of parties with whom commercial relations are established, identifying the information and documents to be provided, examining the responsibility of the counterparty for its commitments prior to the relationship, and initiating relations with those who are deemed appropriate -Working with financial institutions with high reputation -Closely monitoring the operational and financial status of the subsidiaries and affiliates to which financial investments are made -Managing counterparty risk arising from receivables generated in certain commercial transactions through transaction limits -Taking appropriate securities for advance payments that are made in the ordinary course of business -Giving advances within the framework of certain limits and approval mechanisms
Currency risk ²	Currency risk is the probability of loss arising from the uncertainty created by changes in exchange rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Company's transactions are for the most part in Turkish Lira, and assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are not significant. -Mitigating the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on energy costs through solar energy investments.
Liquidity risk	The risk when the assets held cannot meet the cash demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintaining a favorable maturity alignment between assets and liabilities -Closely monitoring liquidity needs and, when necessary, adjusting the maturities of assets and liabilities -Optimizing payment terms through the Supplier Financing System -Maintaining an adequate level of cash reserves -Utilizing financial resources efficiently through effective inventory management
Compliance risk	Refers to the possibility of loss due to failure to fulfill legal obligations, or an adverse effect on operations because of changes in the regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Determining policies and procedures, considering the requirements of the relevant legislation & establishing business processes in a way to ensure compliance -Monitoring the changes made in the relevant legislation through internal resources, consultants and sector associations, evaluating the potential impacts of the changes and revising strategies and business processes when necessary -Comprehensive policy to achieve full compliance with competition law & regular training of employees on competition law & periodic audits -Developing policies and procedures, training employees and conducting regular audits to ensure compliance with labor legislation and retail legislation -Providing an ethics hotline service for employees and other stakeholders to report matters that are contrary to the Company's ethical principles, procedures, and applicable legislation
Reputation risk ³	The current and possible effects of unfavorable public opinion on the Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effective control framework for product and customer service, including an unlimited return policy, planned supplier audits, product analysis and testing, and precise handling and resolution of all customer complaints -Compliance with the regulations set forth by labor legislation, training and career opportunities for employees, and employee satisfaction increased through executive appointments made mainly from internal resources

¹Possibility to be exposed to risk due to credit card receivables, money collected from stores by the contracted company, bank deposits, financial investments made and advance payments done to some suppliers.

²Due to operations in Morocco and Egypt, the Company is exposed to currency risk. The impact of the risk is at low level.

³The company is mainly exposed to reputation risk based on products sold, customer services, employee relations and legislation.

Risk exposures are closely monitored through predefined indicators within the year.

The Early Detection of Risk Committee informed the Company's Board of Directors through 7 reports covering the year 2025.

BİM placed suitable internal control mechanisms against risks in the business processes. In addition, the Company also developed organizational structures, policies, job descriptions, procedures and monitoring practices.

The Company has an Internal Audit Unit tasked with assessing and developing the effectiveness of risk management, internal control, and corporate governance processes, helping the Company develop these and achieve its goals. The Internal Audit Unit operates under the Audit Committee, which consists of Independent Members of the Board of Directors. The Unit identifies any major potential risks or deficiencies in internal control systems and identifies measures to be taken to reduce these risks in the relevant management units. The Unit then reports the actions taken and their outcomes to senior management and the Audit Committee. All the activities of the Company are under the scope of the Internal Audit Unit. The activities are audited within the framework of annual plans prepared as a result of risk assessment. All stages of the internal audit process and its implementation procedures have been defined, and the Unit's activities are conducted within this framework with the support of international audit software. Internal audit activities are subject to an independent quality assessment every five years. As a result of the evaluation conducted in 2025, the activities were rated as "Generally Compatible" the highest level of compliance, in terms of alignment with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and related practices. The independent assessment is planned to be updated in 2030.

The Internal Audit Unit presented their business plans, the situation of the existing activities according to this plan, the outcomes of their tasks, substantial risks and control issues, during the 5 meetings of the Audit Committee held in 2025.

Auditor's Report on the Early Detection of Risk System and Committee

(Convenience translation of a report originally issued in Turkish)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE RISK COMMITTEE AND SYSTEM

To the Board of Directors of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi.,

We have audited the Early Identification of the Risk System and Committee established by BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 378 of the Turkish Commercial Code 6102 ("TCC"), the board of directors is obliged to establish a committee of experts and operate and improve the system for the purposes of: early identification of factors posing a threat on the company's existence, development and continuation; implementation of necessary measures and solutions in this regard; and management of the risk.

Responsibility of the independent auditor

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Early Identification of the Risk System and Committee based on our audit. Our audit was conducted in accordance with TCC and the "Principles on the Independent Auditor's Report on Early Identification of the Risk System and Committee" and ethical requirements as announced by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") of Turkey. These Principles require us to determine whether the early identification of the risk system and committee has been established, and if established, to evaluate whether the system and committee operate in accordance with Article 378 of TCC. Our audit does not involve auditing the appropriateness of the solutions on the risks identified by the Early Identification of the Risk System and Committee and the practices performed by the management against the risks.

Information Regarding the Early Identification of the Risk System and Committee

The Company established the Early Identification of the Risk System and Committee which consists of 3 members. For the period between January 1 – December 31, 2025, the committee has met for the purposes of early identification of factors posing a threat on the company's existence and development, implementation of necessary measures and solutions in this regard and the management of the risk; and has submitted the six reports it has prepared to the Board of Directors.

Conclusion

Based on our audit, we have reached the conclusion that except for the matter(s) stated in the paragraph below, the early identification of the risk system and committee of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi is, in all material respects, in compliance with article 378 of the TCC.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Kaan Birdal, SMMM
Partner

Istanbul, March 10, 2026

Report on Transactions with Related Parties

In accordance with the Communiqué Serial: II-17.1, Article 10 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué by the Capital Markets Board, it is stated that in the case that the amount of prevailing and continuing transactions between the Company and its related parties in any accounting period is expected to be more than 10% of the cost of sales in accordance with the last annual financial statements announced to the public in purchasing transactions, or that the ratio of revenue to sales is expected to be more than 10% in sales transactions, it is obligatory for the Board of Directors to prepare a report on the conditions of transactions and provide a comparison with market conditions.

The report, which was prepared to examine the prevailing and continuing purchases from related institutions in 2025 in accordance with the relevant legislation, and to determine the suitability of similar transactions to be carried out in 2026, has been approved by the Board of Directors, and the aforementioned report will be presented to the shareholders at the General Assembly. The conclusion section of the report is provided below.

Conclusion Section of the Report

In this report, which has been prepared by the Board of Directors based on the regulations made by the Capital Markets Board in the relevant communiqués, the related party transactions of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. have been evaluated and it has been concluded that the conditions of the common and continuous transactions carried out by BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. in 2025 with the related parties determined under the International Accounting Standard No. 24 were not considerably different than their comparable and that conduct of prevailing and continuous purchases under similar conditions from the respective entities in 2026 is permissible.

Corporate Management Principles Compliance Report

Corporate Governance Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
1.1. FACILITATING THE EXERCISE OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS						
1.1.2 - Up-to-date information and disclosures which may affect the exercise of shareholder rights are available to investors at the corporate website.	X					
1.2. RIGHT TO OBTAIN AND REVIEW INFORMATION						
1.2.1 - Management did not enter into any transaction that would complicate the conduct of special audit.	X					
1.3. GENERAL ASSEMBLY						
1.3.2 - The company ensures the clarity of the General Assembly agenda, and that an item on the agenda does not cover multiple topics.	X					
1.3.7 - Insiders with privileged information have informed the board of directors about transactions conducted on their behalf within the scope of the company's activities in order for these transactions to be presented at the General Shareholders' Meeting.					X	
1.3.8 - Members of the board of directors who are concerned with specific agenda items, auditors, and other related persons, as well as the officers who are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements were present at the General Shareholders' Meeting.	X					
1.3.10 - The agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting included a separate item detailing the amounts and beneficiaries of all donations and contributions.	X					
1.3.11 - The General Shareholders' Meeting was held open to the public, including the stakeholders, without having the right to speak.			X			In accordance with the Internal Directive on the Working Principles and Procedures of the General Assembly, the shareholders who are registered to the list of attendants or their representatives, board members, auditor, the Ministry representative and the persons to be elected or appointed to the presiding chair, are nominated to the Board of Directors, Members of the Executive Committee of the Company, those with responsibilities in the agenda, other company managers and employees invited to the meeting, voice and video reception officers, officers who provide services for Electronic General Assembly (EGKS) and other guests can join the meeting. On the other hand, if the stakeholders who are not included in the related directive wish to participate in the general meeting, the relevant demand is evaluated by the presidency and usually accepted. No any negativity detected regarding this issue.
1.4. VOTING RIGHTS						
1.4.1 - There is no restriction preventing shareholders from exercising their shareholder rights.	X					
1.4.2 - The company does not have shares that carry privileged voting rights.	X					
1.4.3 - The company withholds from exercising its voting rights at the General Shareholders' Meeting of any company with which it has cross-ownership, in case such cross-ownership provides management control.					X	
1.5. MINORITY RIGHTS						
1.5.1 - The company pays maximum diligence to the exercise of minority rights.	X					

Corporate Management Principles Compliance Report

Corporate Governance Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
1.5.2 - The Articles of Association extend the use of minority rights to those who own less than one twentieth of the outstanding shares, and expand the scope of the minority rights.			X			Articles of Association include a provision stipulating that the minority rights are to be used in compliance with the regulations of the Capital Markets Law and Capital Markets Board. Accordingly, no less than one twentieth of the capital was assigned for minority rights. There is not any proposal regarding this issue and no any conflict of interest detected. The Company does not have any short term plan to take action for this issue.
1.6. DIVIDEND RIGHT						
1.6.1 - The dividend policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting is posted on the company website.	X					
1.6.2 - The dividend distribution policy comprises the minimum information to ensure that the shareholders can have an opinion on the procedure and principles of dividend distributions in the future.	X					
1.6.3 - The reasons for retaining earnings, and their allocations, are stated in the relevant agenda item.					X	
1.6.4 - The board reviewed whether the dividend policy balances the benefits of the shareholders and those of the company.	X					
1.7. TRANSFER OF SHARES						
1.7.1 - There are no restrictions preventing shares from being transferred.	X					
2.1. CORPORATE WEBSITE						
2.1.1 - The company website includes all elements listed in Corporate Governance Principle 2.1.1.	X					Due to the fact that the offering circular prepared for IPO in 2005, has been out for date, it does not appear on the website.
2.1.2 - The shareholding structure (names, privileges, number and ratio of shares, and beneficial owners of more than 5% of the issued share capital) is updated on the website at least every 6 months.	X					
2.1.4 - The company website is prepared in other selected foreign languages, in a way to present exactly the same information with the Turkish content.	X					
2.2. ANNUAL REPORT						
2.2.1 - The board of directors ensures that the annual report represents a true and complete view of the company's activities.	X					
2.2.2 - The annual report includes all elements listed in Corporate Governance Principle 2.2.2.	X					
3.1. CORPORATION'S POLICY ON STAKEHOLDERS						
3.1.1 - The rights of the stakeholders are protected pursuant to the relevant regulations, contracts and within the framework of bona fides principles.	X					
3.1.3 - Policies or procedures addressing stakeholders' rights are published on the company's website.	X					
3.1.4 - A whistleblowing programme is in place for reporting legal and ethical issues.	X					
3.1.5 - The company addresses conflicts of interest among stakeholders in a balanced manner.	X					

Corporate Governance Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
3.2. SUPPORTING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CORPORATION'S MANAGEMENT						
3.2.1 - The Articles of Association, or the internal regulations (terms of reference/manuals), regulate the participation of employees in management.	X					
3.2.2 - Surveys/other research techniques, consultation, interviews, observation method etc. were conducted to obtain opinions from stakeholders on decisions that significantly affect them.	X					
3.3. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY						
3.3.1 - The company has adopted an employment policy ensuring equal opportunities, and a succession plan for all key managerial positions.		X				The company adopted an equal opportunity employment policy, but there is no succession planning for key executives.
3.3.2 - Recruitment criteria are documented.	X					
3.3.3 - The company has a policy on human resources development, and organises trainings for employees.	X					
3.3.4 - Meetings have been organised to inform employees on the financial status of the company, remuneration, career planning, education and health.	X					
3.3.5 - Employees, or their representatives, were notified of decisions impacting them. The opinion of the related trade unions was also taken.		X				The decisions that affect the employees are reported directly to the employees as soon as possible.
3.3.6 - Job descriptions and performance criteria have been prepared for all employees, announced to them and taken into account to determine employee remuneration.	X					
3.3.7 - Measures (procedures, trainings, raising awareness, goals, monitoring, complaint mechanisms) have been taken to prevent discrimination, and to protect employees against any physical, mental, and emotional mistreatment.	X					
3.3.8 - The company ensures freedom of association and supports the right for collective bargaining.	X					
3.3.9 - A safe working environment for employees is maintained.	X					
3.4. RELATIONS WITH CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS						
3.4.1 - The company measured its customer satisfaction, and operated to ensure full customer satisfaction.	X					
3.4.2 - Customers are notified of any delays in handling their requests.	X					
3.4.3 - The company complied with the quality standards with respect to its products and services.	X					
3.4.4 - The company has in place adequate controls to protect the confidentiality of sensitive information and business secrets of its customers and suppliers.	X					
3.5. ETHICAL RULES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY						
3.5.1 - The board of the corporation has adopted a code of ethics, disclosed on the corporate website.	X					
3.5.2 - The company has been mindful of its social responsibility and has adopted measures to prevent corruption and bribery.	X					
4.1. ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS						
4.1.1 - The board of directors has ensured strategy and risks do not threaten the long-term interests of the company, and that effective risk management is in place.	X					

Corporate Management Principles Compliance Report

Corporate Governance Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
4.1.2 - The agenda and minutes of board meetings indicate that the board of directors discussed and approved strategy, ensured resources were adequately allocated, and monitored company and management performance.	X					
4.2. ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS						
4.2.1 - The board of directors documented its meetings and reported its activities to the shareholders.	X					
4.2.2 - Duties and authorities of the members of the board of directors are disclosed in the annual report.	X					
4.2.3 - The board has ensured the company has an internal control framework adequate for its activities, size and complexity.	X					
4.2.4 - Information on the functioning and effectiveness of the internal control system is provided in the annual report.	X					
4.2.5 - The roles of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are separated and defined.			X			Following the appointment of the former CEO to a subsidiary, the roles of Chair of the Board and Chief Executive Officer have been temporarily combined. This arrangement has been publicly disclosed as an interim measure until a suitable CEO candidate is appointed.
4.2.7 - The board of directors ensures that the Investor Relations department and the corporate governance committee work effectively. The board works closely with them when communicating and settling disputes with shareholders.	X					
4.2.8 - The company has subscribed to a Directors and Officers liability insurance covering more than 25% of the capital.	X					
4.3. STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS						
4.3.9 - The board of directors has approved the policy on its own composition, setting a minimal target of 25% for female directors. The board annually evaluates its composition and nominates directors so as to be compliant with the policy.		X				The Company aims to include women in the Board of Directors and increase their role. A policy has been adopted accordingly. There are no female members in the Board of Directors yet. However, the company aims to have female member/members in the Board of Directors until the end of 2027 in accordance with the policy.
4.3.10 - At least one member of the audit committee has 5 years of experience in audit/ accounting and finance.	X					
4.4. BOARD MEETING PROCEDURES						
4.4.1 - Each board member attend the majority of the board meetings in person or via an electronic board meeting system	X					
4.4.2 - The board has formally approved a minimum time by which information and documents relevant to the agenda items should be supplied to all board members.	X					
4.4.3 - The opinions of board members that could not attend the meeting, but did submit their opinion in written format, were presented to other members.					X	
4.4.4 - Each member of the board has one vote.	X					
4.4.5 - The board has a charter/written internal rules defining the meeting procedures of the board.	X					

Corporate Governance Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
4.4.6 - Board minutes document that all items on the agenda are discussed, and board resolutions include director's dissenting opinions if any.	X					
4.4.7 - There are limits to external commitments of board members. Shareholders are informed of board members' external commitments at the General Shareholders' Meeting.		X				Although the duties of the members of the Board of Directors outside the Company are not bound to a certain rule, detailed resumes of the members and the duties they receive outside the Company are presented to the shareholders through integrated annual report at the general assembly.
4.5. BOARD COMMITTEES						
4.5.5 - Board members serve in only one of the Board's committees.			X			In accordance with the structure of the Board of Directors of our company, some of the members of the Board of Directors may be present in more than one committee. No conflict of interest was detected. The company is evaluating the issue of increasing the number of independent board members.
4.5.6 - Committees have invited persons to the meetings as deemed necessary to obtain their views.	X					
4.5.7 - If external consultancy services are used, the independence of the provider is stated in the annual report.	X					
4.5.8 - Minutes of all committee meetings are kept and reported to board members.	X					
4.6. FINANCIAL RIGHTS						
4.6.1 - The board of directors has conducted a board performance evaluation to review whether it has discharged all its responsibilities effectively.		X				Although there is no mechanism for the performance evaluation of the Board of Directors, the effectiveness of the Board of Directors are evaluated from time to time.
4.6.4 - The company did not extend any loans to its board directors or executives, nor extended their lending period or enhanced the amount of those loans, or improve conditions thereon, and did not extend loans under a personal credit title by third parties or provided guarantees such as surety in favour of them.	X					
4.6.5 - The individual remuneration of board members and executives is disclosed in the annual report.			X			Pursuant to the Corporate Governance Principles, remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Directors and executive managers and all other benefits granted, are publicly announced via integrated annual report. However, the announcement is not made on an individual basis and the Company does not have any plans for this.

Corporate Governance Information Form

1. SHAREHOLDERS

1.1. Facilitating the Exercise of Shareholders Rights

The number of investor meetings (conference, seminar/etc.) organised by the company during the year	The company participated in 8 conferences in 2025 and organized 4 investor teleconferences regarding financial results and held 231 investor meetings.
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1.2. Right to Obtain and Examine Information

The number of special audit request(s)	0
The number of special audit requests that were accepted at the General Shareholders' Meeting	0

1.3. General Assembly

Link to the PDP announcement that demonstrates the information requested by Principle 1.3.1. (a-d)	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1412625
Whether the company provides materials for the General Shareholders' Meeting in English and Turkish at the same time	Yes
The links to the PDP announcements associated with the transactions that are not approved by the majority of independent directors or by unanimous votes of present board members in the context of Principle 1.3.9	No such transaction took place during the year.
The links to the PDP announcements associated with related party transactions in the context of Article 9 of the Communique on Corporate Governance (II-17.1)	No such transaction took place during the year.
The links to the PDP announcements associated with common and continuous transactions in the context of Article 10 of the Communique on Corporate Governance (II-17.1)	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1405387
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the donation policy of the company	Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Policies
The relevant link to the PDP with minute of the General Shareholders' Meeting where the donation policy has been approved	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/431725
The number of the provisions of the articles of association that discuss the participation of stakeholders to the General Shareholders' Meeting	26
Identified stakeholder groups that participated in the General Shareholders' Meeting, if any	Only the shareholders participated the General Assembly.

1.4. Voting Rights

Whether the shares of the company have differential voting rights	No
In case that there are voting privileges, indicate the owner and percentage of the voting majority of shares.	None
The percentage of ownership of the largest shareholder	15.41%

1.5. Minority Rights

Whether the scope of minority rights enlarged (in terms of content or the ratio) in the articles of the association	No
If yes, specify the relevant provision of the articles of association.	-

1.6. Dividend Right

The name of the section on the corporate website that describes the dividend distribution policy	Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Policies
Minutes of the relevant agenda item in case the board of directors proposed to the general assembly not to distribute dividends, the reason for such proposal and information as to use of the dividend.	-
PDP link to the related general shareholder meeting minutes in case the board of directors proposed to the general assembly not to distribute dividends	-
Announcement Content	
General Assembly Meetings	

General Assembly Meetings

General Meeting Date	The number of information requests received by the company regarding the clarification of the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting	Shareholder participation rate to the General Shareholders' Meeting	Percentage of shares directly present at the GSM	Percentage of shares represented by proxy	Specify the name of the page of the corporate website that contains the General Shareholders' Meeting minutes, and also indicates for each resolution the voting levels for or against	Specify the name of the page of the corporate website that contains all questions asked in the general assembly meeting and all responses to them	The number of the relevant item or paragraph of General Shareholders' Meeting minutes in relation to related party transactions	The number of declarations by insiders received by the board of directors	The link to the related PDP general shareholder meeting notification
29.04.2025	0	77.13%	0.59%	76.54%	Investor Relations/General Assembly Information	Investor Relations/General Assembly Information	Article 13	0	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1431266

2. DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

2.1. Corporate Website

Specify the name of the sections of the website providing the information requested by the Principle 2.1.1.	Investor Relations and About Us sections
If applicable, specify the name of the sections of the website providing the list of shareholders (ultimate beneficiaries) who directly or indirectly own more than 5% of the shares.	Investor Relations / Shareholders
List of languages for which the website is available	Turkish and English

2.2. Annual Report

2.2.2 The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information requested by principle 2.2.2.

a) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the duties of the members of the board of directors and executives conducted out of the company and declarations on independence of board members	Board of Directors and Senior Management, Statements of Independence
b) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on committees formed within the board structure	Board Committees
c) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the number of board meetings in a year and the attendance of the members to these meetings	Board of Directors and Senior Management
c) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on amendments in the legislation which may significantly affect the activities of the corporation	Risk Management and Internal Control Mechanisms
d) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on significant lawsuits filed against the corporation and the possible results thereof	There are no significant lawsuits filed against the company.
e) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the conflicts of interest of the corporation among the institutions that it purchases services on matters such as investment consulting and rating and the measures taken by the corporation in order to avoid from these conflicts of interest	Such services are not received.
f) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the cross ownership subsidiaries that the direct contribution to the capital exceeds 5%	There are no mutual subsidiaries in which direct participation in capital exceeds 5%.
g) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on social rights and professional training of the employees and activities of corporate social responsibility in respect of the corporate activities that arises social and environmental results	The Most Precious Capital: People

3. STAKEHOLDERS

3.1. Corporation's Policy on Stakeholders

The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the employee remedy or severance policy	The Company carries out the compensation related matters within the scope of the relevant provisions of the Labor Law.
The number of definitive convictions the company was subject to in relation to breach of employee rights	147
The position of the person responsible for the alert mechanism (i.e. whistleblowing mechanism)	Chief Audit, Risk and Compliance Officer
The contact detail of the company alert mechanism	Non-compliance notifications can be done via e-mail to bimetik@kpmg.com.tr, by phone at +90 850 2208797 or, with the form to be filled in https://etikdestekhatti.com/

3.2. Supporting the Participation of the Stakeholders in the Corporation's Management

Name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the internal regulation addressing the participation of employees on management bodies	Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Policies
Corporate bodies where employees are actually represented	Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Committee, Occupational Health - Safety Committee and Sustainability Committee

3.3. Human Resources Policy

The role of the board on developing and ensuring that the company has a succession plan for the key management positions	There is no succession plan.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the human resource policy covering equal opportunities and hiring principles. Also provide a summary of relevant parts of the human resource policy.	Investor Relations / Corporate Governance / Policies
Whether the company provides an employee stock ownership programme	There isn't an employee stock ownership programme.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the human resource policy covering discrimination and mistreatments and the measures to prevent them. Also provide a summary of relevant parts of the human resource policy.	Investor Relations / Corporate Governance / Policies
The number of definitive convictions the company is subject to in relation to health and safety measures	1

3.5. Ethical Rules and Social Responsibility

The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the code of ethics	Investor Relations / Corporate Governance / Policies
The name of the section on the company website that demonstrates the corporate social responsibility report. If such a report does not exist, provide the information about any measures taken on environmental, social and corporate governance issues.	Investor Relations/Integrated Annual Report
Any measures combating any kind of corruption including embezzlement and bribery	The Company is committed to conduct its activities with an honest and ethical approach. As part of this, the Company adopts a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption. In this regard, an Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy has been established and there is an Ethics Hotline for reporting issues contrary to the policy. The policy is available on the Company's website under Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Policies.

Corporate Management Information Form

4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-I

4.2. Activity of the Board of Directors

Date of the last board evaluation conducted	Evaluated from time to time
Whether the board evaluation was externally facilitated	No
Whether all board members released from their duties at the GSM	Yes
Name(s) of the board member(s) with specific delegated duties and authorities, and descriptions of such duties	Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş was authorized as Chairman, and Galip Aykaç as Vice Chairman.
Number of reports presented by internal auditors to the audit committee or any relevant committee to the board	13
Specify the name of the section or page number of the annual report that provides the summary of the effectiveness of internal controls	Risk Management and Internal Control Mechanisms
Name of the Chairman	Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş
Name of the CEO	Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş (Interim CEO)
If the CEO and Chair functions are combined: provide the link to the relevant PDP announcement providing the rationale for such combined roles	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1451483
Link to the PDP notification stating that any damage that may be caused by the members of the board of directors during the discharge of their duties is insured for an amount exceeding 25% of the company's capital	Not available
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates current diversity policy targeting women directors	Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Policies/Diversity and Inclusion Policy
The number and ratio of female directors within the Board of Directors	0

Composition of Board of Directors

Name, Surname of Board Member	Whether Executive Director or Not	Whether Independent Director or Not	The First Election Date to Board	Link To PDP Notification that Includes the Independency Declaration	Whether the Independent Director Considered by the Nomination Committee	Whether She/He Is the Director Who Ceased to Satisfy the Independence or Not	Whether the Director Has at Least 5 Years' Experience on Audit, Accounting and/or Finance or Not
Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş	Executive	Not independent director	31.08.2023	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Galip Aykaç	Non-executive	Not independent director	31.08.2023	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ömer Hulusi Topbaş	Non-executive	Not independent director	1.06.2005	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Paul Michael Foley	Non-executive	Not independent director	21.05.2019	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
Bekir Pakdemirli	Non-executive	Independent director	27.06.2024	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1412623	Considered	No	Yes
Karl-Heinz Holland	Non-executive	Independent director	28.04.2021	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1412623	Considered	No	Yes

4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-II

4.4. Meeting Procedures of the Board of Directors

Number of physical board meetings in the reporting period (meetings in person)	5
Director average attendance rate at board meetings	100%
Whether the board uses an electronic portal to support its work or not	Yes
Number of minimum days ahead of the board meeting to provide information to directors, as per the board charter	7 days
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates information about the board charter	Investor relations/Corporate Governance/Articles of Association
Number of maximum external commitments for board members as per the policy covering the number of external duties held by directors	There is no such policy.

4.5. Board Committees

Page numbers or section names of the annual report where information about the board committees are presented	Board Committees
Link(s) to the PDP announcement(s) with the board committee charters	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1491545 https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/353650

Composition of Board Committees-I

Names of the Board Committees	Name of Committees Defined as "Other" in the First Column	Name-Surname of Committee Members	Whether Committee Chair or Not	Whether Board Member or Not
Audit Committee	-	Bekir Pakdemirli	Yes	Board member
Audit Committee	-	Karl-Heinz Holland	No	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee	-	Bekir Pakdemirli	Yes	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee	-	Paul Michael Foley	No	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee	-	Akif Daşiran	No	Not board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Karl-Heinz Holland	Yes	Board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Bekir Pakdemirli	No	Board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Paul Michael Foley	No	Board member
Sustainability Committee	-	Paul Michael Foley	Yes	Board member
Sustainability Committee	-	Ömer Hulusi Topbaş	No	Board member
Sustainability Committee	-	Mahmud Muhammed Topbaş	No	Board member
Sustainability Committee	-	Galip Aykaç	No	Board member

4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-III

4.5. Board Committees-II

Specify where the activities of the audit committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Integrated Annual Report - Board Committees, website - Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/ Board Committees
Specify where the activities of the corporate governance committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Integrated Annual Report - Board Committees, website - Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/ Board Committees
Specify where the activities of the nomination committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	The Corporate Governance Committee fulfils the duties of the nominating committee.
Specify where the activities of the early detection of risk committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Integrated Annual Report - Board Committees, website - Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/ Board Committees
Specify where the activities of the remuneration committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	The Corporate Governance Committee fulfils the duties of the Remuneration Committee.

4.6. Financial Rights

Specify where the operational and financial targets and their achievement are presented in your annual report (Page number or section name in the annual report)	Future Expectations/Realizations
Specify the section of website where remuneration policy for executive and non-executive directors are presented.	Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Policies/Remuneration Policy
Specify where the individual remuneration for board members and senior executives are presented in your annual report (Page number or section name in the annual report)	Board of Directors and Senior Management

Composition of Board Committees-II

Names of the Board Committees	Name of Committees Defined as "Other" in the First Column	The Percentage of Non-executive Directors	The Percentage of Independent Directors in the Committee	The Number of Meetings Held in Person	The Number of Reports on Its Activities Submitted to the Board
Audit Committee	-	100%	100%	5	6
Corporate Governance Committee	-	67%	33%	1	1
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	100%	67%	5	7
Sustainability Committee	-	75%	0%	1	1

Resolutions of the 2025 Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assembly Meetings

At the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on April 29, 2025, the following resolutions were adopted:

- To approve the Capital Reduction Report prepared by the Board of Directors regarding the reduction of the issued capital from TL 607,200,000 to TL 600,000,000 through the redemption of repurchased shares,
- To amend the "Object and Scope" and "Capital and Transfer of Shares" articles of the Company's Articles of Association in connection with the reduction of the issued capital from TL 607,200,000 to TL 600,000,000 through the redemption of repurchased shares, and to approve the relevant draft amendments,
- Regarding the distribution of the 2024 profit*;
 - To distribute a gross cash dividend of TL 7,800,000,000, corresponding to 1285% of the paid-in capital,
 - Not to allocate first legal reserves,
 - To allocate TL 776,964,000 as second legal reserves,
 - To distribute the cash dividend in three installments in June, September, and December 2025,
- To elect Mahmud Muhammed TOPBAŞ, Galip AYKAÇ, Ömer Hulusi TOPBAŞ, Paul Michael FOLEY, Bekir PAKDEMİRLİ (Independent), and Karl-Heinz HOLLAND (Independent) as members of the Board of Directors for a term of one year, and to pay them a net monthly attendance fee of TL 100,000,
- To appoint Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi to provide independent audit services for the 2025 accounting period, including the mandatory assurance audit under the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS).

*The final decision regarding the reduction of our Company's issued capital from TL 607,200,000 to TL 600,000,000 through the redemption of repurchased shares was taken at the 2024 Ordinary General Assembly Meeting. Upon the registration of the approved capital reduction decision, the dividend amount corresponding to the canceled shares was distributed equally among the remaining shareholders. Accordingly, the total gross dividend paid per share amounted to TL 13.0, with the first installment being TL 4.0 gross per share, the second installment TL 4.0 gross per share, and the third installment TL 5.0 gross per share.

At the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on June 30, 2025, the following resolutions were adopted;

- To transfer the FİLE Market Business, included in the Company's assets, to FİLE Market Mağazacılık A.Ş. through a partial demerger under the subsidiary model, in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code and the Capital Markets Board legislation,
- To approve the Partial Demerger Agreement, the Joint Partial Demerger Report, and the Certified Public Accountant's Report relating to the partial demerger transaction,
- That, in the context of the partial demerger, 564,206,465 shares with a nominal value of TL 0.01 each (total nominal value of TL 5,642,064.65) to be issued through a capital increase in FİLE Market Mağazacılık A.Ş. in exchange for the transferred FİLE Market Business, be given to the Company, and that no capital reduction is required at the Company as a result of this transaction.

At the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on December 19, 2025, the following resolutions were adopted;

- To amend Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association titled "Capital and Transfer of Shares," in line with the prior approvals of the Capital Markets Board and the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Trade, in order to adopt the registered capital system and to set the registered capital ceiling at TL 5,000,000,000,
- To approve the Company's revised Dividend Distribution Policy.

Articles of Association Amendments

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AMENDMENTS

CURRENT TEXT

PURPOSE AND SUBJECT-MATTER

Article 4

4.1. The purpose of the Company is (i) to import and export all kinds of goods in accordance with the Customs Law and the relevant legislation; and (ii) to establish and operate a chain of large retail stores for the wholesale and retail sale of all kinds of commercial goods. Furthermore, while carrying out the matters specified below, the Company will fulfill its public disclosure obligations for the purpose of informing investors in accordance with the Capital Markets Law and relevant legislation. To achieve this purpose, the company may, in particular, carry out the following transactions and dispositions:

a. It may acquire all rights and assume all liabilities that fall within the scope of its business activities set forth above. The Company may acquire all movable and immovable property required for its purpose and scope, both domestically and abroad, and may carry out all legal acts and transactions in relation thereto. It may purchase such property, resell it when necessary, construct or have it constructed, lease or let it, and repair or expand it when necessary.

b. It may enter into, perform or amend any agreement or contract regarding the purchase or selling of any goods, product or service relating to its purpose and subject-matter and to transfer or dispose of all its rights, privileges or benefits arising from those agreements to Turkish nationals or to foreigners or may freely dispose them.

c. It may submit its documents and funds to official or private entities for deposit and to request the return of the same.

d. It may acquire, transfer or dispose of industrial and commercial rights and ownership rights over the movable and immovable properties in or outside the country; to conduct any dispositive transaction including, but not limited to, the purchase or sale of such immovable properties or establishment of pledge or lien over such properties, to accept, establish, release and cancel any and all kinds of rights in rem, servitude rights, leasing, preemptive right to purchase, habitation, mortgage and other encumbrances on immovable properties provided that it does not engage in intermediation and does not manage security portfolios at home or abroad; all these transactions are carried out through a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Company may not exclusively guarantee, pledge or put lien in favor of third persons except that it may guarantee, pledge or put lien on behalf of its own legal persons and/or in favor of partnerships included in the scope of full consolidation during the drafting of financial statements and/or for the purpose of conducting the usual business operations of the Company. The Company adheres to principles specified in the CMB legislation if it may guarantee, pledge, give security or put lien including mortgage on its behalf or in favor of third persons.

e. It may co-operate with any real or legal persons, governmental institutions and courts of all degrees, registration offices, municipalities, private entrepreneurs, associations, commissions and committees.

f. It may carry out any research, projects and consultancy services within the scope of the Company.

g. It may carry out all kinds of commercial and industrial transactions necessitated by its economical purpose and subject matter. It may particularly acquire industrial property rights such as trademarks, patents, invention certificates, know-how, model and design rights and register these in the name of the Company, if necessary. It may also acquire intellectual property rights such as licenses, technical information, privilege and goodwill. It may enter into agreements with local or foreign individuals or legal entities regarding such industrial property rights it may transfer, acquire by way of assignment, lease to or from or made them available to third parties.

h. It may employ foreign personnel, if necessary, it may train employees in Türkiye or abroad and it may carry related activities thereto.

i. It may initiate any kind of litigation procedure, to take part in any lawsuit either as plaintiff or defendant, it may relinquish from lawsuit and accept amicable settlement, it may appeal against court decisions, it may execute such decisions, it may apply to arbitration tribunal, it may appoint and reject arbitrators and to apply for any legal remedy or method in order to successfully conclude any litigation.

j. It may supply or have third parties to supply all kinds of plants, machinery, equipment and material relating to its purpose.

k. It may execute powers of attorney and agreements relating to services, international agency, dealership, salesmanship, brokerage, agency, distributorship, guarantee and sub-contract agreements.

l. It may carry out all financial, commercial and industrial transactions within the scope of its subject-matter or appoint others to carry out the same.

m. It may carry out any and all other transactions and dispositions related to the subject-matter of the Company in order to achieve the purpose of the Company.

n. It may deal with transportation and packaging activities and also import and export if deemed necessary.

o. It may incorporate new companies or acquire the shares of existing companies locally or abroad if deemed necessary.

p. In order for the company to carry out its operations, it may undertake inner-city and intercity transfer and similar activities to load, unload and distribute the dry and/or fresh fruits and vegetables, meat and meat products, dairy products and, not limited with above said, also all kinds of food and perishable or non-perishable merchandise with all types of specially equipped and/or unequipped territorial, air and naval vehicles which are owned and/or hired and/or possessed through leasing in between its sales outlets, private and/or state owned, individuals and/or corporate entities, organizations and enterprises and warehouses and/or distribution centers which belong to them. To this end, it may purchase, sell, hire, rent, grant finance lease and import motor, motorless, refrigerated, special equipment, unequipped land, sea, air freight vehicles and all their equipment and parts.

Articles of Association Amendments

r. If deemed necessary, aids and donations could be given to third parties in compliance with the Capital Markets Board regulations subject to fulfillment of CMB's decision of 21/the last, to do required disclosures, to inform the shareholders of the annual donations in the General Assembly and provided that the maximum limits of the donations to be determined by the General Assembly. They could accept cession of owned properties free of charge to city councils, governmental bodies and entities.

s. It may participate in any official or private tenders which are related to its field of activity.

ş. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may install, manage and/or have others manage charging stations for electric or alternative energy vehicles at the parking lots of its stores or third party stores and Shopping Malls, may lease and/or sub-lease parking areas, operate parking lots and make contracts and/or partnerships with third parties on these matters; the Company in order to cover its electric and heat energy needs, may establish renewable energy systems such as licensed and unlicensed solar energy power plants and wind energy systems, may establish generating plants and electricity storage systems and may produce electric and heat energy; in case of surplus production, the Company may sell the electric and heat energy and/or capacity to the other legal entities and eligible consumers and may import equipment and fuel relating with the facilities on non-commercial basis.

t. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may buy, sell, import, export, produce or outsource, cultivate fields and gardens and the Company may carry out the production, outsourcing, purchase, sale, commitment, import and export of all kinds of commercial materials and articles mentioned below, either in its own stores or in practice by opening a new workplace or through e-commerce, may establish partnerships, enter into tenders, and may engage in any commercial activities for intellectual and industrial products and all kinds of commercial goods and services retail and wholesale including all kinds of food products, including fresh fruits and vegetables and ready-to-serve food, basic necessities and all kinds of industrial, agricultural electrical or electronic, telecommunications, digital products and services, stationery, hardware, glassware, pet food, food, collar, aquarium and etc. pet products, textile, furniture, carpet, home textile, cosmetics, leather, chemical, fertilizer, agrochemical products, pesticides, seeds, flowers, seedlings and etc. all kinds of agricultural products; surgical, medical and orthopedic instruments and devices, all kinds of medical, surgical devices, medical consumables and all kinds of similar products and etc., and all kinds of industrially produced traditional herbal medicinal products that have protective and therapeutic effects on human health, all kinds of herbal medicinal products with vitamin and mineral additives, supplements, cosmetic products with herbal content and medical devices with herbal content.

u. The Company may establish, operate, manage shopping malls, establish warehouses, open stores, establish and operate fuel sale and service stations together with the abovementioned facilities or separately, operate traveling sales cars, act as operating vending machines, acting as brokers in various fields, act as an outsourcer, get outsourcing, and give agency and dealerships, The Company may open modern farms, barns, livestock and slaughterhouses, cold storages, bread factory, integrated meat combination, aisle, restaurant, buffet, cafeteria and sales stores, may establish ready-made food sales, promotion and distribution organizations, may benefit from established organizations, establish and operate a meal card network.

ü. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may sell cars, minibuses, midibuses, motorcycles, atvs, utvs, electric bikes, etc., may carry out wholesale or retail trade, import, export of all kinds of motor land vehicles (including trade via intermediaries from internet TV, etc.), may construct real estate, residence, workplace etc., may build buy, sell, mediate and broker all kinds of real estate in its own stores, by opening a workplace or through e-commerce.

v. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may establish and develop infrastructures for digital, electronic and other alternative payment methods that allow paying for goods and services through online payment, mobile payment, short message payment and all kinds of technologies and methods that will be implemented later, may provide consultancy services to other domestic and foreign companies in order to provide services, may create electronic expenditure payment units to be used in physical and other virtual platforms, printing, marketing, selling of prepaid virtual and physical cards, coupons containing electronic expenditure payment units, may distribute already printed cards and coupons, may market, sell, make partnerships and agreements with companies that carry out these business and transactions.

4.2. The Company may accept mortgages, pledges, right-of-way and superficies and other security interests (for securing its receivables) and release such security interests. The authorities to manage these proceedings are determined as in the notarized list of authorized signatories and the list is also registered to the Trade Registry.

4.3. The Company may establish mortgage, pledge, servitude rights and superficies on its immovable properties and cancel them, sign negotiable instruments as the endorser, make payments for bills of exchange and it may guarantee securities to provide security for its own present or future debts. A resolution has to be adopted by the Board of Directors in order to establish any mortgage, commercial business enterprise pledge to secure its own debts. As is specified in the signature circular registered at the Trade Registry and certified by the notary public, the person and persons authorized to represent and bind the Company will be entitled to establish mortgage, commercial enterprise pledge and draw any kind of negotiable instruments, apply for registration and sign the related documents, if other persons are not authorized to do the same.

4.4. The Company shall not sell alcohol, pork or other products containing any pig product.

To operate in a different area of business apart from mentioned above, Board of Directors shall present the amendment of the Articles of Association for approval to General Assembly. To this end, prior approval from CMB and Ministry of Trade shall be obtained.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL AND SHARES

Article 6.

The principal capital of the Company is TL 607.200.000 (Six hundred seven million two hundred thousand Turkish Lira) divided into 607.200.000 (Six hundred seven million two hundred thousand) shares each having a nominal value of TL 1 (One Turkish Lira). All of these shares are bearer type.

TL 303.600.000, which constitutes the previous capital of the Company, has been fully paid. All of the capital increase by 100% this time amounting to TL 303.600.000 (three hundred three million six hundred thousand Turkish Liras) was covered by the net profit of 2018 period and this profit was determined by the YMM report dated 05.03.2019 and numbered 1964-551/947-04.

The shares to be issued due to addition of profit to principal capital, will be given free of charge to the shareholders in proportion to their shareholding.

No new shares can be issued until all issued shares are sold and their values are collected.

The announcements in this respect are made in accordance with the announcement article of Article of Association.

Shares representing the capital are monitored in line with dematerialization rules.

The share capital may be increased or decreased in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and Capital Markets Legislation.

There is no any restriction regarding the share transfer under the Capital Markets laws and regulations. The shares are transferred and assigned in accordance with the provisions of Turkish Commercial Code, Capital Markets Law and other applicable regulations.

AMENDED TEXT

PURPOSE AND SUBJECT-MATTER

Article 4.

4.1. The purpose of the Company is (i) to import and export all kinds of goods in accordance with the Customs Law and the relevant legislation; and (ii) to establish and operate a chain of large retail stores for the wholesale and retail sale of all kinds of commercial goods. Furthermore, while carrying out the matters specified below, the Company will fulfill its public disclosure obligations for the purpose of informing investors in accordance with the Capital Markets Law and relevant legislation. To achieve this purpose, the company may specifically perform the following transactions and dispositions:

a. It may acquire all rights and assume all liabilities that fall within the scope of its business activities set forth above. The Company may acquire all movable and immovable property required for its purpose and scope, both domestically and abroad, and may carry out all legal acts and transactions in relation thereto. It may purchase such property, resell it, when necessary, construct or have it constructed, lease or let it, and repair or expand it when necessary.

b. It may enter into, perform or amend any agreement or contract regarding the purchase or selling of any goods, product or service relating to its purpose and subject-matter and to transfer or dispose of all its rights, privileges or benefits arising from those agreements to Turkish nationals or to foreigners or may freely dispose them.

c. It may submit its documents and funds to official or private entities for deposit and to request the return of the same.

d. It may acquire, transfer or dispose of industrial and commercial rights and ownership rights over the movable and immovable properties in or outside the country; to conduct any dispositive transaction including, but not limited to, the purchase or sale of such immovable properties or establishment of pledge or lien over such properties, to accept, establish, release and cancel any and all kinds of rights in rem, servitude rights, leasing, preemptive right to purchase, habitation, mortgage and other encumbrances on immovable properties provided that it does not engage in intermediation and does not manage security portfolios at home or abroad; all these transactions are carried out through a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Company may not exclusively guarantee, pledge or put lien in favor of third persons except that it may guarantee, pledge or put lien on behalf of its own legal persons and/or in favor of partnerships included in the scope of full consolidation during the drafting of financial statements and/or for the purpose of conducting the usual business operations of the Company. The Company adheres to principles specified in the CMB legislation if it may guarantee, pledge, give security or put lien including mortgage on its behalf or in favor of third persons.

e. It may co-operate with any real or legal persons, governmental institutions and courts of all degrees, registration offices, municipalities, private entrepreneurs, associations, commissions and committees.

f. It may carry out any research, projects and consultancy services within the scope of the Company.

g. It may carry out all kinds of commercial and industrial transactions necessitated by its economical purpose and subject matter. It may particularly acquire industrial property rights such as trademarks, patents, invention certificates, know-how, model and design rights and register these in the name of the Company, if necessary. It may also acquire intellectual property rights such as licenses, technical information, privilege and goodwill. It may enter into agreements with local or foreign individuals or legal entities regarding such industrial property rights it may transfer, acquire by way of assignment, lease to or from or made them available to third parties.

h. It may employ foreign personnel, if necessary, it may train employees in Türkiye or abroad and it may carry related activities thereto.

i. It may initiate any kind of litigation procedure, to take part in any lawsuit either as plaintiff or defendant, it may relinquish from lawsuit and accept amicable settlement, it may appeal against court decisions, it may execute such decisions, it may apply to arbitration tribunal, it may appoint and reject arbitrators and to apply for any legal remedy or method in order to successfully conclude any litigation.

j. It may supply or have third parties to supply all kinds of plants, machinery, equipment and material relating to its purpose.

k. It may execute powers of attorney and agreements relating to services, international agency, dealership, salesmanship, brokerage, agency, distributorship, guarantee and sub-contract agreements.

Articles of Association Amendments

- l. It may carry out all financial, commercial and industrial transactions within the scope of its subject-matter or appoint others to carry out the same.
- m. It may carry out any and all other transactions and dispositions related to the subject-matter of the Company in order to achieve the purpose of the Company.
- n. It may deal with transportation and packaging activities and also import and export if deemed necessary.
- o. It may incorporate new companies or acquire the shares of existing companies locally or abroad if deemed necessary.
- p. In order for the company to carry out its operations, it may undertake inner-city and intercity transfer and similar activities to load, unload and distribute the dry and/or fresh fruits and vegetables, meat and meat products, dairy products and, not limited with above said, also all kinds of food and perishable or non-perishable merchandise with all types of specially equipped and/or unequipped territorial, air and naval vehicles which are owned and/or hired and/or possessed through leasing in between its sales outlets, private and/or state owned, individuals and/or corporate entities, organizations and enterprises and warehouses and/or distribution centers which belong to them. To this end, it may purchase, sell, hire, rent, grant finance lease and import motor, motorless, refrigerated, special equipment, unequipped land, sea, air freight vehicles and all their equipment and parts.
- r. If deemed necessary, aids and donations could be given to third parties in compliance with the Capital Markets Board regulations subject to fulfillment of CMB's decision of 21/the last, to do required disclosures, to inform the shareholders of the annual donations in the General Assembly and provided that the maximum limits of the donations to be determined by the General Assembly. They could accept cession of owned properties free of charge to city councils, governmental bodies and entities.
- s. It may participate in any official or private tenders which are related to its field of activity.
- ş. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may install, manage and/or have others manage charging stations for electric or alternative energy vehicles at the parking lots of its stores or third party stores and Shopping Malls, may lease and/or sub-lease parking areas, operate parking lots and make contracts and/or partnerships with third parties on these matters; the Company in order to cover its electric and heat energy needs, may establish renewable energy systems such as licensed and unlicensed solar energy power plants and wind energy systems, may establish generating plants and electricity storage systems and may produce electric and heat energy; in case of surplus production, the Company may sell the electric and heat energy and/or capacity to the other legal entities and eligible consumers and may import equipment and fuel relating with the facilities on non-commercial basis.
- t. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may buy, sell, import, export, produce or outsource, cultivate fields and gardens and the Company may carry out the production, outsourcing, purchase, sale, commitment, import and export of all kinds of commercial materials and articles mentioned below, either in its own stores or in practice by opening a new workplace or through e-commerce, may establish partnerships, enter into tenders, and may engage in any commercial activities for intellectual and industrial products and all kinds of commercial goods and services retail and wholesale including all kinds of food products, including fresh fruits and vegetables and ready-to-serve food, basic necessities and all kinds of industrial, agricultural electrical or electronic, telecommunications, digital products and services, stationery, hardware, glassware, pet food, food, collar, aquarium and etc. pet products, textile, furniture, carpet, home textile, cosmetics, leather, chemical, fertilizer, agrochemical products, pesticides, seeds, flowers, seedlings and etc. all kinds of agricultural products; surgical, medical and orthopedic instruments and devices, all kinds of medical, surgical devices, medical consumables and all kinds of similar products and etc., and all kinds of industrially produced traditional herbal medicinal products that have protective and therapeutic effects on human health, all kinds of herbal medicinal products with vitamin and mineral additives, supplements, cosmetic products with herbal content and medical devices with herbal content.
- u. The Company may establish, operate, manage shopping malls, establish warehouses, open stores, establish and operate fuel sale and service stations together with the abovementioned facilities or separately, operate traveling sales cars, act as operating vending machines, acting as brokers in various fields, act as an outsourcer, get outsourcing, and give agency and dealerships, The Company may open modern farms, barns, livestock and slaughterhouses, cold storages, bread factory, integrated meat combination, aisle, restaurant, buffet, cafeteria and sales stores, may establish ready-made food sales, promotion and distribution organizations, may benefit from established organizations, establish and operate a meal card network.
- ü. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may sell cars, minibuses, midibuses, motorcycles, atvs, utvs, electric bikes, etc., may carry out wholesale or retail trade, import, export of all kinds of motor land vehicles (including trade via intermediaries from internet TV, etc.), may construct real estate, residence, workplace etc., may build buy, sell, mediate and broker all kinds of real estate in its own stores, by opening a workplace or through e-commerce.

v. Provided that the relevant legislation in force is complied with and the requisite permits have been obtained, the Company may establish and develop infrastructures for digital, electronic and other alternative payment methods that allow paying for goods and services through online payment, mobile payment, short message payment and all kinds of technologies and methods that will be implemented later, may provide consultancy services to other domestic and foreign companies in order to provide services, may create electronic expenditure payment units to be used in physical and other virtual platforms, printing, marketing, selling of prepaid virtual and physical cards, coupons containing electronic expenditure payment units, may distribute already printed cards and coupons, may market, sell, make partnerships and agreements with companies that carry out these business and transactions.

y. Subject to compliance with applicable legislation and obtaining the necessary legal permits, the Company may produce or have produced any kind of goods, and may process, operate, package, or have packaged any kind of goods, whether semi-finished or finished products.

4.2. The Company may accept mortgages, pledges, right-of-way and superficies and other security interests (for securing its receivables) and release such security interests. The authorities to manage these proceedings are determined as in the notarized list of authorized signatories and the list is also registered to the Trade Registry.

4.3. The Company may establish mortgage, pledge, servitude rights and superficies on its immovable properties and cancel them, sign negotiable instruments as the endorser, make payments for bills of exchange and it may guarantee securities to provide security for its own present or future debts. A resolution has to be adopted by the Board of Directors in order to establish any mortgage, commercial business enterprise pledge to secure its own debts. As is specified in the signature circular registered at the Trade Registry and certified by the notary public, the person and persons authorized to represent and bind the Company will be entitled to establish mortgage, commercial enterprise pledge and draw any kind of negotiable instruments, apply for registration and sign the related documents, if other persons are not authorized to do the same.

4.4. The Company shall not sell alcohol, pork or other products containing any pig product.

To operate in a different area of business apart from mentioned above, Board of Directors shall present the amendment of the Articles of Association for approval to General Assembly. To this end, prior approval from CMB and Ministry of Trade shall be obtained.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL AND SHARES

Article 6.

The Company has adopted the registered capital system in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6362 and has transitioned to the registered capital system with the permission of the Capital Markets Board dated November 13, 2025, and numbered 59/2083.

The Company's registered capital ceiling is TL 5,000,000,000 (Five Billion Turkish Lira), divided into 5,000,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (one) each.

The approval of the registered capital ceiling granted by the Capital Markets Board is valid for the period 2025–2029. Even if the registered capital ceiling is not reached by the end of 2029, authorization must be obtained from the General Assembly for a new period not exceeding five (5) years, upon obtaining the approval of the Capital Markets Board for the existing ceiling or a revised ceiling amount. In the absence of such authorization, the Board of Directors may not resolve to increase the capital.

The Company's issued capital amounts to TL 600,000,000 (Six Hundred Million Turkish Lira), divided into 600,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 each. All of these shares are bearer type.

The previous capital of TL 607,200,000 (Six Hundred Seven Million Two Hundred Thousand Turkish Lira) has been fully paid.

The Company's capital was reduced to TL 600,000,000 through the cancellation of 7,200,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 7,200,000 acquired by the Company, resulting in a capital reduction of TL 7,200,000.

It has been determined, pursuant to the Certified Public Accountant Report dated October 15, 2024 and numbered YMM / 2738 / 2024 / 1039-126, that despite the capital reduction to TL 600,000,000, the Company retains sufficient assets to fully satisfy the claims of its creditors and that such reduction does not adversely affect creditor rights.

The Company's capital may be increased or decreased, when necessary, in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code and the Capital Markets Law.

During the authorized period, the Board of Directors is authorized, in accordance with the Capital Markets Law, to increase the issued capital by issuing new shares up to the registered capital ceiling at such times as it deems necessary.

There are no restrictions on the transfer of shares other than those stipulated under the Capital Markets legislation. Shares shall be transferred and assigned in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, the Capital Markets Law, and other applicable legislation.

Statements of Independence

To the Board of Directors of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.;

Due to my "Independent Member" nomination and in accordance with the Corporate Governance Principles of the Capital Markets Board; I declare that;

- a) There is no employment relationship of a managing position to assume important duties and responsibilities between me, my spouse and my relatives by blood and marriage up to the second degree, and Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş., partnerships under the management control or significant influence of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. and shareholders who have the management control of the Company or have substantial influence in the Company, as well as the legal persons whose management control is held by such shareholders, in the last five years; that I do own not more than 5% of the capital or voting rights or privileged shares, altogether or individually, or that there is no significant commercial relationship,
- b) I have not worked for those companies that carry out, in part or in full, the activities or organization of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. within the framework of existing agreements, primarily those that audit, rate, or provide consulting services for Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş., or have been a member of the Board of Directors at these companies within the past five years; I have not worked as an executive manager who would have important duties and responsibilities nor have I been a member of the Board of Directors or been a shareholder (with more than 5% of shares) in the companies that Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. purchases significant amounts of products and services from or sells significant amounts of products and services to.
- c) I have the professional education, knowledge, and experience to carry out the duties I would assume as a result of becoming an independent member of the Board of Directors.
- d) I do not work full time for any public institution or organization, except any academic membership at any university (on the condition that it is compliant with the related legislation),
- e) I am considered a resident in Türkiye according to Income Tax Law, dated 31/12/1960 and numbered 193,
- f) I have strong ethical standards, professional reputation, and experience that would enable me to make positive contributions to the operations of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş., enabling me to maintain impartiality during times of conflict of interest among the partners of the company, and to decide independently by taking the beneficiaries' rights into consideration.
- g) I shall devote enough time for the activities of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. to follow the operations of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. and to fully carry out the duties I would assume.
- h) I have not been a board member in Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.'s Board of Directors for more than six years in the last ten years.
- i) I have not been an independent member of the Board of Directors in Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. or in more than three of the companies controlled by the shareholders who control the management of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. and in more than five of the publicly traded companies in total,
- j) I have not been registered and announced on behalf of the juridical person elected as member of the Board of Directors.

Kind regards,

Bekir PAKDEMİRLİ

To the Board of Directors of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.;

Due to my "Independent Member" nomination and in accordance with the Corporate Governance Principles of the Capital Markets Boards; I declare that;

- a) There is no employment relationship of a managing position to assume important duties and responsibilities between me, my spouse and my relatives by blood and marriage up to the second degree, and Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş., partnerships under the management control or significant influence of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. and shareholders who have the management control of the Company or have substantial influence in the Company, as well as the legal persons whose management control is held by such shareholders, in the last five years; that I do own not more than 5% of the capital or voting rights or privileged shares, altogether or individually, or that there is no significant commercial relationship,
- b) I have not worked for those companies that carry out, in part or in full, the activities or organization of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. within the framework of existing agreements, primarily those that audit, rate, or provide consulting services for Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş., or have been a member of the Board of Directors at these companies within the past five years; I have not worked as an executive manager who would have important duties and responsibilities nor have I been a member of the Board of Directors or been a shareholder (with more than 5% of shares) in the companies that Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. purchases significant amounts of products and services from or sells significant amounts of products and services to.
- c) I have the professional education, knowledge, and experience to carry out the duties I would assume as a result of becoming an independent member of the Board of Directors.
- d) I do not work full time for any public institution or organization, except any academic membership at any university (on the condition that it is compliant with the related legislation),
- e) I have strong ethical standards, professional reputation, and experience that would enable me to make positive contributions to the operations of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş., enabling me to maintain impartiality during times of conflicts of interest between the Company and shareholders, and to decide independently by taking the rights of the beneficiaries into consideration.
- f) I shall devote sufficient time for the activities of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. to follow the operations of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. and to fully carry out the duties I would assume.
- g) I have not been a board member in Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.'s Board of Directors for more than six years in the last ten years.
- h) I have not been an independent member of the Board of Directors in Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. or in more than three of the companies controlled by the shareholders who control the management of Bim Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. and in more than five of the publicly traded companies in total,
- i) I have not been registered and announced on behalf of the juridical person elected as member of the Board of Directors. I hereby declare the above-mentioned matters.

Kind regards,

Karl-Heinz HOLLAND

Statement of Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Annual Report

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD ON THE APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DATE OF RESOLUTION: March 10, 2025
RESOLUTION NO: 1050/26

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY
AS PER THE 9TH ARTICLE OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE CAPITAL MARKETS BOARD COMMUNIQUE NO.14.1 SERIES: II

Our consolidated financial statements and related footnotes, and the consolidated annual report issued for the accounting period between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 2025, as per the Capital Markets Board's (CMB) "Communiqué II-14.1. (Communiqué) on the Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets;"

Were reviewed by us and;

Do not include any statements about any material matters that would be contrary to facts and do not have any imperfections that could be misleading as of the date the statement was made, within the framework of the information we have obtained in our area of duty and responsibility at our company; and

The consolidated financial statements, issued in accordance with the applicable financial reporting standards, truly reflect the facts about the Company's assets, liabilities, financial situation, and profit and loss and that the annual report truly reflects the progress of the business, the performance of the Company, the consolidated financial situation of the Company, significant risks and uncertainties the Company faces, within the framework of the information we have obtained in our area of duty and responsibility at our company,

We hereby declare the above-mentioned matters.

Respectfully,

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Board of Directors' Annual Report



Shape the future
with confidence

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş.
Maslak Mah. Eski Büyükdere Cad.
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Ticaret Sicil No : 479920
Mersis No: 0-4350-3032-6000017

(Convenience translation of a report originally issued in Turkish)

To the Shareholders of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim

1) Opinion

We have audited the annual report of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Company ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the period of 1/1/2025-31/12/2025.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial information provided in the annual report of the Board of Directors and the discussions made by the Board of Directors on the situation of the Group are presented fairly and consistent, in all material respects, with the audited full set consolidated financial statements and the information we obtained during the audit.

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and Independent Auditing Standards (InAS) which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (Code of Ethics) issued by the POA, as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements included in other regulations that are relevant to the audits of the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3) Our Auditor's Opinion on the Full Set Consolidated Financial Statements

We have expressed an unqualified opinion in our auditor's report dated March 10, 2026 on the full set consolidated financial statements of the Group for the period of 1/1/2025-31/12/2025.

4) The Responsibility of the Board of Directors on the Annual Report

In accordance with Articles 514 and 516 of the Turkish Commercial Code 6102 ("TCC") and the provisions of the Communiqué II-14.1 on the Principles of Financial Reporting In Capital Markets ("the Communiqué") of the Capital Market Board ("CMB"), the management of the Group is responsible for the following items:

- Preparation of the annual report within the first three months following the balance sheet date and submission of the annual report to the general assembly.
- Preparation and fair presentation of the annual report; reflecting the operations of the Group for the year, along with its financial position in a correct, complete, straightforward, true and honest manner. In this report, the financial position is assessed according to the consolidated financial statements. The development of the Group and the potential risks to be encountered are also noted in the report. The evaluation of the board of directors is also included in this report.
- The annual report also includes the matters below:
 - Subsequent events occurred after the end of the fiscal year which have significance,
 - The research and development activities of the Group,
 - Financial benefits such as salaries and bonuses paid to the board members and to those charged governance, allowances, travel, accommodation and representation expenses, financial aids and aids in kind, insurances and similar deposits.

When preparing the annual report, the board of directors takes into account the secondary legislative arrangements published by the Ministry of Trade and related institutions.

5) Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Report

Our aim is to express an opinion, based on the independent audit we have performed on the annual report in accordance with provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and the Communiqué, on whether the consolidated financial information provided in this annual report and the discussions of the Board of Directors are presented fairly and consistent with the Group's audited consolidated financial statements and to prepare a report including our opinion.

The independent audit we have performed is conducted in accordance with InAS and the standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey. These standards require compliance with ethical provisions and the independent audit to be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the consolidated financial information provided in the annual report and the discussions of the Board of Directors are free from material misstatement and consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Kaan Birdal.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Kaan Birdal, SMMM
Partner

March 10, 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report 2025

About the Report

Purpose and Strategic Framework of the Report

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. (BİM) positions sustainability as a fundamental component of its business strategy, the efficiency culture inherent in its "Hard Discount" model, and its responsible retailing approach. This report demonstrates the Company's commitment to transparency and accountability toward its key stakeholders.

In this report, the term "BİM" refers to BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. and all subsidiaries included within the scope of consolidation in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the 2025 reporting period.

The primary purpose of this report is to explain how BİM manages its material sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, and to describe the current and anticipated impacts of these factors on the Company's financial position, performance, and cash flows. This report outlines strategies aligned with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero vision through concrete, verifiable, and comparable data and is structured around four core components: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets.

Reporting Standards and Compliance

This report has been prepared in full compliance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK), in accordance with **TSRS 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information"** and **TSRS 2 "Climate-Related Disclosures."** In preparing the report content, the disclosure topics outlined in the sector-specific guidance **"TSRS 2, Appendix C – Food Retailers and Distributors,"** derived from the SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) Standards published by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), have been taken into consideration.

During this reporting period, BİM has addressed the requirements of TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 through a comprehensive approach. Accordingly, the report includes financial information and related impacts concerning sustainability-related risks and opportunities under TSRS 1, and climate-related risks and opportunities under TSRS 2.

Scope of the Report, Limitations, and Reporting Period

The report covers the one-year accounting period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. Unless otherwise stated, the monetary values in the report are expressed in Turkish lira (TL).

Trade Name	Company's Field of Activity	BİM's Share in Capital (%)
File Market Mağazacılık A.Ş.	Food Retail Operations in Türkiye	99
BİM Maroc	Food Retail Operations in the Kingdom of Morocco	65
BİM Stores LLC	Food Retail Operations in the Arab Republic of Egypt	100
GDP Gıda Paketleme Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Food and Beverage Packaging	100
İdeal Standart İşletmecilik ve Mümesillik San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Toothbrush Manufacturing and Sales	100
Bircan Fide Tohum Tarım Nakliyecilik San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Soilless Agriculture Operations in Geothermal Greenhouses	100
Es Global Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Production of Biscuits and Confectionery Products	100
Dost Global Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Consulting and Management	100
Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş.	Waste Management	100

The data and statements presented in the report cover the activities of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. (the Parent Company) and its domestic and international subsidiaries, as listed in the table above, which are fully consolidated for financial reporting purposes. These disclosures are aligned with the consolidated financial statements for the 2025 fiscal year prepared in accordance with the Türkiye Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

Fundamental Principles of Reporting

This report has been prepared in strict adherence to the qualitative characteristics defined in TSRS 1, namely Accuracy, Comparability, Verifiability, Timeliness, and Clarity.

- Fundamental Principles:** In the preparation of this report, strict adherence has been given to the qualitative characteristics defined in TSRS 1 (Accuracy, Comparability, Verifiability, Timeliness, and Clarity).
- Financial Materiality Approach:** BİM assesses sustainability matters in terms of their financial implications. The revenue indicator was used as the basis for determining the materiality level of the financial impacts of risks and opportunities. Accordingly, changes in revenue of up to 0.2% are classified as "Low" impact; changes in revenue between 0.2% and 2% are classified as "Medium" impact; and changes in revenue above 2% are classified as "High" impact for prioritization purposes.
- Related Information:** This report is part of BİM's corporate reporting framework. To enable readers to assess the impacts of sustainability matters on the Company's overall performance from a comprehensive perspective, this report should be read in conjunction with BİM's Integrated Annual Report 2025 and the financial statements for the same reporting period.

- Comparative Information:** During this reporting period, the Company presents its financial and non-financial performance indicators in comparison with data from the previous reporting period (2024), enabling stakeholders to analyze performance trends.

Data Reliability and Independent Assurance

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. places significant importance on the reliability and accuracy of the information presented in this report. In line with this approach, selected indicators included in the report, particularly the Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions data for 2025, were subject to a limited assurance engagement by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (EY) in accordance with Assurance Engagement Standards (AES) 3000 and 3410. The independent auditor's limited assurance report has been disclosed to the public along with the final version of this report.

Transition Period Exemptions

During the reporting process, a gradual development approach to sustainability reporting practices has been adopted. In this context, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data for the 2025 reporting period were not included in the scope of independent assurance. These indicators are included in the report and are monitored and continuously improved in line with the existing data infrastructure and the level of development of reporting practices.

Contact

For questions, comments, or suggestions regarding the report, you may contact the Investor Relations and Sustainability Directorate at esg@bim.com.tr.

BİM at a Glance

About BİM

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. (BİM), which began its operations in 1995 with 21 stores, is the pioneer of the "Hard Discount" model in Türkiye's retail industry and the market leader. The Company's fundamental principle is to provide consumers with essential consumer goods and high-quality products at the most affordable prices possible.

Through effective cost management, a limited product portfolio (approximately 1,000 products), high inventory turnover, and an efficiency-focused logistics network, BİM minimizes its operational costs and passes the resulting savings on to its customers as price advantages. With the "Everyday low price" policy, BİM contributes to combating inflation and ensuring price stability, playing a critical role in creating economic and social value as the retail company with the most extensive store network in Türkiye. Operating with

its "From Our Heart for the Future" vision, BİM continues to add value to the environment, society, and its stakeholders by placing sustainability at the core of its business strategy.

Capital and Shareholding Structure

As a publicly traded company listed on Borsa İstanbul (BİST), BİM adheres to a transparent and accountable corporate governance approach. The Company's issued capital amounts to TL 600,000,000 and has been fully paid. As of December 31, 2025, the shareholding structure is as follows:

Shareholder	Share (%)
Merkez Bereket Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	15.4%
Naspak Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	11.7%
Other (Non-Public)	1.5%
Free Float	71.4%
TOTAL	100.00%

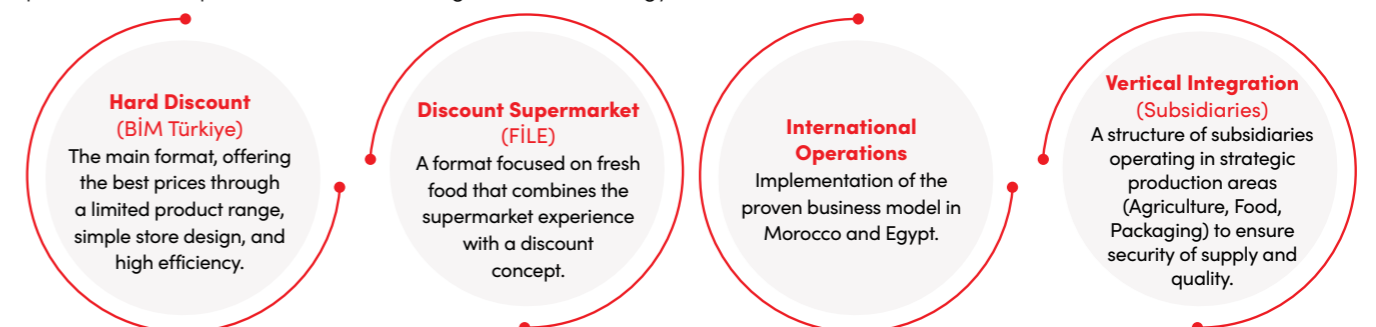
Management and Organizational Structure

BİM's organizational structure is built on strategic vision, transparent oversight, and operational excellence.



Business Model

BİM's business model is not limited to retail operations; it is built on an integrated value chain that extends from procurement to production and from logistics to technology.



BİM at a Glance

Value Chain

BİM manages its end-to-end value chain, from suppliers to customers, in three main blocks: "Inputs," "Operations," and "Outputs."

A. Upstream Value Chain

This section serves as the system's entry point, where BİM's competitive pricing strength is supported by the integration of supply, finance, and human resources.

- **Procurement Power and Quality:** We work with 1,434 approved suppliers in our ecosystem that supports local production; quality is assured through 1,074 audits and 14,800 product analyses annually.
- **Human Resources:** With a total consolidated workforce of 101,663, the Company contributes significantly to employment while supporting social development through a 57% female hiring rate and an 81% youth employment rate (under 30) in BİM Türkiye's recruitment.
- **Financial Capital:** With a growth strategy financed entirely by equity, without using foreign currency or debt, we manage an asset size of TL 338 billion and an investment capacity of TL 20.7 billion.
- **Logistics Infrastructure:** A logistics fleet of 1,496 vehicles, 89% of which are refrigerated, and 1.7 million m² of indoor storage space form the backbone of our operations.
- **Corporate Memberships and Collaborations:** The Company actively engages with national and international institutions and platforms, including the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye (TOBB), the Turkish Federation of Shopping Centers and Retailers (TAMPF), the Food Retailers Association (GPD), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (ITO), and the Turkish Investor Relations Society (TUYID), while monitoring sector developments and best practices.

B. Regulators and Regulatory Compliance Framework:

The Company's activities are conducted in full compliance with the legislation and standards set by relevant national and international regulatory bodies. Compliance processes are regularly monitored and integrated into operations through internal control and risk management mechanisms.

B. Direct Operations

In this core component of the system, retail, manufacturing, and digital channels operate in an integrated manner.

- **Retail:** A wide access network is managed with a total of 14,473 stores, including 12,751 in BİM Türkiye, 344 in FİLE, 933 in BİM Morocco, and 445 in BİM Egypt.
- **Integrated Production and Service Subsidiaries:** Strategic vertical integration has been established to ensure supply security.
 - o **Bircan Fide:** Soilless agriculture in geothermal greenhouses (100,000 m²).
 - o **Es Global:** Production of biscuits and confectionery.
 - o **GDP Gıda:** Packaging of legumes and rice.
 - o **İdeal Standart:** Production of personal care products (Toothbrushes).
 - o **Desto A.Ş.:** Waste management and recycling.
 - o **Dost Global:** Foreign investment consultancy.
- **Private Label Products:** Exclusive brands such as Dost and Efsane, which constitute 55% of net sales, offer quality at affordable prices with a range of approximately 1,000 products.
- **Digital Services:** A strong presence is maintained in digital channels with BİMcell (2.5 million subscribers), BİM Market, FİLE Mobil, and BİM PARA payment systems.

C. Downstream Value Chain

This section of the system demonstrates how the value created translates into benefits for society, the environment, and the economy.

- **Financial Performance:** We add value to the Turkish economy with TL 721 billion in net sales and 6% real growth, adjusted for inflation.
- **Customer Value:** High customer loyalty is achieved with an average of 6.5 million consolidated customer visits per day and an NPS (Net Promoter Score) of 31.
- **Green Transformation:** With SPP (Solar Power Plant) investments totaling 96 MW of installed capacity, 15% of the electricity consumed is met by green energy, and 842 tons of plastic are saved through packaging optimization.
- **Investor Value and Transparency:** Financial performance, centered on sustainable growth and strong cash flow, is supported by a predictable dividend policy. Value creation for investors is maintained through dividend distributions exceeding the statutory minimum 30% commitment, as established under the Turkish Commercial Code and the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye regulations.

Governance

BİM conducts its climate change and sustainability activities under the oversight of the Sustainability Committee, which reports to the Company's Board of Directors, with its strategies shaped through the active involvement of Senior Management.

The Sustainability Committee is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the initiatives and targets set out in the sustainability roadmap. The members of the Sustainability Committee include three Board Members and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Committee, convened once in 2025, with 100% attendance from all members. Operational activities are carried out by working groups reporting to the Committee, while overall coordination of the process continues to be provided by the Investor Relations and Sustainability Directorate.

The BİM Sustainability Committee effectively manages climate change and sustainability issues throughout the Company via its sub-working groups. Managers and employees from relevant units contribute to the working groups that are responsible for fulfilling all tasks assigned by the Sustainability Committee: i) Sustainability Strategy Management and Corporate Governance; ii) Customer Experience, Products, and Supply Chain; iii) Employees; and iv) Environment.

Performance metrics (KPIs) for sustainability/climate targets are not currently integrated into the individual remuneration policies of senior executives. However, to support operational efficiency and waste management, the amount of waste generated per store has been included in the performance evaluation system for store employees. Accordingly, an annual bonus system linked to waste management targets is in place for store employees.

In 2025, the working groups reporting to the Sustainability Committee convened to carry out activities within their respective areas of responsibility. In this context, the Sustainability Strategy Management & Corporate Governance Working Group met twice, the Customer Experience & Products & Supply Chain Working Group met three times, the Employees Working Group met four times, and the Environment Working Group met three times. Additionally, to address occupational health and safety (OHS) issues more systematically and with greater focus within the scope of corporate governance and the sustainability approach, an OHS Sub-Group was established under the Employees Working Group, comprising members with expertise in the field. This subgroup convened twice in 2025 to review and assess matters related to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS).

General Coordination: Investor Relations and Sustainability Directorate

Board of Directors			
Sustainability Committee			
Sustainability Strategy Management & Corporate Governance Working Group	Customer Experience & Products & Supply Chain Working Group	Employees Working Group	Environmental Working Group
			COO – Group Leader
	CCO – Group Leader	CHRO – Group Leader	Vice President of Operations
CFO – Group Leader	Customer Insights Director	Vice President of Operations	Regional Directors
CTO	Purchasing Director	Employee Experience Director	Technical Purchasing Director
Business Development Director	Regional Director	Regional Directors	Real Estate and Construction Affairs Director
Internal Audit Director	Purchasing Group Manager	Personnel and Administrative Affairs Manager	Packaging Purchasing Manager
	Quality Assurance Unit Manager	Compensation and Benefits Manager	Corporate Sales and Payment Systems Manager
	Advertising Manager		
COORDINATION: INVESTOR RELATIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTORATE			

The BİM Sustainability Committee's Operating Principles can be accessed [here](#).

Governance

Roles and Responsibilities of the Committee and Working Groups

The Sustainability Committee provides strategic guidance in the development of climate change and sustainability strategies, the identification of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks, their integration into business operations, performance monitoring, and the assurance of accuracy in publicly disclosed reports. The Committee members are selected from among the Board of Directors and Senior Management, while the Chair of the Committee is appointed by the Committee from among its members. The Committee is also responsible for coordinating the activities of the working groups that report to it.

The Committee oversees that assessments within the scope of sustainability and climate change are conducted in alignment with the Company's existing internal control, risk management, and reporting processes. In this context, information and evaluations provided by the working groups are periodically reviewed, and any matters considered significant are referred to the Board of Directors.

The working groups operating under the Committee are responsible for monitoring developments related to their areas of responsibility, coordinating with relevant departments, and reporting their findings to the Committee. This structure supports the integrated handling of sustainability issues with relevant operational functions. Detailed information on each working group is provided below.

Sustainability Strategy Management & Corporate Governance Working Group: Responsible for developing sustainability policies and targets, aligning them with corporate governance principles, monitoring ethics and compliance issues, and managing stakeholder engagement.

Customer Experience, Products, and Supply Chain Working Group: Focuses on areas such as product safety, responsible product management, sustainable products, supplier evaluation and audit processes, sustainability communication with customers, and customer satisfaction.

Employees Working Group: Responsible for developing policies on human rights, employee satisfaction, diversity, and inclusion, and for overseeing employee training programs and occupational health and safety practices.

Environment Working Group: Conducts work on the assessment and improvement of environmental issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water efficiency, waste management, and climate change.

Sustainability Perspective in BİM's Decision-Making Mechanisms

The strategies developed by BİM to integrate sustainability into its decision-making processes are outlined below:

Stakeholder Identification and Mapping:

Different stakeholder groups, such as employees, customers, suppliers, and investors, are identified, and a comprehensive analysis is conducted to understand the specific needs and expectations of each group regarding sustainability. The detailed mapping carried out in this process forms the foundation of BİM's ESG strategy.

Data Collection and Management:

BİM establishes effective mechanisms to collect and manage reliable data for monitoring and reporting its sustainability performance. This process focuses on identifying where existing data is located and how it can be collected effectively. The data collection process is centrally managed by the Investor Relations and Sustainability Department, which compiles information from relevant operational units, and data validation is conducted through comparative analyses and logical checks. The collected data is compared with data from previous periods, periodic changes are analyzed, and in the event of significant deviations, a verification process is initiated with the relevant units. This approach supports the consistency and traceability of sustainability data; KPIs deemed critical are verified through external audit.

Promoting Interdepartmental Collaboration:

BİM fosters interdepartmental collaboration in decision-making by involving members from various departments in the working groups under the Sustainability Committee, integrating diverse perspectives to develop more comprehensive and effective solutions.

Regulatory Compliance: While integrating sustainability goals into decision-making processes, the Company accepts the increasing number of environmental and social regulations as a guideline. In this context, data collection, analysis, and reporting processes are carried out systematically to ensure compliance with national and international standards. These processes are guided by key frameworks, including the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), the IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards, and other relevant global reporting frameworks. Regulatory compliance is considered not only an obligation but also a strategic priority that strengthens the sustainable business model.

Integrating Risk and Opportunity Analysis:

The identification of business risks and opportunities within the framework of sustainability and climate change constitutes a core element of the Company's decision-making processes. Analyses are conducted quarterly by the working groups on the identification of environmental, social, and governance risks and how to integrate these risks into business strategies. These analyses aim to achieve long-term sustainable growth.

Performance Monitoring and Continuous Improvement:

BİM leverages key performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress toward its sustainability and climate change objectives. The Company uses the data obtained from these indicators in its decision-making processes and evaluates it to revise its strategic plans when necessary.

Assessment of Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities:

At BİM, the management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities is carried out under the leadership of the Sustainability Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors, through working groups composed of managers and subject-matter experts.

BİM's Sustainability Committee plays a key role in supervising the targets established under the Company's sustainability and climate change strategies and in tracking their progress. The Committee convenes at least once a year to address sustainability and climate change risks and opportunities. During Committee meetings, reports and recommendations from the sustainability working groups are evaluated, and Committee members are informed about material risks and opportunities. The reports submitted to the Committee by the working groups detail the performance criteria for sustainability and climate change targets, the progress made, and the emerging risks and opportunities. In these meetings, the Committee analyzes performance, assesses the necessary actions to achieve the set targets, and reviews the appropriateness of the targets. Additionally, the Committee is able to propose updates to targets or strategies based on stakeholder feedback and developments within the industry.

Decisions made at committee meetings and recent developments are presented to the Board of Directors. In this context, following the Sustainability Committee meeting held during the 2025 reporting period, the meeting agenda and the decisions taken were communicated to the Board of Directors. Thus, the Board of Directors has gained access to up-to-date information for guiding and monitoring sustainability and climate change strategies.

Within the Company, sustainability and climate change governance is overseen by the Sustainability Committee, comprising senior executives who also serve as Board Members.

Comprehensive information on the professional backgrounds, areas of expertise, and experience of the Committee members can be found in the "Board of Directors and Senior Management" section of the Integrated Annual Report. The competencies of the Committee members are supported by their experience as well as by the transfer of technical knowledge provided during decision-making processes. In this context, during the 2025 operating period, Committee members received comprehensive briefings on emission types, FLAG emissions, and relevant technical metrics at the meeting evaluating the decarbonization roadmap, thereby updating management's expertise in sustainability and climate change with the latest developments. The Committee's decision-making processes are reinforced by technical guidance and the sharing of best practices provided by external experts in the fields of sustainability and climate change. Furthermore, Akif Daşiran, the Investor Relations and Sustainability Manager, holds a graduate certificate in "Corporate Sustainability and Innovation" from Harvard University and actively contributes to the committee's strategic decision-making processes.

Sustainability Approach and Supportive Policies

BİM shapes its business model and decision-making framework with a value-oriented approach, ensuring appropriate governance for each stakeholder. While pursuing development objectives such as generating economic value, creating employment, and making strategic investments, the Company emphasizes engaging its stakeholders throughout the process.

BİM defines sustainability as considering Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors in its operations and decision-making mechanisms and effectively managing ESG-related risks and opportunities to create, sustain, and enhance long-term value. BİM's sustainability approach plays a key role in guiding the Company's strategic decision-making processes. In this context, the execution of action plans aligned with the sustainability strategy (BİM Sustainability Approach) and the sustainability roadmap, established in 2020, continues to be carried out. In line with the long-term ESG-focused targets defined in 2022, related initiatives continue, and new targets are set upon the completion of previously defined objectives. Sustainability is regarded as an integral part of the corporate culture, and efforts are ongoing to ensure it is embraced and owned by all stakeholders throughout the value chain.

The concrete targets and commitments established in response to sustainability and climate change risks and opportunities are presented comprehensively in the Metrics and Targets section.

The Company's sustainability philosophy and initiatives are articulated through a set of policies defined within the framework of BİM's sustainability approach. These policies create a framework based on ESG principles, helping to achieve sustainability targets. The contributions of each policy to BİM's sustainability journey are outlined below:

Remuneration Policy

The Remuneration Policy adopts a fair and transparent remuneration approach for the Members of the Board of Directors and senior managers. At the same time, remunerating independent Board Members at a level that preserves their independence enhances corporate governance quality, thereby supporting sustainability.

The Company's Remuneration Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy document is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Remuneration Policy in detail.

Whistle Blowing Policy

Based on the principles of transparency and accountability, the Whistle Blowing Policy encourages the reporting of unethical behavior, thereby strengthening the Company's corporate ethics culture. This approach contributes directly to sustainable management objectives by ensuring the establishment of a trust-based business environment.

The Whistleblowing Policy was enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and is publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Whistleblowing Policy in detail.

Responsible Procurement Policy

The Responsible Procurement Policy, which upholds ethical and environmental standards across the supply chain, aims to reduce environmental impact and meet social responsibilities by procuring from sustainable sources. This policy is presented to suppliers during contracting processes and is signed by them.

The Responsible Procurement Policy was enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and is publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Responsible Procurement Policy in detail.

Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy

The Company adopts a zero-tolerance approach to Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption. The Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy contributes to upholding ethical values in business processes and strengthening the trust relationship established with stakeholders.

The Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy was enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and is publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy in detail.

Competition Law Compliance Policy

Protecting fair competition conditions in the markets is essential for both the sustainability of sectoral development and the protection of consumers. The Competition Law Compliance Policy supports the protection of market balances and contributes to offering long-term reliability to customers by ensuring compliance with fair competition rules in all activities.

The Company's Competition Law Compliance Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Competition Law Compliance Policy in detail.

Dividend Distribution Policy

The goal is to create sustainable and balanced value for shareholders. The Dividend Distribution Policy has been structured to ensure a fair sharing of profits with stakeholders while preserving the Company's financial stability and growth potential.

The Company's Dividend Distribution Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Dividend Distribution Policy in detail.

Human Resources Policy

The Human Resources Policy supports the professional development of employees and contributes to social sustainability by fostering a fair and inclusive work environment.

The Company's Human Resources Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Human Resources Policy in detail.

Governance

Human Rights Policy

Respect for human rights is considered an integral part of corporate responsibility. Under this policy, the rights of employees and all stakeholders are protected, contributing to the support of a more equal and fair society.

The Company's Human Rights Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Human Rights Policy in detail.

Related Party Transactions Policy

As a reflection of our commitment to transparency and fair management, the Related Party Transactions Policy aims to prevent conflicts of interest.

The Related Party Transactions Policy has been enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and is publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Related Party Transactions Policy in detail.

Ethical Principles

BİM places great importance on fostering trust in society in accordance with its ethical values. Ethical principles are not limited to ensuring legal compliance, but also contribute to strengthening awareness of social responsibility.

The Ethical Principles have been enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and are publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Ethical Principles Policy in detail.

Environmental Policy

BİM positions environmental sustainability as an integral part of its business model. Within the framework of its Environmental Policy, BİM aims to minimize the environmental impacts of its operations. In this context, projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions are encouraged to contribute to combating the climate crisis and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Company's Environmental Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Environmental Policy in detail.

Diversity and Inclusion Policy

The Company strives to offer equal opportunities to all segments of society. The Diversity and Inclusion Policy aims to foster an inclusive business environment and strengthen social solidarity.

The Company's Diversity and Inclusion Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Diversity and Inclusion Policy in detail.

Information Security Policy

The Information Security Policy protects data integrity and confidentiality, ensuring the highest level of security for the sensitive information of both customers and business partners. The Company's entire digital infrastructure is managed in accordance with international standards, and proactive measures are taken against cyber threats to ensure the sustainability of business processes. Furthermore, data security standards are also applied throughout the supply chain; the signing of the KVKK protocol is required in contractual processes with suppliers and business partners.

The Information Security Policy has been enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and is publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Information Security Policy in detail.

Donation and Aid Policy

The Donation and Aid Policy aims to support those in need while strengthening social solidarity and building a fairer and more sustainable social structure. All donations and aid are carried out in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability, with the goal of adding lasting value to the development of society.

The Donations and Aid Policy has been enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and is publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Donations and Aid Policy in detail.

Disclosure Policy

The Company has adopted open, transparent, and reliable communication with stakeholders as a fundamental principle. The Disclosure Policy enables the establishment of strong and sustainable business relationships by ensuring the sharing of accurate and timely information.

The Disclosure Policy has been enacted with the approval of the Board of Directors and is publicly available on the Company's corporate website. The Company's current policy, applicable during the reporting period, can be accessed via its official website.

Click [here](#) to review the Disclosure Policy in detail.

Customer Satisfaction Policy

The Customer Satisfaction Policy aims to meet customer expectations through the continuous improvement of product and service quality. Regular feedback is collected, employees receive training, and innovative solutions are developed to ensure that every customer is satisfied with their BİM experience.

The Company's Customer Satisfaction Policy was reviewed and updated on September 19, 2025. The current policy is publicly available on the Company's corporate website.

Click [here](#) to review the Customer Satisfaction Policy in detail.

Combating Deforestation Policy

BİM's Combating Deforestation Policy aims to prevent and reduce deforestation risks across all business processes, including operations, the supply chain, and business partners, by supporting the responsible procurement of raw materials.

The Combating Deforestation Policy, which came into effect with the Board of Directors' resolution dated September 19, 2025, is publicly available on the corporate website as part of the Company's sustainability approach.

Click [here](#) to review the Combating Deforestation Policy in detail.

Strategy

Climate change, due to its wide-ranging impacts, has gone far beyond being merely an environmental issue. It is a global phenomenon that poses significant risks across a broad spectrum, from agricultural production and food security to energy costs and supply chain continuity, while also creating opportunities focused on efficiency. Operating in the food retail sector, which is directly dependent on agricultural production and consumes energy through its logistics and store operations, BİM closely monitors the potential impacts of climate change on its customers, suppliers, and operations. With this understanding, the Company is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero target, and the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). The aim is to make the business model more resilient and environmentally friendly through operational efficiency, solar power plant (SPP) investments, and waste management strategies.

The sustainability and climate risk and opportunity assessment conducted within this framework aims to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the potential physical risks (e.g., food supply disruptions due to drought, impacts of extreme weather events on logistics) and transition risks (e.g., carbon pricing, energy costs, regulatory changes) related to climate change on the Company's core operations, extensive store network, logistics operations, and supply chain, as well as the opportunities arising from these processes (e.g., renewable energy investments, sustainable products, efficiency initiatives). This analysis is based on internationally recognized models, including the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The analysis also lays the groundwork for the Company to strengthen its climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, enhance its risk management processes, and lead the sustainability transformation in its sector.

SCOPE OF RISK ANALYSIS

In the assessment specific to subsidiaries, it was noted that the risk profiles of the Morocco and Egypt operations are similar to those of BİM Türkiye due to their retail activity structure. Additionally, the limited share of these operations in total sales was taken into account. However, as ES Global and İdeal Standart products are sold through BİM stores, any potential risks originating from these companies are addressed directly within BİM's supply chain and operational risk management process. Within this framework, no additional risk or opportunity element originating from subsidiaries that could have a separate and significant impact on consolidated performance has been identified.

APPROACH AND REFERENCE FRAMEWORKS USED IN SCENARIO ANALYSIS

This scenario analysis was conducted in 2026 as part of the work for the 2025 reporting period. To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the nature of risks and opportunities, a "Multi-Layered Analysis Approach" has been adopted, which integrates three internationally recognized scenario frameworks:

A. IPCC RCP SCENARIOS FOR PHYSICAL RISKS

The scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) model how the physical world (temperature, precipitation, and drought) will change depending on atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.

- **RCP 4.5 (Medium Path / Manageable Risk):** This scenario assumes climate policies are partially effective, with emissions peaking mid-century and then declining. For BİM, this refers to a manageable increase in agricultural raw material costs and energy bills.
- **RCP 8.5 (Hot House / Pessimistic Scenario):** This is a scenario where emissions continue to rise, and global warming reaches 4°C. For BİM, this refers to disruptions in the supply chain, stress on cooling systems due to extreme heat, and a significant risk of food loss (spoilage).

B. NGFS SCENARIOS FOR TRANSITION RISKS

The scenarios of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) model the financial impacts of the transition to a low-carbon economy.

- **Orderly Transition (Orderly - Net Zero 2050):** This is the ideal scenario where climate policies (Carbon Tax, Green Energy) are implemented in a planned and gradual manner. For BİM, this is a period where the financial returns on green transition investments (SPPs, Electric Logistics) are maximized.
- **Disorderly Transition (Disorderly - Delayed Shock):** A shock scenario in which policies are delayed but applied abruptly (sudden energy price hikes). For BİM, this refers to volatility in energy costs and abrupt increases in operational expenses.
- **Hot House World:** This scenario assumes global climate policies are insufficient, leading to low transition risks (taxes, etc.) but maximized physical risks.

C. SSP SCENARIOS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC RISKS

Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) model how society and consumer behaviors are likely to change.

- **SSP 1 (Sustainability Path):** This is a world where consumer awareness is high and the demand for transparency is at its peak. For BİM, this refers to a period in which the "Sustainable Product" market is growing, but reputation management costs are increasing.
- **SSP 2 (Medium Path / Business as Usual):** This is a "Business as Usual" scenario where current trends continue without radical changes. For BİM, this refers to a situation in which current operational efficiency and cost management strategies continue to be effective.
- **SSP 5 (Fossil-Fueled Development / At-Risk World):** A world where economic growth is prioritized, but social inequalities and security crises deepen. For BİM, this refers to a high-risk environment where digital disinformation and reputational crises translate into financial threats.

RISK RATING CRITERIA AND IMPACT SCALES

In the assessment of risks and opportunities, the following likelihood scales, aligned with BİM's Internal Audit methodology, and severity scales, aligned with the approach applied in our financial statements, are utilized:

Likelihood:

- o **High Likelihood:** The risk event has occurred many times in the past, is frequently seen at similar companies, or the current environment is highly conducive to the risk's occurrence.
- o **Medium Likelihood:** The risk can only occur under certain circumstances or has been rarely observed at similar companies.
- o **Low Likelihood:** The risk event can only occur under very specific conditions, and the environment is not conducive to its occurrence.

Impact Severity:

- o **Low Impact:**
 - Financial: Change in annual Revenue of less than TL 1.3 billion (<0.2%).
 - Operational/Reputation: Partial and tolerable disruptions in operations, short-term negative coverage in local media, negligible legal penalties.
- o **Medium Impact:**
 - Financial: Change in annual Revenue between TL 1.3 billion and TL 13 billion (0.2% - 2%).
 - Operational/Reputation: Significant disruptions in company operations, risk of negative coverage in national media, short-term decline in sales due to weakened reputation, failure to meet some legal obligations.
- o **High Impact:**
 - Financial: Change in annual Revenue of TL 13 billion or more (>2%).
 - Operational/Reputation: Stoppage or prolonged interruption of operations (business continuity risk), long-term negative coverage in international or national media, severe loss of reputation, permanent decline in market share, severe legal sanctions affecting the Company's senior management.

TIMEFRAME ASSESSMENT

Short-Term (0–1 Year):

This period focuses on the current and near-future direct impacts of climate change and sustainability regulations (e.g., compliance with the Deposit Management System, workforce management, digitalization, fluctuations in energy costs, and potential seasonal disruptions in the supply chain) and the immediate adaptation measures required. The Company's annual budget, store operation targets, and investment plans are managed in line with these short-term dynamics.

Medium-Term (1–3 Years):

In this period, the impacts of more structural transformations in climate policy (e.g., Green Deal compliance processes, carbon tax regulations), technological innovations (e.g., refrigerant gas conversions, expansion of SPP investments), and social/governance changes (e.g., deepening of supply chain audits, talent management, demand for sustainable products) are expected to become more pronounced. More comprehensive projects, such as promoting sustainability throughout the supply chain and increasing energy independence, are planned for this timeframe.

Long-Term (3 Years and Above):

This timeframe encompasses the more profound and likely irreversible physical impacts of climate change (e.g., permanent shifts in agricultural production basins, water stress) and the Company's long-term resilience and transformation strategies to address these changes (e.g., achieving the Net Zero emissions target and fully integrating into a circular economy model).

These timeframe definitions are directly aligned with the Company's corporate decision-making mechanisms: the short-term (0–1 year) is based on the "Annual Management Budget and Performance Targets"; the medium-term (1–3 years) on the "Strategic Investment Plan and Medium-Term Program"; and the long-term (3+ years) on the "Long-Term Corporate Vision and Net Zero Roadmap."



VALUE CHAIN STRUCTURE AND IMPACT AREAS

The impacts of climate and sustainability risks on the value chain are monitored in three main areas:

1. **Upstream Supply Chain:** Pre-production stages such as product and raw material procurement processes, supplier selection, purchasing, and transportation to logistics hubs.
2. **Direct Operations:** Operations directly managed by BİM, such as logistics hubs, store management, warehousing, product placement, and quality control processes.
3. **Downstream Supply Chain:** Processes related to products reaching customers from stores, such as in-store operations, customer experience, and the point of sale to the end consumer.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING

Sustainability and climate-focused investments form the foundation of the Company's strategic transformation. The targeted Sustainability & Climate-Focused Investment of approximately TL 4 billion for 2025 was realized at TL 4.5 billion in 2025, and the target for 2026 has been set at approximately TL 5.3 billion. The 2025 quantitative values presented for investments were calculated based on SPP projects, the Afyon Fruit and Vegetable Platform investment, the transition to glass doors on refrigerators, warehouse fire system investments, and the installation of air curtains in warehouses.

The financing required to implement the strategy for managing sustainability/climate risks and opportunities is planned to be provided through equity.

To test strategic resilience on a more systematic basis, the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are used to model the long-term impacts of physical risks. To analyze transition risks and opportunities arising from policy, market, and technology, the Orderly Transition, Disorderly Transition, and Hot House World scenarios of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) are utilized.

Sustainability-Related Risks

Risk Category	Key Risks	Estimated Magnitude of Impact (Financial, Operational, Strategic, Reputation)	Estimated Likelihood / Severity / Timeframe
Social and Operational Risk <i>(Product Management & Food Safety)</i>	Food Safety and Quality Standard Violations: Risks of physical, chemical, or microbiological spoilage at any stage of the supply chain, from production to the shelf, including the cold chain; risks of adulteration; or the possibility of products that do not meet BiM's high quality standards reaching the shelves by evading inspections.	High Financial: Product recalls, disposal costs, returns, and potential compensation claims. Operational: Tightening of quality control analyses and supplier audits. Strategic: The "High Quality" promise being undermined by operational errors. Reputation: Increase in individual customer complaints.	Likelihood: Low Severity: Medium Timeframe: Medium
Compliance Risk <i>(Waste & Circular Economy)</i>	Deposit Management System (DMS) Integration: National regulations require the implementation of a Deposit Management System (DMS), which would necessitate installing reverse vending machines (RVM) or manual collection infrastructure in thousands of stores, and would entail high capital expenditures (CAPEX), loss of valuable in-store sales space, hygiene risks, and an increased operational burden for waste logistics.	High Financial: High capital expenditure on machinery (CAPEX) and increased electricity, maintenance, and labor expenses (OPEX). Operational: Increased complexity of in-store processes, hygiene risks, and loss of personnel productivity. Strategic: Decrease in revenue efficiency per m ² due to loss of sales area (Opportunity Cost). Reputation: Poor customer experience in the event of system failures.	Likelihood: High Severity: Medium Timeframe: Short-Term
Environmental Risk <i>(Waste & Circular Economy)</i>	Packaging Waste Management: Compliance with recovery targets for product packaging (plastic, paper, glass) placed on the market by the Company; the pressure of increasing Recycling Contribution Fee (GEKAP) costs on operational profitability; and potential technical difficulties in fulfilling packaging reduction commitments.	Medium Financial: Increased legal obligation payments (GEKAP) and waste disposal costs. Operational: Additional processes for segregating waste at warehouses and stores. Strategic: The obligation to comply with plastic reduction commitments. Reputation: Loss of environmentally conscious customers due to the perception of 'excessive plastic use'.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: Low Timeframe: Medium-Term

Risk Category	Key Risks	Estimated Magnitude of Impact (Financial, Operational, Strategic, Reputation)	Estimated Likelihood / Severity / Timeframe
Governance Risk <i>(Business Ethics)</i>	Legal Compliance and Competition Fines: Potential shortcomings in the Company's full compliance with Competition Law, Consumer Law, and other commercial regulations; the risk of investigations initiated by legal authorities, high administrative fines calculated based on revenue, and the loss of resources and reputation resulting from managing these processes.	High Financial: Very high administrative fines that may be imposed by regulatory authorities (as a percentage of revenue). Operational: Allocation of resources for managing legal processes and defense. Strategic: Damage to the corporate compliance culture. Reputation: Serious damage to the Company's perception of integrity and transparency.	Likelihood: Low Severity: Medium Timeframe: Short-Term
Social Risk <i>(Human Capital)</i>	High Employee Turnover Risk: The risk of turnover among store employees reaching unmanageable levels due to the challenging working conditions in the retail sector and changing demographic preferences; difficulty attracting and retaining qualified staff, which reduces operational efficiency, undermines service quality, and disrupts growth plans.	High Financial: Continuous recruitment, orientation, and training costs. Operational: Decreased store efficiency due to a lack of experienced personnel. Strategic: Growth and new store opening targets facing human resource constraints. Reputation: Weakening of the 'employer of choice' brand.	Likelihood: Low Severity: Low Timeframe: Short- to Medium-Term

Strategy

Climate-Related Risks

Risk Category	Key Risks	Estimated Magnitude of Impact (Financial, Operational, Strategic, Reputation)	Estimated Likelihood / Severity / Timeframe
Transition Risk (Policy) <i>(Indirect Cost)</i>	Logistics Cost Inflation: Additional carbon taxes on fossil fuels and increases in the Special Consumption Tax (SCT), when reflected in fuel (diesel) prices, will result in a structural increase in transportation, distribution, and freight costs across BiM's extensive logistics network throughout Türkiye, and will increase logistics cost per unit.	High Financial: Increase in unit logistics costs and narrowing of the gross profit margin. Operational: The logistics budget becoming unmanageable. Strategic: Loss of the "Low-Cost Logistics" advantage. Reputation: The necessity of reflecting increased costs in shelf prices.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: Low Timeframe: Medium- to Long-Term
Transition Risk (Technological) <i>(Refrigeration)</i>	F-Gas Regulations and Cold Chain Transformation: Under the Kigali Amendment and national regulations, gases with high Global Warming Potential (GWP) used in thousands of refrigeration units in stores and warehouses are prohibited, and existing systems must be converted to next-generation refrigerants or CO ₂ systems.	High Financial: High investment (CAPEX) for retrofitting refrigeration systems. Operational: In-store operational interruptions during the conversion. Strategic: A technological imperative for energy efficiency and emissions targets. Reputation: Criticism from NGOs for using non-environmentally friendly gases.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: Low Timeframe: Medium- to Long-Term
Transition Risk (Market) <i>(Consumer)</i>	Changing Consumer Preferences (Low-Carbon Products): A shift, particularly among next-generation consumers (Gen Z), toward products with a low carbon footprint, local sourcing, sustainability, and environmentally friendly packaging, and the risk that BiM's current product range may not respond quickly enough to this changing demand and to expectations for transparency.	Medium Financial: Loss of revenue if in-demand sustainable/climate-friendly products are not on the shelves. Operational: Procurement and inventory management of new product categories. Strategic: Transformation of the product portfolio along a sustainability/climate change axis. Reputation: Perception among consumers as a «brand that has fallen behind the times».	Likelihood: Low Severity: Low Timeframe: Medium- to Long-Term
Physical Risk (Chronic) <i>(Cooling Load)</i>	Average Temperature Increase and Energy Consumption: Rising average air temperatures and heat waves, driven by the global warming trend, are increasing the thermodynamic load on in-store air-conditioning systems and refrigerated cabinets, resulting in higher energy consumption and more frequent malfunctions.	High Financial: A permanent increase in electricity expenses, and maintenance costs arising from electrical cabinet malfunctions. Operational: Food spoilage and increased spoilage due to refrigeration failures. Strategic: The need to change store air conditioning standards. Reputation: Customers noticing spoiled products.	Likelihood: Low Severity: Medium Timeframe: Long-Term
Physical Risk (Chronic) <i>(Food Inflation)</i>	Climate Inflation and Agricultural Supply: Due to drought, water stress, and seasonal shifts in agricultural production basins, yield losses in products that constitute BiM's main product groups (legumes, oil, sugar, milk, etc.), leading to a decrease in supply and a permanent increase in procurement costs.	High Financial: Inflationary increase in the cost of goods sold and a narrowing of the gross profit margin. Operational: Difficulty in product procurement and issues with on-shelf product availability. Strategic: The "Affordable Price" policy is becoming unsustainable under cost pressure. Reputation: Price increases being attributed to BiM by consumers.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: Medium Timeframe: Long-Term

Sustainability-Related Opportunities

Opportunity Category	Key Opportunities	Estimated Magnitude of Impact (Financial, Operational, Strategic, Reputation)	Estimated Likelihood / Impact / Timeframe
Social / Market Opportunity <i>(Nutritious Foods in the Product Range)</i>	Democratizing Access to Healthy and Nutritious Food: Offering organic, vegan, gluten-free, and high-protein product categories at "accessible prices," and gaining new customer segments by spreading the healthy living trend beyond the upper-income group to the broader population.	High Financial: Revenue growth from the 'healthy living' category, which has a higher value-add and profit margin compared to standard products. Operational: Expansion of the niche product supplier network. Strategic: Strengthening brand positioning with the perception of "not just cheap, but healthy." Reputation: Brand image as a contributor to public health.	Likelihood: High Impact: High Timeframe: Short- to Medium-Term
Environmental Opportunity <i>(Efficiency in Waste Management)</i>	Circular Economy and Waste Revenue: Selling paper, cardboard, plastic, and stretch film waste from stores and warehouses to licensed recycling companies after sorting at the source; transforming waste from a cost item into a regular source of ancillary income.	Medium Financial: Direct cash inflow from recycling sales and savings on waste disposal costs. Operational: Enhancement of operational standards with a "Zero Waste" certificate. Strategic: Reduction of raw material dependency by transitioning to a circular economy model. Reputation: A tangible indicator of environmental responsibility.	Likelihood: High Impact: Low Timeframe: Short-Term
Governance / Strategic Opportunity <i>(Efficiency-Driven Business Model)</i>	Digital Efficiency and Lean Operations: Minimizing operating expenses (OPEX) by digitizing in-store processes (digital labeling, self-service checkouts) and using data analytics; maintaining a competitive advantage by reflecting the savings in prices.	High Financial: Increased personnel productivity and optimization of personnel expenses relative to revenue. Operational: Process standardization and increased speed in store operations. Strategic: Making the "Low-Cost Leadership" strategy sustainable through technology. Reputation: Perception as a technology-focused, innovative, and efficient retailer.	Likelihood: High Impact: Medium Timeframe: Short- to Medium-Term

Climate-Related Opportunities

Opportunity Category	Key Opportunities	Estimated Magnitude of Impact (Financial, Operational, Strategic, Reputation)	Estimated Likelihood / Impact / Timeframe
Resource Efficiency / Energy	Renewable Energy Investments: Increasing the capacity of Solar Power Plants (SPPs) installed on the roofs of warehouses and stores. This is not just an "environmental" investment, but a financial hedging strategy designed to eliminate electricity bills.	High Financial: Permanent reduction in electricity expenses (OPEX) and protection from energy price shocks. Operational: Ensuring energy supply security. Strategic: Eliminating Carbon Tax risk by zeroing out Scope 2 emissions. Reputation: Perception as a "Green Energy Market."	Likelihood: High Impact: Medium Timeframe: Short- to Medium-Term

Table 1: Sustainability-Related Risk Assessment Tables

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/ To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Food Safety and Quality Standard Violations	<p>Risk Type: Social and Operational Risk (Product Management & Food Safety)</p> <p>This is the risk of physical, chemical, or microbiological spoilage in products resulting from production errors, raw material adulteration, cold chain breaches, or compromised packaging integrity throughout the process from BiM's extensive supplier network to its shelves. The risk of pathogens in sensitive categories such as milk, meat, and delicatessen products, or the sale of products that do not comply with the Company's "High Quality" standards by evading inspections is not merely an operational error but a critical risk factor that directly threatens public health and brand credibility.</p>	<p>Impacts on Business Model: BiM's business model relies on the success of its "Private Label" products, such as Dost, Emin, and Sir, which form the backbone of its revenue and profitability. Unlike national brands, any quality issue with these products will be directly attributed to the BiM brand. A potential crisis of confidence could lead customers to change their habit of choosing BiM stores, not just the specific product, thereby increasing the "Customer Churn" rate.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: The Board of Directors may need to balance cost-focused procurement strategies by making additional investment decisions (stricter audits, more expensive but reliable raw materials, digital traceability infrastructure) to guarantee the principle of "No Compromise on Quality" and strategically increase Quality Assurance budgets.</p>	<p>• Upstream (Suppliers): In an inflationary environment, increased cost pressure may lead suppliers to compromise on raw material quality (adulteration) or relax production hygiene standards. This creates risks that are difficult to detect within BiM's "Supplier Quality Management" processes.</p> <p>• Internal Operations: Across a vast operational network of over 14,000 stores and numerous distribution centers in Türkiye and abroad, there are risks susceptible to human error, such as cold chain breaches, failure to monitor temperatures, or delays in removing expired products (SKT) from shelves.</p> <p>• Downstream (Customers): Incidents such as a potential food poisoning case or the discovery of a foreign object in a product can spread rapidly in the age of social media, potentially escalating into a mass reputational crisis, product returns, and legal compensation proceedings.</p>	<p>• Measurement Metrics:</p> <p>BiM Türkiye:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of recalled products: 0 - Number of supplier audits: 1,074 - Number of samples analyzed: 14,800 - Number of parameters analyzed: 1,493,750 - Number of customer complaints due to quality: 3,674 <p>• Timeframe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium-Term <p>• Impact Levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic: Medium-High (Compromise of the "High Quality" promise due to operational errors and the need for supplier consolidation) - Financial: Medium (Product recall and disposal costs, high legal damages, and loss of sales) - Reputation: Very High (Collapse of the "Safe Haven" perception and erosion of brand loyalty) - Operational Continuity: High (Tightening of quality control processes and loss of focus due to crisis management) 	<p>• Independent Audits: (Current and planned action) Increasing the frequency of unannounced product analyses (Physical, Chemical, Microbiological) conducted in accredited external laboratories, in addition to BiM's own labs.</p> <p>• Technological Monitoring: (Current and planned actions) Use state-of-the-art systems in logistics vehicles and in-store refrigeration units.</p>	<p>• Current (OPEX): Personnel expenses for the Quality Assurance department, annual budgets for external laboratory analyses, and payments to third-party audit firms.</p> <p>• Future (CAPEX): Investments to ensure that the logistics infrastructure and store cabinets are always equipped with the latest technology.</p>	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>For BiM, the Food Safety risk manifests not as the cost of a legal recall, but rather as the ongoing operational costs incurred to prevent this risk at the source and the financial loss from products disposed of for failing to meet quality standards. The 14,800 product analyses, nearly 1.5 million parameter screenings, and 1,074 supplier audits conducted in 2025 demonstrate the operational scale of the Company's investment in risk management. However, products destroyed due to cold chain disruptions, expiry (Best Before Date) fulfillment, and quality non-compliance constitute an item that increases the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS). That the number of legal (mandatory) recalls is 0 (Zero) confirms that the legal compliance risk is being managed successfully.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Assurance and Prevention Expenses: Although not financially segregated, preventive costs, comprising laboratory analyses, personnel expenses, and payments to audit firms, constitute a significant portion of the Company's operating expenses (OPEX), with a total volume of 14,800 analyses and 1,074 audits. • Quality-Related Spoilage and Disposal Cost: In 2025, the total cost of inventory written off and destroyed for various reasons, including failure to meet quality standards, cold chain breaks, or expired products, amounted to TL 3.6 Billion. This amount represents the net asset loss realized under current operational conditions. <p>Projected Financial Impact (SSP Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSP1 Scenario ("Sustainability / Green Path"): In this scenario, where consumer awareness, food safety regulations, and demand for transparency reach their peak, the likelihood of the risk materializing (a crisis) decreases, while the cost of managing the risk (Compliance) increases. It will become imperative for the Company to increase the frequency of inspections and analyses in order to maintain its current quality standards. • SSP2 Scenario ("Business as Usual / Medium Path"): In this scenario, where current market trends continue, risks arising from natural deviations in the supply chain and operational errors are at a manageable level. The risks of legal recalls are projected to remain within current budget tolerances. • SSP5 Scenario ("Fossil-Fueled Development / Rapid Growth"): In this "Pessimistic" scenario, characterized by rapid economic growth and increased consumption putting capacity pressure on the supply chain, and where speed may take precedence over quality, a nationwide quality crisis and the resulting loss of customer confidence have been modeled. This scenario poses a risk of reputational damage and revenue loss beyond operational costs. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Compliance Cost (SSP1 - Green Path): - Impact: If BiM were to double the frequency of audits and analyses to maintain its current quality standards, the operational workload of the Quality Assurance department and its associated variable expenses (Laboratory, Audit, Personnel) are projected to increase by 100%. • Operational Error Risk (SSP2 - Medium Path): - Impact: Based on the current legal recall data, which is 0 (Zero), the logistics collection and disposal costs that may arise in this scenario are expected to remain a tolerable variance within the existing annual TL 3.6 Billion spoilage budget and are not anticipated to cause an additional shock to the financial statements. • Reputation and Revenue Loss Crisis (SSP5 - Rapid Growth): - Impact: The total financial burden that would arise if customer returns were to double from their current level due to a quality crisis in a critical product group is calculated at TL 5.4 billion. This amount represents not only product returns but also the risk of revenue loss resulting from the erosion of brand trust. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The analysis results show that the Food Safety risk is not merely an operational quality issue but a critical financial parameter that directly affects the Income Statement. Currently, the operational spoilage cost burden of TL 3.6 billion has the potential to increase to TL 5.4 billion in the event of the SSP5 (Crisis) scenario. This risk of increase confirms that increasing the budget for "Preventive Measures" (Audits, Analysis, and Digital Monitoring), as projected in the SSP1 scenario, is not merely a cost item but a strategic insurance investment that safeguards the Company's profitability and brand value. The cost of preventive investments is far more manageable and sustainable compared to the commercial losses that a potential crisis would create.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While food safety processes were defined solely as legal compliance and audit procedures in the 2024 Report, in 2025, the costs of quality-related disposals and the volume of preventive measures have been substantiated with financial data sets.</p>

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/ To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Deposit Management System (DMS) Integration	<p>Risk Type: Legal and Operational Risk (Legal Compliance / Regulation)</p> <p>As part of the process managed by the Turkish Environment Agency, a mandatory deposit management system is planned for implementation at retail points. BİM is required to install Reverse Vending Machines (RVMs) or set up a manual collection system to collect returned packaging (PET, glass) from consumers across its network of more than 12,000 stores in Türkiye. This situation poses a risk of creating significant operational and financial pressure on BİM's "high-efficiency, low-cost" business model.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: It has the potential to put pressure on BİM's core value propositions of "Low Cost" and "High Sales per m² Efficiency." The machines entering stores reduce the sales floor area, while the waste collection process strains the 'do more with fewer staff' principle, thereby decreasing operational efficiency.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: Management must make decisions regarding the financing of the CAPEX (Machine) investment for thousands of stores and the choice of operational model (manual vs. automated).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Operations: Risk of in-store hygiene issues (odor, pests), increased staff workload due to machine malfunctions, reduction in sales area because of the space occupied by machines, and a decline in revenue efficiency per m². Upstream Activities (Suppliers): The requirement for suppliers of BİM's Private Label products (Dost, Sir, Simbat, etc.) to make their packaging compliant with DMS barcode standards and the transition costs this will create. Downstream Activities (Customers): Queues forming in front of RVMs, customer dissatisfaction due to full or malfunctioning machines, and the risk of deteriorating the in-store shopping experience and the "clean store" perception. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of stores with completed DMS installation: 58 Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy: Medium-High (Need to redesign the store format and m² efficiency strategy) - Financial: Medium (Large-scale machinery investment and continuously increasing operating expenses) - Reputation: Medium (Decline in the perception of service quality among customers if the system fails) - Operational Continuity: High (Shift in staff focus from sales to waste management and loss of efficiency) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Current action) Providing hygiene and system management training to store staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Resources (OPEX): Pilot store implementations, staff training, and existing waste management processes are covered by the Company's current operational budget. Future Resources (CAPEX): A large-scale investment budget is planned for the purchase of thousands of Reverse Vending Machines to be deployed nationwide, as well as for store renovations. Additionally, operating costs are intended to be financed with "Service Fee" revenues received from the Environmental Agency for each unit of packaging collected. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>For BİM, the Deposit Management System (DMS) Integration is not just a future investment but a current "Legal Compliance and Preparation" process that requires a cash outflow. In 2025, the costs incurred for the system's pilot trials created additional operating expenses (OPEX) for the Company. Furthermore, the RVMs installed in pilot stores have clarified the "unit cost basis" for future investment.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot Implementation and Preparation Expenses: In 2025, the total expenditure on DMS preparation processes and pilot store operations amounted to TL 504.5 million (OPEX). This amount is a mandatory expenditure made to ensure legal compliance. - Unit Store Installation Cost: Based on data from pilot implementations, the average investment cost (CAPEX) to install an RVM and collection infrastructure in a standard BİM store has been determined to be TL 1.2 million. <p>Projected Financial Impact (SSP Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSP1 Scenario ("Sustainability / Full Compliance"): In this scenario, where circular economy regulations are tightened, the Company will need to complete its mechanization investment in line with the strategic target set under its legal obligations (approximately 10% of the store network). This translates to a "Non-current Asset Investment" (CAPEX) outflow on the balance sheet. • SSP2 Scenario ("Business as Usual / Operating Cost"): With the system's implementation, the net effect of additional electricity, maintenance, and personnel expenses in stores, and service fees payable to the Environmental Agency could put pressure on operating profitability. • SSP5 Scenario ("Operational Challenge / Efficiency Loss"): The space occupied by machines or collection areas installed inside stores creates an "Opportunity Cost" that reduces sales per m². The reduction in sales area leads to potential revenue loss. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Investment Burden (SSP1 - Green Path): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Impact: If a DMS infrastructure is installed in the strategically determined portion of the store portfolio (10%) in line with legal requirements, the Company's Total Estimated Capital Expenditure (Total CAPEX) budget is calculated to be TL 1.6 billion. • Efficiency and Space Loss (SSP5 - Operational Challenge): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Impact: The annual revenue loss due to the reduction in sales area (m²) from in-store machines is projected to be at the level of TL 10 million. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The Deposit Management System is one of the largest compliance projects for BİM, affecting the financial statements on both the OPEX and CAPEX sides with current preparation expenses of TL 504.5 million and a projected investment budget of TL 1.6 billion. The TL 1.6 billion investment burden from the system is a priority item in the Company's cash flow management. However, the "Space Loss Cost," remaining at the TL 10 million level, indicates a low operational inefficiency risk compared to the size of the investment. This suggests that the machine layout plans are designed to have a minimal impact on store efficiency.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While the DMS process was only mentioned qualitatively at the "regulatory monitoring" level in the 2024 Report, in 2025, the system's preparatory costs (OPEX) and capital expenditures (CAPEX) were reported separately.</p>

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/ To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Packaging Waste Management and GEKAP Obligations	<p>Risk Type: Environmental Risk (Waste & Circular Economy)</p> <p>This is the risk of non-compliance with legal recovery targets for the product packaging (plastic, paper, glass, and metal) that the Company places on the market. It specifically covers the pressure on operational profitability caused by the year-on-year increases in unit costs of the "Recycling Contribution Fee" (GEKAP) and the potential technical or financial difficulties in achieving BIM's committed "Plastic Reduction" targets.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: BIM's business model is based on high-volume sales. Each unit of product sold corresponds to a unit of packaging introduced to the market. An increase in packaging taxes (GEKAP) could directly raise the "Cost of Sales," putting pressure on BIM's competitive price advantage.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: Senior Management must ensure that purchasing departments work in a more integrated manner to reduce packaging weight (lightweighting) and increase the use of recyclable materials without compromising product safety and shelf life.</p>	<p>Upstream (Supplier Ecosystem): BIM's Private Label suppliers may have to upgrade their production lines or switch from conventional plastics to more expensive "biodegradable" or "recyclable" raw materials to meet the Company's packaging reduction targets. This could raise suppliers' unit production costs, exerting upward price pressure (Inflationary Impact) in annual procurement contracts with BIM.</p> <p>Internal Operations (Operational Efficiency): The need to correctly sort tons of secondary packaging (stretch film, boxes, pallets) at the source in warehouses and stores takes time away from store staff's primary duties of sales and shelf stocking. Additionally, managing accumulated waste in store warehouses with limited space creates complexity in reverse logistics processes and incurs additional labor costs.</p> <p>Downstream (Customer Perception): Especially among environmentally conscious "Generation Z" and new-generation consumers, "excessive plastic use," "unnecessary packaging," or the use of "non-recyclable black plastic" are becoming factors that negatively affect brand preference. Failure to meet sustainability expectations can lead to an erosion of loyalty in this segment.</p>	<p>Measurement Metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Paper Raw Material Reduction: 864 tons - Annual Plastic Raw Material Reduction: 842 tons - Annual Glass Raw Material Reduction: 561 tons - Annual Recycled Plastic Use: 533 tons <p>Targets:</p> <p>By 2030, compared to the 2020 baseline year;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Paper Raw Material Reduction: 1,900 tons - Annual Plastic Raw Material Reduction: 1,650 tons - Annual Glass Raw Material Reduction: 900 tons - Annual Recycled Plastic Use: 1,200 tons <p>Timeframe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium-Term <p>Impact Levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic: High (Critically important due to the obligation to comply with international "Plastics Pacts" and the national "Zero Waste" regulation). - Financial: Low (Although increasing legal obligation payments (GEKAP) and waste disposal costs have pressured profitability, their ratio to revenue remains at a manageable level) - Reputation: Low-Medium (The perception of "excessive plastic use" is not yet a reason for boycotts among the general customer base, but environmental customer sensitivity is increasing) - Operational Continuity: Low (Although disruptions in waste management processes reduce efficiency, they are not critical enough to halt core business activities) 	<p>Lightweighting: (Current action) R&D efforts to minimize the weight and thickness of product packaging without compromising product protection.</p> <p>Supplier Collaboration: (Current action) Developing joint projects with suppliers to provide technical support for packaging optimization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Budget allocated for mandatory GEKAP payments and packaging R&D activities. Future (CAPEX): Potential financial support or incentives for the conversion of packaging machinery within the scope of supplier development programs. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>BIM's high-volume sales model exposes the Company to a significant legal and financial liability due to the large quantity of packaging placed on the market. The Recycling Contribution Fee (GEKAP) and Deposit Participation Fee (DEKAB) paid in 2025 are among the Company's tax-like expense items. This indicates that packaging management is not only an environmental responsibility but also a cost center that directly affects cash flow.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory Contribution and Tax Burden: The total amount of GEKAP and DEKAB paid to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change for product packaging placed on the market in 2025 was TL 1.1 billion. This amount represents the net cash outflow incurred for legal compliance. Waste Management Operational Expense: Operational expenses for the logistics and segregation of waste generated in stores and warehouses are managed within the general expense pool, and a disaggregated data set is not available. <p>Projected Financial Impact (SSP Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSP1 Scenario ("Strict Regulation / Tax Increase"): This is a scenario in which unit GEKAP fees are expected to increase in real terms to reduce plastic pollution, within the framework of the European Green Deal and national regulations. This will automatically increase BIM's legal obligation based on its current packaging tonnage. SSP2 Scenario ("Business as Usual / Raw Material Conversion"): Transitioning from conventional plastics to biodegradable or recycled raw materials in line with sustainability goals may increase procurement costs. However, no specific projection has been made for the cost impact of this transition under the current circumstances. SSP5 Scenario ("Fossil-Fueled / High Waste - Opportunity Cost"): In the "Inaction" scenario, where no packaging optimization (lightweighting) and micron reduction efforts are made, the "Inefficiency Cost" that the Company would incur due to rising raw material prices and GEKAP payments has been calculated. The Company's current R&D activities have turned this potential loss into a gain. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax Increase Risk (SSP1 - Strict Regulation): - Financial Impact: If the unit prices of GEKAP and DEKAB increase by 50% in real terms, the additional tax burden to be added to BIM's annual legal liability is calculated to be TL 558 million. Opportunity Cost / Avoided Loss (SSP5 - Inaction Cost) - Financial Impact: Through packaging optimization (842 tons of plastic savings) and bag micron reduction (1,993 tons of savings) projects in 2025, a cost increase totaling TL 210-215 million was avoided. If these projects had not been implemented, the Company's costs would have increased by this amount. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The GEKAP liability, which has reached an annual level of TL 1.1 billion, is a critical financial item for BIM to manage. The risk of this liability increasing by another TL 558 million in the SSP1 scenario underscores the importance of "Packaging Reduction" projects. The TL 210-215 million in savings achieved through R&D and optimization efforts in 2025 demonstrates that the Company financed approximately 20% of its GEKAP liability through its own internal efficiency. This is the most tangible proof that sustainability projects provide direct financial returns.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While packaging management was tracked through 'waste reduction commitments' in the 2024 Report, the cash equivalent of legal liabilities (GEKAP) and the TL 210-215 million financial savings from R&D projects were specified in 2025.</p>

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/ To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Legal Compliance and Competition Fines	<p>Risk Type: <u>Governance Risk (Business Ethics & Compliance)</u></p> <p>This is the risk of potential non-compliance of the Company's activities with Law No. 4054 on the Protection of Competition, the Consumer Law, and other commercial regulations. In particular, sector-wide investigations that may be initiated by legal authorities such as the Competition Authority, and allegations of "concerted practice" or "abuse of dominant position," could lead to very high administrative fines calculated based on the Company's revenue, lengthy legal defense processes, and erosion of corporate reputation.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: BIM's business model is based on the principle of "Low Profit Margin / High Turnover." The calculation of antitrust fines based on "Annual Gross Revenue" rather than profit creates a material financial exposure for the retail sector, which operates with net profit margins in the 1-3% range. A potential sanction could significantly suppress the Company's annual net profitability targets and shareholder value (dividend capacity), creating a structural burden on the financial statements.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: The Board of Directors and Purchasing departments must implement more control mechanisms in price negotiations with suppliers and in shelf price-setting processes to ensure full compliance with the current legal framework. This may lead to increased bureaucracy in operational processes and a partial slowdown in decision-making speed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Supplier Relations): BIM's market position and purchasing power require supplier contracts to be carefully managed in accordance with competition law. Potential investigations could lead to stricter scrutiny of supplier negotiations and commercial terms by legal authorities. Internal Operations (Internal Processes): In the event of a legal investigation, the process of examining the Company's digital data and correspondence by authorities increases the workload in the relevant departments. The focus of the Legal and Compliance teams on these processes may limit the time allocated to other strategic projects. Downstream (Market Perception): News reports related to competition or pricing can raise questions in consumers' price perception. Despite the importance given to the principle of transparency, such issues have the potential to cause periodic fluctuations in the customer confidence index. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: - Number of personnel trained in competition law: 150 Timeframe: - Short-Term Impact Levels: - Strategic: High (Necessity of transforming business practices due to compliance processes) - Financial: Medium (Impact on profitability of potential administrative fines calculated based on revenue) Reputation: Medium-High (Necessity of protecting the perception of transparency and corporate reputation) Operational Continuity: Medium (Need to allocate resources and time for managing legal processes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous Training: (Current action) Providing regular and up-to-date "Competition Law and Compliance" training to procurement, category management, and senior management teams by expert lawyers. Simulation Audits: (Current action) Conducting planned internal audits within the Company to test the compliance level and awareness of teams. Digital Control: (Current action) Periodically monitoring internal data flow and contract processes with digital tools to mitigate compliance risks. Contract Revision: (Current action) Regularly revising supplier contracts in accordance with the current communiqués of the Competition Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Legal consulting services, personnel training expenses, and the operational budget of the Compliance department. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>BIM's extensive operational structure and market share make the Company a key focus under competition law. Currently, the Company follows a "Preventive" risk management strategy by conducting regular training, obtaining legal counsel, and implementing internal audit mechanisms to ensure legal compliance. The cost of activities carried out in this area in 2025 is not at an "Extraordinary Expense" level that would adversely affect cash flow or profitability for the period.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and Compliance Expenses: The Company allocates resources for law firm consulting and personnel training to ensure competition law compliance. No additional, disaggregated risk cost was incurred for this item in the financial statements in 2025. Provisioned Risk Amount: In the 2025 balance sheet, there is no current obligation arising from competition proceedings that would require a provision to be recognized. <p>Projected Financial Impact (SSP Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSP1 Scenario ("Strict Audit / Transparency"): In this scenario, where regulations are digitized, it will be necessary to transition to an infrastructure where supplier agreements and procurement processes are digitally audited. This will create a need for technology investment (CAPEX). SSP2 Scenario ("Business as Usual / Bureaucracy"): The diversification of existing legal regulations may lead to increased operating costs for routine legal counsel, notary services, and fees. However, the share of these increases in the Company's total revenue will remain limited. SSP5 Scenario ("Complex Market / Sanction Risk"): In a scenario where market conditions become more difficult and audits are tightened, the risk of a potential administrative sanction calculated based on the Company's annual revenue has been modeled. This scenario represents one of the significant cash outflow risks the Company may face. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>Potential Sanction Risk (SSP5 - Risk Scenario):</p> <p>-Financial Impact: An administrative fine theoretically imposed by the Competition Authority or relevant authorities at a rate of 1% (One Percent) of the Company's annual gross income (Revenue) has the potential to put pressure on the Company's net profitability.</p> <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The analysis reveals the cost-risk balance under the Legal Compliance heading. Compliance costs, currently managed within "General Administrative Expenses," have the potential to increase if the risk materializes in the SSP5 scenario. This table shows that the budget allocated to legal compliance departments and preventive legal services is a "strategic risk management investment" that prevents potential capital loss.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While legal risks were presented in the 2024 Report through a general "compliance statement," the potential impact of possible sanctions on revenue and profitability was further elaborated in 2025 via a qualitative risk analysis.</p>

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/ To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
High Employee Turnover and Talent Management	<p>Risk Type: Social Risk (Human Capital)</p> <p>There is a risk that turnover among store employees will reach levels that are difficult to manage due to the challenging physical working conditions in the retail sector, Generation Z's changing career expectations, and wage competition. The difficulty in retaining a qualified and experienced workforce has the potential to reduce operational efficiency, disrupt service quality, and hinder the Company's aggressive growth and new store opening targets due to human resource constraints.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: The Company's "High Efficiency" model relies on experienced personnel who have mastered business processes and work quickly and accurately. A high turnover rate means constantly working with a staff of new learners (novices). This situation can lead to efficiency losses within a "Lean Organization" structure by slowing down in-store operations, increasing error rates, and turning training into an ongoing process.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: The Board of Directors and HR departments may have to shift their strategic priorities from "New Talent Acquisition" to "Retention of Existing Talent" strategies. Wage policies, fringe benefits, and career paths must be redesigned not just as cost items, but as guarantees of operational continuity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Logistics and Warehouse): The loss of experienced personnel in warehouse operations can adversely affect the entire supply chain flow by causing delays in product shipments to stores, picking errors, and stock inconsistencies. Internal Operations (Store Management): Store Managers spending a significant portion of their time on new employee orientation processes lowers the quality of store management. Moreover, the frequent turnover of staff makes it difficult to build team cohesion and instill corporate culture at the store level. Downstream (Customer Experience): Customers expect to see familiar faces and receive fast service in the stores where they shop. Constantly changing and inexperienced staff can lower the perception of "Service Quality" by slowing down checkout processes, disrupting shelf organization, and providing inadequate answers to customer questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BIM Türkiye Annual Employee Turnover Rate: 54% Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short- to Medium-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic: High (Growth and new store opening targets being hindered by human resource constraints) - Financial: Low (Ongoing recruitment, orientation, and training costs, and loss of productivity) - Reputation: Medium (Weakening of the "employer of choice" brand and narrowing of the candidate pool) - Operational Continuity: High (Inability to maintain store operational standards due to a lack of experienced personnel) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Career Path: (Current action) Strengthening transparent and accessible "Internal Promotion Mechanisms" through which store personnel can advance to the Area Manager level. Total Reward Management: (Current action) Implementing a competitive compensation policy that includes not only base salary but also incentives, fringe benefits, and performance bonuses. Digital HR: (Current action) Shortening the adaptation period for new employees by digitizing recruitment and orientation processes (Mobile HR Applications). Employee Listening: (Current action) Identifying the root causes of employee dissatisfaction and taking action through regular "Pulse Surveys." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Personnel salaries and bonus payments, HR department operational expenses, recruitment portal subscription fees, and training budgets. Future (CAPEX): Investments in digital HR platforms and a training academy to improve the employee experience. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>For companies like BIM that operate in labor-intensive sectors, the employee turnover rate is a critical parameter that affects not only the operational burden on the Human Resources department but also directly impacts store productivity. In 2025, the "Learning and Orientation Process" that new employees hired to replace those who left went through until they reached the level of experienced personnel may have had limited effects on operational functioning. Although this impact is not directly visible in the financial statements, it is considered an area that needs to be monitored in terms of operational efficiency.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Recruitment Cost: Direct employee replacement costs, such as job postings, interviews, and legal onboarding/offboarding procedures, are managed within the Human Resources budget, and a specific, disaggregated amount for this item has not been reported. Productivity Loss Due to Orientation: The monetary equivalent of the labor loss and productivity gap created by new employees during the period it takes for them to reach full performance has been calculated at TL 2.5-3 billion. This amount represents the "Indirect but Tangible" operational loss to the Company caused by employee turnover. <p>Projected Financial Impact (SSP Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSP1 Scenario ("Employee Well-Being / Talent Retention"): In this scenario, where employee expectations are rising, it will be necessary to improve fringe benefits and wages to reduce the current turnover rate and retain a qualified workforce. This strategy projects a planned increase in operational expenses (OPEX). SSP2 Scenario ("Business as Usual / Routine Turnover"): If the current turnover rate continues, recruitment and training processes will remain a chronic cost center. SSP5 Scenario ("Growth Opportunity Cost"): In a scenario where finding qualified personnel becomes difficult, there is a risk of delays in store openings or a drop in productivity due to the excessive workload on existing staff. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Talent Retention Cost (SSP1 - Improvement Investment): -Financial Impact: To reduce the Company's current turnover rate by 10% and ensure organizational stability, the projected additional annual budget burden for improvements in fringe benefits and compensation packages is TL 950-955 million. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The analysis presents a clear "Cost-Benefit" picture for managing turnover risk. While the current productivity loss from employee turnover is at the level of TL 2.5-3 billion, the cost of additional investment in employees to reduce this rate is at the level of TL 950-955 million.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While employee turnover was addressed under the 'human resource management' heading in the 2024 Report, in 2025, the productivity loss of TL 2.5-3 billion due to orientation caused by hiring and departures has been financialized.</p>

Table 2: Climate-Related Risk Assessment Tables

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Logistics Cost Inflation	<p>Risk Type: Transition Risk (Policy – Indirect Cost)</p> <p>There is a risk that additional carbon taxes and special consumption tax (SCT) increases, expected to be imposed on fossil fuels under the European Green Deal (including CBAM) and national climate laws, will be passed on to fuel prices (especially diesel). A structural increase in the transportation, distribution, and freight costs within the Company's extensive logistics network across Türkiye could lead to a rise in logistics expenses per product unit and put pressure on the operating profit margin.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: The Company's "Hard Discount" (Low Cost) business model is built on the ability to deliver products from central warehouses to stores in the most efficient manner. Logistics expenses are one of the Company's largest operational cost items. Permanent increases in fuel prices due to carbon taxes could disrupt the "Logistics/Sales" ratio, narrowing the gross profit margin and leading to an erosion of competitive advantage in final product prices.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: As part of operational efficiency, management incorporates route planning solutions, fleet renewal, and technology investments into its decision-making processes.</p>	<p>• Upstream (Supplier Logistics): Not only the Company's own transportation costs but also the logistics costs of suppliers delivering products to the main warehouses will increase. Suppliers will want to reflect the increased diesel and carbon costs in their product unit prices. This situation creates cost-based inflationary pressure on procurement costs.</p> <p>• Internal Operations (Distribution Network): An increase in the fuel expenses of the distribution fleet, which makes daily shipments to thousands of stores, raises the need for working capital. Additionally, due to emissions reporting requirements, extra administrative processes will be needed to calculate and verify the carbon footprint from logistics.</p> <p>• Downstream (Price and Customers): The necessity of reflecting increased logistics costs in shelf prices could challenge the "Best Price" perception. Price-sensitive customers may tend to turn to alternatives with lower logistics costs or reduce their basket size.</p>	<p>• Measurement Metrics: - Total amount spent on shipments: TL 1.5 billion</p> <p>- Use of refrigerated truck bodies in the fleet: 89%</p> <p>• Timeframe: - Medium- to Long-Term</p> <p>• Impact Levels: - Strategic: High (Risk of weakening the "Low-Cost Logistics" advantage) - Financial: Low (Fuel costs constitute a significant share of operational expenses and are monitored for profitability.)</p> <p>- Reputation: Medium (Necessity of reflecting increased costs in shelf prices)</p> <p>- Operational Continuity: Medium (An unmanageable logistics budget would complicate but not halt operations)</p>	<p>• Fleet Modernization: (Current and planned action) Modernizing the fleet with vehicles equipped with low-emission Euro 6 engine technology and high-efficiency refrigerated body systems.</p> <p>• Regional Warehousing: (Current and planned action) Densifying the central warehouse network and optimizing delivery frequencies to shorten the distance to stores.</p>	<p>• Current (OPEX): Fuel budget, vehicle leasing/maintenance expenses.</p> <p>• Future (CAPEX): Fleet investments in refrigerated body infrastructure that meets cold chain standards.</p>	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>The success of BIM's "Hard Discount" business model relies on the most effective and efficient shipment of products from main warehouses to stores. Logistics operations are one of the main expense items at the core of the Company's operational excellence strategy. Despite fluctuations in fuel prices and cost increases in the transportation market in 2025, these costs were managed in line with budget targets thanks to BIM's strong logistics network, route optimization, and economies of scale.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>• Total Logistics and Transportation Expense: In 2025, the total amount spent on shipments from the Company's main warehouses to stores, fleet fuel expenses, and procurement of transportation services was TL 1.5 billion. This amount represents the financial scale of the Company's logistics operation and the main cost pool where the risk is managed.</p> <p>Projected Financial Impact (NGFS Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>• Current (OPEX): Fuel budget, vehicle leasing/maintenance expenses.</p> <p>• Future (CAPEX): Fleet investments in refrigerated body infrastructure that meets cold chain standards.</p> <p>• NGFS Orderly Transition Scenario (Türkiye ETS): This scenario assumes the implementation of the national Emissions Trading System (ETS), with carbon pricing applied to fossil fuels used in logistics. It introduces a new cost component to the Company's annual fuel expenditures, in line with the "Polluter Pays" principle.</p> <p>• NGFS Disorderly Transition Scenario (Tax Shock): Sudden policy shifts or fiscal deficits may result in sharp increases in fuel Special Consumption Tax (SCT) rates, potentially causing unforeseen rises in logistics costs.</p> <p>• NGFS Hot House World Scenario (Physical Risk): Significant increases in average temperatures will lead cold-chain (refrigerated) vehicles to consume more energy to maintain product integrity. This physical risk directly affects fuel efficiency and operational costs.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>-Türkiye ETS Launch (NGFS Orderly Transition): -Financial Impact: Under the National Emissions Trading System expected to be implemented in 2028, if an estimated carbon cost of USD 30 per ton is added to the fuel used in logistics, the estimated additional cost to be reflected in the Company's annual fuel bill is calculated to be TL 70 million.</p> <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The analysis illustrates the potential impact of climate policies on logistics costs. The current logistics operation cost of TL 1.5 billion will face an additional burden of TL 70 million with the implementation of the ETS (Carbon Pricing) scenario. This amount corresponds to approximately 4.7% of the current logistics budget. In the retail sector, where operational efficiency and cost leadership are critical, a 4.7% increase in costs provides significant evidence supporting the financial justification for investments in route optimization and fleet modernization.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While logistics costs were monitored as an operational expense item in the 2024 Report, in 2025, the potential additional cost risk of TL 70 million from the ETS (Carbon Pricing) has been calculated on a scenario basis.</p>

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
F-Gas Regulations and Cold Chain Transformation	<p>Risk Type: Transition Risk (Technology & Regulation)</p> <p>This constitutes a risk that high Global Warming Potential (GWP) gases used in refrigeration cabinet in stores and in warehouse refrigeration systems will be subject to quotas and progressively phased out under the Kigali Amendment, to which Türkiye is a party, and the F-Gas Regulation. This situation necessitates the conversion of existing cooling systems to environmentally friendly natural refrigerants (CO₂ or Propane) or new-generation gases.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: The Company's business model is built on "fresh food and the cold chain." A significant portion of existing refrigeration cabinets operate using older-generation gases. Quotas on the import of these gases could drive their prices to astronomical levels. The obligation to renew refrigeration systems could lead to a significant deviation in the Company's annual capital expenditure (CAPEX) budget and put pressure on cash flow.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making: The Technical Procurement and Real Estate departments will be required to prefer CO₂ systems, characterized by higher initial investment but lower operating costs and regulatory compliance, over conventional systems with lower upfront costs for new store openings. This will increase the investment cost per store (Installation Cost).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Equipment Supply): Refrigeration equipment manufacturers are also modifying their production lines to accommodate new refrigerants. During this transition, difficulties may arise in sourcing spare parts and obtaining service for older refrigeration cabinets (Supply Risk). Internal Operations (In-Store): During retrofit projects, it may be necessary to close certain aisles or temporarily take them out of service. Additionally, it will be necessary to enhance the competencies of technical teams for the maintenance of high-pressure CO₂ systems. Downstream (Product Quality): In the event of malfunctions in old systems or a lack of gas, there is a risk of breaking the cold chain, leading to spoilage and harming the customer's perception of "freshness." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refrigerant gas leakage rate: 4% Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium- to Long-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic: High (Technological necessity for energy efficiency and emissions targets) - Financial: Low (Investment budget required to renew the system in stores) - Reputation: Medium (Use of non-eco-friendly gases reflecting as a negative score in NGO reports) - Operational Continuity: Medium (In-store operational interruptions during the transition) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phased Conversion: (Planned action) Developing a "System Renewal Plan" distributed across the investment budget, starting with the oldest and least efficient refrigeration cabinets. Natural Refrigerants: (Planned action) Standardizing the implementation of CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide) or propane systems with near-zero GWP in all new store openings and warehouse investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Maintenance and repair budget, gas refill expenses, and technical service agreements. Future (CAPEX): Investment amounts to be allocated for the full replacement (retrofit) of refrigeration systems and the procurement of new-generation CO₂ cabinets. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>BİM's operational continuity depends on the uninterrupted operation of its cold chain infrastructure. The F-Gases (Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases) used in existing cooling systems are substances with high global warming potential and are therefore directly targeted by international regulations (the Kigali Amendment and the EU F-Gas Regulation). Currently, the Company uses its operational maintenance budget to manage leaks in the systems and replenish gas stocks. The 4% leakage rate is a key indicator for monitoring both environmental impact and operational maintenance costs.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Gas Cost: The cost of purchasing gas to replenish losses due to malfunctions and leaks in the refrigerant systems is managed within the Company's "Maintenance and Repair Expenses" pool, and a specific disaggregated amount for this item has not been reported. Gas Leakage Rate: Annually, 4% of the Company's total refrigerant gas stock is replenished due to system maintenance or leaks. This rate is the primary operational performance indicator that determines gas procurement costs and maintenance frequency. <p>Projected Financial Impact (NGFS Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGFS Orderly Transition Scenario (Phased Transition): To comply with national and international regulations, it is planned to gradually replace systems using older-generation gases, which have a high global warming potential (GWP), with environmentally friendly systems (CO₂ / Natural Refrigerants). This transition will entail a regular and planned cash outflow from the Company's capital expenditure (CAPEX) budget. NGFS Disorderly Transition Scenario (Supply Shock): If legal quotas are tightened faster than expected, there is a risk that the availability of older-type gases will decrease and their prices will rise excessively. This situation could compress the transformation schedule, straining cash flow. NGFS Hot House World Scenario (Physical Risk): Rising temperatures could impair the cooling performance of legacy systems that have not been retrofitted, increasing energy consumption and maintenance requirements. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Phased Transition Budget (NGFS Orderly Transition): -Financial Impact: In line with full regulatory compliance and sustainability targets, it is planned to replace the cooling systems of 5% of the store portfolio with new-generation technologies (CO₂) each year. The Additional Annual Investment Budget (CAPEX) required for this planned conversion has been calculated at TL 500 million. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The analysis shows that the cold chain conversion is not just a technical maintenance issue for BİM, but a significant "Capital Expenditure" (CAPEX) decision. The annual TL 500 million required for the conversion of 5% of the store network indicates that the total conversion will be a long-term cost item. However, this investment is a strategic move that enhances the Company's operational resilience against potential future gas supply crises (the Disorderly Scenario) and high energy costs.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While the 2024 Report stated refrigerant gas replacement as a technical necessity, the 2025 model includes a projected annual investment budget (CAPEX) of TL 500 million required for the conversion.)</p>

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Changing Consumer Preferences and Demand for Low-Carbon Products	<p>Risk Type: Transition Risk (Market & Reputation)</p> <p>This is the risk that new-generation consumers (Gen Z) and conscious customers will shift toward products that have a low carbon footprint, are locally produced and sustainable, and are packaged in an eco-friendly way. If the Company's current product range and private label strategy fail to respond swiftly to changing demand and transparency expectations, this could result in a loss of market share.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: The Company's "Hard Discount" (Low Cost) model is based on a limited number of stock-keeping units (SKUs) and high turnover. Sustainable products (organic, recycled packaging, etc.) are generally higher-cost niche products. If the Company cannot solve the "both cheap and sustainable" equation, it faces the risk of losing large segments of environmentally conscious but budget-constrained customers to competitors who can strike this balance.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: The Procurement and Product Development departments are required to set supplier-selection criteria that include not only the "best price" but also the "lowest carbon footprint and minimal use of plastic." This situation necessitates strategic decisions that require changing the supplier pool or transforming existing suppliers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Supplier Transformation): Manufacturers of Private Label products (e.g., Dost, Binvezir), which account for a large portion of the Company's sales, will be required to transition to more environmentally friendly packaging and production processes. This transformation may create cost pressure on suppliers. Internal Operations (Shelf Management): It may be necessary to increase the visibility of "Green Labeled" or "Sustainable" products on shelves and to renew the in-store visual communication language to market these products. Downstream (Customer Loyalty): Due to expectations for transparency, consumers may demand digital information (QR codes, etc.) about the origin and carbon footprint of products. Failure to meet this demand could create a perception of an "outdated brand," leading to a loss of loyalty, especially in the young customer segment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of sustainable products in total revenue: 18.4% - Annual paper raw material reduction: 864 tons - Annual plastic raw material reduction: 842 tons - Annual glass raw material reduction: 561 tons - Annual recycled plastic usage: 533 tons Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase the ratio of revenue from sustainable products to total revenue to 20% by the end of 2027. By 2030, compared with the 2020 base year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual paper raw material reduction: 1,900 tons - Annual plastic raw material reduction: 1,650 tons - Annual glass raw material reduction: 900 tons - Annual recycled plastic usage: 1,200 tons - Annual reuse of our own paper waste in production: 2,400 tons Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium- to Long-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic: Medium (Need to transform the product portfolio along sustainability lines) - Financial: Low (Loss of market share if in-demand sustainable products are not on the shelves) - Reputation: Medium-High (Risk of the brand becoming outdated in the eyes of consumers) - Operational Continuity: Low (Creates a loss of sales but does not halt operations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Packaging: (Current action) Reducing the use of plastic in the packaging of private label products and increasing the proportion of recyclable materials. Local Sourcing: (Current action) Strengthening the "Local Procurement" strategy to reduce the carbon footprint and support the local economy. Product Innovation: (Current and planned actions) Developing affordable "Sustainable Product Lines" to ensure that eco-friendly products are accessible not only to the higher-income segment but also to the mass market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Product development (R&D) budget, market research expenses, and packaging design costs. Future (CAPEX): Technological infrastructure investments for supplier development programs and product traceability (digital labeling). 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>While implementing its "Hard Discount" model, BİM manages a product portfolio that is not only price-focused but also responsive to changing consumer expectations. Demand has risen for products that are organic, vegan, sustainably packaged, or locally produced, particularly as younger generations gain purchasing power and environmental awareness increases.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Product Revenue: According to 2025 data, the share of organic, vegan, recycled packaging, or sustainably certified products (SKUs) in total Net Sales has reached 18.4%. This ratio demonstrates that the Company has substantially adapted its product range to the green transition, and that this segment has evolved from being a "Niche" to a "Mainstream" revenue contributor. Category Growth Rate: A disaggregated data set for category-based growth rates has not been reported; the 18.4% revenue share is considered the primary indicator. <p>Projected Financial Impact (NGFS Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGFS Orderly Transition Scenario (Trend Risk): In a scenario of rapidly shifting consumer preferences, non-eco-friendly products are expected to lose their appeal, particularly within the "Spot Products" (Special Buys) category, which drives store traffic. The Company's failure to transform this category will create a risk of revenue loss. NGFS Disorderly Transition Scenario (Reputational Risk): Sudden boycott campaigns launched on social media for environmental reasons could damage brand loyalty and cause immediate sales losses. NGFS Hot House World Scenario (Cost Pressure): Climate-related disruptions in raw materials and the supply chain could increase the cost of sustainable products. The inability to pass this cost on to shelf prices (due to competition) could lead to an erosion of the gross profit margin. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Loss Risk (NGFS Orderly Transition - Spot Products): Financial Impact: In a trend scenario where changing consumer preferences lead to a 2% annual decline in the sales volume of non-eco-friendly spot (current) products, the cumulative revenue loss over 3 years is estimated at TL 1-1.1 billion if the Company does not take action to transform its product range (inaction). <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The data indicates that BİM has a strong starting point, with sustainable products accounting for an 18.4% share of its main product portfolio. However, the cost of failing to keep up with the trend in the "Spot Products" category, one of the Company's most significant competitive advantages, is projected to be TL 1-1.1 billion (3-Year Cumulative). This underscores the need to apply sustainability criteria not only to continuously available products but also as a "Procurement Criterion" for weekly rotating special buy products.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While consumer trends were treated at the market research level in the 2024 Report, the potential revenue loss risk (Opportunity Cost) of TL 1-1.1 billion from failing to keep up with the trend has been quantified in 2025.</p>

Risk Name	Risk Definition	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Risk Mitigation Actions	Resources Provided/To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Average Temperature Increase and Cooling Energy Load	<p>Risk Type: Physical Risk (Chronic – Warming Trend)</p> <p>The risk is that rising average air temperatures and more frequent summer heatwaves, driven by the global warming trend, will increase the thermal load on in-store air conditioning (AC) systems and refrigeration cabinet. This results in motors operating longer to maintain desired temperatures, leading to a structural increase in energy consumption and more frequent system malfunctions.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: In the Company's "Low-Cost" model, electricity expenses represent the second-largest operating expense, following personnel costs. Approximately 50–60% of a store's electricity consumption is driven by refrigeration and air conditioning. An increase in external temperatures leads to a real-term rise in electricity bills, even if sales remain unchanged. This erodes per-store profitability.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: Technical departments will be compelled to choose refrigeration cabinet with doors and inverter motors, which have "low operating costs," over open cabinets with "low initial investment costs" for new store openings. This increases the Initial Investment Cost (CAPEX) per store but provides long-term OPEX savings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Cold Chain Logistics): Refrigerated trucks transporting products from warehouses to stores draw more power from their engines to cool the cargo as external temperatures rise. This, in turn, results in higher logistics fuel costs. Internal Operations (Spoilage and Malfunctions): Refrigeration motors are increasingly likely to shut down due to "High-Pressure Faults" during extreme heat. This situation results in high maintenance and repair costs and causes the spoilage of sensitive products (meat, dairy) inside the cabinets, leading to spoilage. Downstream (Customer Comfort): Failure to maintain comfortable in-store temperatures may reduce the time customers spend in stores and negatively impact their shopping experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of stores with refrigerators with glass-door systems: 51% Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic: Medium (Need to change store air conditioning standards) Financial: Medium (Cumulative increase in electricity expenses) Reputation: Medium (Customers noticing spoiled products) Operational Continuity: Medium (Frequent malfunctions complicate operations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversion to Refrigerators with Glass-doors (Current Action): Installation of doors on all open vertical refrigerated units or replacement with glass-door models to reduce energy loss by 30–40%. Maintenance Optimization (Current action) Increasing the frequency of condenser cleanings before the summer months to enhance motor efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Electricity budget and periodic maintenance expenses. Future (CAPEX): Cabinet door installation projects. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>One of the largest components of BIM's operating expenses is the electricity consumed to ensure food safety in stores and warehouses. In 2025, with average temperatures above seasonal norms, the energy consumption of cooling systems (refrigeration units, display areas, and air conditioning infrastructure) increased. This has transformed energy management from a mere cost item into a key determinant of operational efficiency.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Electricity Expense: In 2025, the total electricity bill for all the Company's stores, warehouses, and administrative units amounted to TL 3.5 billion. A significant portion of this amount is attributable to cooling systems, which are directly sensitive to ambient outdoor temperatures. Therefore, this figure is the most critical indicator monitored, as it represents the base amount upon which the marginal cost impact of rising average temperatures across Türkiye, driven by climate change, will be added. Cooling System Malfunction and Maintenance Expense: A disaggregated data set for the maintenance and repair expenses of cooling systems is not available; these costs are managed within the general technical maintenance budget. <p>Projected Financial Impact (Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCP 4.5 Scenario ("Medium Path" – Energy Inflation): As average temperatures rise, existing cooling equipment will need to exert more effort (compressors running longer) to maintain internal temperatures. This will increase energy consumption per square meter (kWh), leading to a real increase in the total bill. RCP 8.5 Scenario ("Hot House" – Product Loss Risk): Extreme summer heatwaves can strain the capacity of cooling systems, leading to malfunctions. In the event of a cold chain breach, the greatest financial risk is not the cost of electricity but the inventory loss resulting from the disposal of spoiled food products (Meat, Dairy, Frozen Products). <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spoilage and Product Spoilage (RCP 8.5 – Critical Risk): Financial Impact: In a pessimistic scenario where cooling systems prove inadequate due to extreme heatwaves and spoilage/disposal rates double, the Company's estimated additional annual food disposal cost (inventory loss) is approximately TL 2.2–2.4 billion. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The analysis clearly quantifies the physical risk dimension of climate change in financial terms. The current annual electricity bill is TL 3.5 billion and is highly sensitive to temperature increases in Türkiye. Furthermore, the risk of product loss in the event of system inadequacy has been calculated at TL 2.2–2.4 billion.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While the 2024 Report defined rising temperatures as a general climate risk, the 2025 report has financially quantified the product loss risk of TL 2.2–2.4 billion that would arise if cooling systems prove inadequate.</p>
Climate Inflation and Agricultural Supply Security	<p>Risk Type: Physical Risk (Chronic – Agricultural Supply)</p> <p>This risk arises from severe drought, water stress, and seasonal shifts in agricultural production regions (e.g., Central Anatolia, Thrace), which could lead to yield losses in the Company's key revenue-driving product groups (cereals, legumes, oilseeds), resulting in reduced supply and a structural, permanent increase in procurement costs (Cost of Goods Sold).</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: The Company's "Hard Discount" model is based on selling basic foodstuffs at the most competitive prices on the market. Climate-induced increases in raw material costs directly threaten the Company's Gross Profit Margin. Passing the full cost increase on to shelf prices could undermine the "Most Affordable Supermarket" perception, whereas not passing it on would erode profitability.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: Purchasing departments may have to shift from a strategy of making only spot purchases at harvest time to models that guarantee supply security. This situation requires restructuring working capital management and supplier relationships.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Suppliers at Risk): Suppliers manufacturing on behalf of BIM (private label product manufacturers) may face difficulties in sourcing raw materials or may be forced to use lower-quality inputs. Rising feed prices due to drought could multiply the costs for dairy and egg suppliers, potentially causing them to exit production. Internal Operations (Inventory Management): Yield uncertainty increases inventory holding periods and costs for strategic products (e.g., Sunflower Oil, Rice). Downstream (Price Perception): Unavoidable increases in basic food prices may lead consumers to perceive that "BIM has become expensive," potentially undermining brand loyalty. Customers may turn to products with smaller package sizes or lower-segment alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average Bimflation rate: 30% Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic: High (Risk to the sustainability of the "Affordable Price" policy) Financial: Medium (Inflationary increase in the cost of goods sold and profit margin contraction) Reputation: High (Consumers attributing price increases to the Company) Operational Continuity: Medium (Challenges in product procurement and on-shelf availability) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Diversification (Planned Action): Diversifying sourcing regions for agricultural products (e.g., not only from Konya but also from the Southeast and Black Sea regions) to mitigate the risk of regional drought. Strategic Stockpiling: (Planned action) Creating a "Buffer Stock" through bulk purchases during harvest seasons to hedge against price fluctuations throughout the year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Increased inventory costs and procurement budget. Future (CAPEX): Supplier financing programs and large-scale silo/storage investments to support the agricultural supply chain. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>Through its high-efficiency model and economies of scale in food retail, BIM has successfully managed climate change-induced agricultural inflation at a rate below the market average. Despite rising food prices across Türkiye in 2025 due to drought and yield losses, BIM's robust supplier ecosystem and long-term procurement strategies have acted as a stabilizing factor against cost increases.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Product Cost: The costs of basic food products with the highest share of revenue (Oil, Sugar, Milk, etc.) are managed under the main "Cost of Goods Sold" line item in accordance with the Company's financial reporting system, and disaggregated external reporting by product group is not provided. Internal Food Inflation – Procurement Performance: In 2025, the increase in sales prices of food products sold by the Company was 277 basis points (2.77%) below the official TurkStat food inflation rate. This data demonstrates that the Company is more resilient to price fluctuations than the market and efficiently leverages its purchasing power. <p>Projected Financial Impact (RCP Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCP 4.5 Scenario ("Yield Decline – Margin Erosion"): More frequent drought cycles due to global warming will lead to real-term increases in agricultural commodity prices. Due to the competitive pricing strategy, there is a risk of gross profit margin erosion in cases where the full increase in raw material costs cannot be passed on to shelf prices. RCP 8.5 Scenario ("Drought Shock – Supply Disruption"): Sudden supply shocks in strategic products due to extreme weather events carry a risk of revenue loss. Risk Management (Working Capital): Extending inventory days to ensure supply security may result in a need for additional working capital within cash flow. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profit Margin Erosion (RCP 4.5 – Exposure Analysis): Impact: In a scenario where unit procurement costs of key food raw materials increase annually by Inflation + 1% in Real Terms due to drought and lower yields, and where competitive pressures prevent these costs from being fully passed on to retail prices, the Company's Gross Profit Margin is estimated to contract by 80 Basis Points (0.80%) per year. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The analysis indicates that BIM currently maintains a strong defensive position, managing costs approximately 2.77% (277 bps) better than the market. However, forward projections reveal the profitability structure's Sensitivity to Raw Material Price Increases. Even a 1% increase in Raw Material Costs in Real Terms reduces the Gross Profit Margin by 0.8 basis points (80 bps). This underscores that project aimed at improving efficiency in the Agricultural Supply Chain are critical for Financial Sustainability.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While agricultural risks were assessed within the scope of supply chain security in the 2024 Report, the risk of an 80-basis-point erosion in the gross profit margin due to raw material price increases was quantified in 2025.</p>

Table 3: Sustainability-Related Opportunity Assessment Tables

Opportunity Name	Opportunity Description	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Actions for Opportunity Assessment	Resources Provided / To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Democratizing Access to Healthy and Nutritious Food	<p>Opportunity Type: Social/Market Opportunity (Product Portfolio)</p> <p>This involves bringing organic, vegan, gluten-free, lactose-free, and high-protein products to the shelves at "affordable prices" by leveraging BIM's cost advantage and private label production capabilities, contrary to the current situation where they are typically sold at high prices in "premium markets." This strategy is an opportunity to create a new market by enabling the healthy living trend to spread not only to the upper-income group but also to middle- and lower-income groups.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: This involves integrating "Value-Added Products," which have higher profit margins than standard staple foods (flour and sugar), into the Company's "Hard Discount" model.</p> <p>Increasing the weight of these products in the portfolio creates a financial leverage effect that raises the average basket size per store and the overall Gross Profit Margin.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: The Procurement and Category Management departments evolve from a purely price-focused procurement strategy to a more agile structure focused on "Niche Markets" and "Trending Products." When making new product decisions, the focus is on expanding the customer base by taking into account the demands of not only existing loyal customers but also upper-segment customers who do not currently shop at the stores (e.g., protein or vegan products).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Supplier Development): Instead of high-cost imported products, private label equivalents of these products are produced in collaboration with local suppliers. This approach enhances the R&D and production competencies of local producers while reducing procurement costs. Internal Operations (Efficiency and Profit Margin): These products, which have higher value-added compared to standard products, support the operating profit margin. Downstream (Customer Reach and Reputation): By reinforcing BIM's price-performance-oriented brand perception, new customer segments, including white-collar professionals, athletes, and Gen Z, are drawn to the stores. The brand establishes a responsible identity by "Contributing to Public Health." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ratio of organic products to revenue: 0.06% -Ratio of foods with reduced salt/fat/sugar to revenue: 0.82% -Ratio of more nutritious products supporting a healthy lifestyle to revenue: 7.61% Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To raise the share of revenue from products classified as sustainable to 20% of total revenue by the end of 2027. Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short- to Medium-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial: High (Revenue growth from a high value-added and high profit margin category) - Strategic: High (Differentiation from competitors and new customer acquisition) - Operational: Medium-High (Transforming the existing private label production ecosystem to gain the competency to produce "Value-Added Products" and expanding the supplier network) - Reputation: High (Responsible brand image contributing to public health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Label Innovation: (Current action) Accelerating R&D efforts in gluten-free, vegan, no-added-sugar, and high-protein categories and scaling up trial products. Collaboration with Institutions (Current Action): As part of the school-logo product initiatives, maintaining a portfolio of nutrition-friendly products for children in alignment with relevant public authorities. Scaling and Group Spot Applications: (Current action) Converting successful trial products into permanent listings across all stores and increasing their visibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Product development and packaging design budget. Future (CAPEX): Investments in new product development, trial productions, and the transition to permanent listings in healthy product categories. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>BIM successfully applies its "Hard Discount" model not only to basic food products but also to the healthy and functional food categories. Products previously perceived as "niche" or "premium," such as high-protein, sugar-free, gluten-free, or functional items, have become accessible to the masses thanks to BIM's shelf strategy. By offering these products at affordable prices (Democratization), the Company has expanded its consumer base and successfully capitalized on the healthy living trend as a commercial growth opportunity.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category Profitability Comparison: The gross profit margins of healthy and functional products are managed integrally within the overall profitability strategy of the product range, and no separate external reporting is provided on a category basis. Current Market Penetration: According to 2025 data, products classified under the "Healthy Living" category (organic, reduced salt/sugar, etc.) account for approximately 8% of total net sales. This ratio proves that approximately one in ten BIM customers visits the store not only for its price advantage but also for healthy eating choices. <p>Projected Financial Impact (NGFS Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGFS Orderly Transition (Market Growth): In this scenario, where purchasing power is preserved and healthy living awareness increases with a planned transition to a green economy, real market growth and new customer acquisition are the main sources of opportunity. Consumers continue to invest in their health without cutting their budgets. NGFS Disorderly Transition Scenario (Customer Loyalty): In this scenario, characterized by economic fluctuations and sudden price shocks that strain consumer purchasing power, BIM's position as the provider of the "Most Affordable Healthy Products" will serve as a strategic anchor to maintain customer traffic. Customers do not give up on healthy eating; they turn to the more affordable option (BIM). NGFS Hot House World Scenario (Protein Substitution): In this scenario, where animal protein (meat and dairy) prices rise sharply and supply declines due to the climate crisis, plant-based protein sources on BIM's shelves (legumes, quinoa, and plant-based foods) will become the primary alternatives to meet consumers' protein needs. The Company has the potential to offset the share of revenue it would lose from animal products with these "Substitute Products." <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Growth and Revenue Opportunity (NGFS Orderly Transition): Financial Impact: In a scenario where the healthy food market grows by 5% annually, it is calculated that if BIM meets this demand with its affordable price strategy and extensive store network, the Estimated Cumulative Additional Revenue Opportunity it would achieve by 2030 is TL 14 billion. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The data shows that healthy and functional products have become a strong revenue stream, reaching an 8% share of BIM's total revenue. While the Company focuses on the "Orderly" scenario to realize the tangible growth opportunity of TL 14 billion, it has the flexibility to use this category as a "defensive and revenue protection" tool in potential crisis scenarios (Disorderly/Hot House).</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While healthy products were described as a 'customer expectation' in the 2024 Report, in 2025, it was proven that this category is one of the Company's main revenue streams, with a growth potential of TL 14 billion and a current 8% share of revenue.</p>

Strategy

Opportunity Name	Opportunity Description	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Actions for Opportunity Assessment	Resources Provided / To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Circular Economy and Waste Revenue	<p>Opportunity Type: Environmental / Operational</p> <p>Opportunity (Circular Economy)</p> <p>This is the process of collecting paper, cardboard, plastic, and stretch film waste from stores and warehouses by segregating it at the source (in-store) instead of sending it to landfills; this waste is then pressed and baled at regional warehouses and sold as "raw material" to licensed recycling companies. As a result, waste is transformed from a cost item into a regular "ancillary income" item.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: While the Company's income statement typically includes only "Retail Sales Revenue," this model generates a consistent scrap/recycling income under the "Other Income" line item. This income, with a 100% margin (cost assumed to be zero), directly supports Net Profit.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: Store operation processes evolve from a "throw-it-away" approach to a "segregate and return to the warehouse" approach. The logistics department must manage a "Reverse Logistics" setup where empty trucks returning from store deliveries transport waste.</p>	<p>Upstream (Raw Material Cycle): The clean waste supplied by BİM serves as a secondary raw material source for paper and plastic manufacturers. This indirectly contributes to reducing the costs of packaging suppliers.</p> <p>Internal Operations (Efficiency): Reducing the volume of waste in stores decreases the frequency with which trash containers fill up and lowers municipal waste collection costs. Waste management is standardized through the use of baling units installed in warehouses.</p> <p>Downstream (Reputation): Increasing the number of stores with a "Zero Waste" certificate enhances brand value in the eyes of environmentally conscious investors (ESG Funds) and customers.</p>	<p>Measurement Metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total revenue from waste sales: TL 532 million - Percentage of regions where waste sales are centrally managed by Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş.: 66% - Number of stores with a Zero Waste Certificate: 9,423 <p>Timeframe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short-Term <p>Impact Levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial: Low (Cash inflow from recycling sales and disposal savings) - Strategic: Medium (Transition to a circular economy model) - Operational: High (Embedding "Zero Waste" standards into store discipline) - Reputation: High (A tangible indicator of environmental responsibility awareness) 	<p>Infrastructure Setup (Current Action): With the launch of the waste management company Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş., the Company is gaining expertise in waste segregation, recycling, and reuse, while also centralizing the management of waste sales.</p> <p>Sales Agreements (Current action): Securing revenue by entering into annual or spot-based "Scrap Sales Contracts" with recycling companies.</p>	<p>Current (OPEX): Labor of store and warehouse personnel</p> <p>Future (CAPEX): Investment in baling machines and waste collection cages.</p>	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>BİM recovers packaging waste (paper, cardboard, and plastic) from its thousands of stores and warehouses by segregating it at the source through an "Integrated Waste Management" system, returning it to the economy. This waste, transported from stores to warehouses using the return capacity of the logistics network, is sold as raw material to licensed recycling companies. This model has transformed waste management from an operational burden into a significant "Other Income" item that directly contributes to the Company's cash flow.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scrap Sales Revenue: In 2025, the total revenue generated from the sale of qualified waste collected from stores and warehouses to licensed recycling companies amounted to TL 532 million. This amount is the tangible financial result of the Company's operational efficiency and its strategy of managing waste as a "commodity." - Disposal Cost Savings: The disposal and storage costs avoided thanks to the tonnage recovered for recycling are managed as an indirect savings item within the logistics budget. <p>Projected Financial Impact (Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGFS Orderly Transition (Value Appreciation): An increase in global oil and cellulose prices raises the market value of scrap plastic and cardboard, which are secondary raw materials. BİM's stock of clean waste becomes a financial asset that benefits from increases in commodity prices. - NGFS Disorderly Transition (Raw Material Advantage): In a scenario with sudden shocks in raw material prices, BİM gains the advantage of meeting its own bag/packaging needs below market prices by recycling or bartering its own waste. - NGFS Hot House (Supply Security): In crisis scenarios involving raw material shortages, BİM's high-volume stock of waste paper provides strategic bargaining power for "barter" agreements with packaging manufacturers. In periods when raw materials cannot be procured with money, BİM secures its operational continuity by trading its scrap for priority box supplies. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commodity Value Appreciation and Revenue Opportunity (NGFS Orderly Transition): - Financial Impact: In a scenario where the unit sales prices of scrap increase by 30% in parallel with the rise in global commodity markets, it has been calculated that BİM's annual total revenue from its current waste volume would reach approximately TL 692 million. <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The data shows that BİM has transformed its waste management into a revenue stream of TL 532 million. While the Company has the potential to increase this revenue to TL 692 million in the Orderly scenario, it also has the capability to use its waste stock as a strategic lever for "Supply Security" and "Raw Material Swaps" in crisis scenarios such as Disorderly and Hot House.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While waste management was reported as an environmental 'recovery activity' in the 2024 Report, in 2025, this activity was highlighted as a revenue center providing a cash inflow of TL 532 million to the Company.</p>

Strategy

Opportunity Name	Opportunity Description	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Actions for Opportunity Assessment	Resources Provided / To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Digital Efficiency and Lean Operations	<p>Opportunity Type Governance / Strategic Opportunity (Efficiency-Focused Business Model)</p> <p>This involves transitioning in-store processes (such as digital labeling and self-service checkouts, currently being tested in select stores) from manual methods to digital tools, eliminating operational inefficiencies through data analytics, and minimizing OPEX to maintain price leadership.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: A shift from a labor-intensive business model to a "Technology-Assisted Human Resources" model, tested through pilot applications. In stores included in the test, time-consuming "routine tasks" for personnel become autonomous, allowing employees to focus solely on shelf organization and customer service. If these applications prove successful and are rolled out, they will enable an increase in revenue while maintaining the same number of personnel, thus increasing productivity.</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: Digital labeling and self-service checkout systems increase speed, accuracy, and process standardization in the operations of stores included in the pilot application.</p>	<p>• Upstream (Data Consistency): Thanks to digital labeling systems, price and campaign updates are transmitted instantly and accurately from the headquarters to pilot stores, strengthening data consistency in procurement and category management processes.</p> <p>• Internal Operations (Speed and Precision): Digital labels and self-service checkouts reduce the need for manual labeling in pilot stores where the application is being tested, decreasing the in-store workload and increasing transaction speed.</p> <p>• Downstream (Customer Experience): Self-service checkout applications and digital price visibility speed up the shopping process in stores where the applications are being tested, improving the customer experience and supporting operational flow.</p>	<p>• Measurement Metrics: - Personnel Expense / Revenue Ratio: 10%</p> <p>• Timeframe: - Short- to Medium-Term</p> <p>• Impact Levels: - Financial: Medium (Increased personnel productivity) - Operational: High (Reduction in operational load) - Strategic: High (Improving Customer Experience) - Reputation: Medium (Perception as a technology-focused and efficient retailer)</p>	<p>Digital Labeling: (Current action) Piloting electronic price tags in select stores to manage price updates from the headquarters instantly, accurately, and simultaneously.</p> <p>Self-Checkout: (Current action) Reducing checkout waiting times and speeding up customer flow by rolling out trial self-service payment points in select stores.</p>	<p>• Future (CAPEX): Investments in electronic price tag hardware, central control infrastructure, and system integration for stores, as well as investments in next-generation self-service checkout hardware and payment infrastructure, will be evaluated based on the performance results of pilot implementations.</p>	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>BİM is considering supporting its Lean Operations model, which it has implemented since its establishment, with digital processes. The potential to reduce in-store manual workload and to increase employee productivity through self-service checkouts and digital labels, which are currently being piloted in a limited number of stores, is being analyzed.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel Productivity Ratio: In 2025, the Company's ratio of total Personnel Expenses to total Net Sales was 10%. In the labor-intensive retail sector, this ratio is the most concrete indicator of how efficiently the Company manages its human resources and how tightly it controls its operational expenses (OPEX). <p>Projected Financial Impact (NGFS Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGFS Orderly Transition (Process Improvement): In a planned digital transformation scenario, applications such as Electronic Shelf Labels (ESL) and express checkouts minimize the time store personnel spend on changing labels and reduce checkout waiting times. Employees focus on customer satisfaction and aisle organization instead of low value-added manual tasks. • NGFS Disorderly Transition (Inflation Shield): In a scenario where the minimum wage and personnel expenses increase due to inflationary shocks (50%+), digital efficiency serves as a vital "Financial Shield." BİM, able to complete a unit of work with fewer man-hours, does not need to pass rising labor costs onto shelf prices and maintains its price advantage over competitors. • NGFS Hot House (Stock Optimization): During crisis periods, digital labels allow for instant updates of prices and promotions, providing flexibility in inventory management and ensuring operational continuity. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>-Savings from Productivity (NGFS Orderly Transition): -Financial Impact: In a scenario where the workload of store personnel is reduced by 10% if a decision is made to roll out the digitalization of in-store processes (digital labels, self-service checkouts, etc.) tested in certain pilot stores, it is calculated that the resulting productivity increase would provide Annual Personnel Expense Savings of TL 6.5–6.7 billion.</p> <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The data shows that BİM runs one of the most efficient operations in the sector by keeping its personnel expenses at 10% of revenue. However, the real potential lies in digital leverage; if the pilot applications yield positive results and are scaled up, a mere 10% digital improvement in operational efficiency could directly contribute TL 6.5–6.7 billion to the Company's profitability. These savings may serve as one of the financial safeguards enabling BİM to maintain its retail leadership despite rising labor costs.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While digitalization was described as a "technological infrastructure investment" in the 2024 Report, the potential productivity savings of TL 6.5–6.7 billion through the scaling of pilot applications were estimated in 2025.</p>

Strategy

Table 4: Climate-Related Opportunity Assessment Tables

Opportunity Name	Opportunity Description	Impacts on Strategy and Business Model	Impact on the Value Chain	Measurement Metrics and Assessment	Actions for Opportunity Assessment	Resources Provided/To Be Provided for Actions	Financial Impact
Renewable Energy Investments (SPP)	<p>Opportunity Type: <u>Resource Efficiency / Energy</u></p> <p>This involves expanding the capacity of the Solar Power Plants (SPPs) already commissioned on the Company's warehouse rooftops and land, and maximizing energy generation through ongoing large-scale plant investments on non-arable land. This strategy is not merely an environmental project aimed at reducing Scope 2 emissions; it also represents a strategic asset management initiative that provides a "Financial Hedge" against future price fluctuations by stabilizing energy costs, the Company's second-largest expense.</p>	<p>Impacts on the Business Model: The Company evolves from being a passive "Energy Consumer" dependent on market prices to an active "Energy Producer" that manages its own costs. With SPP investments, "Energy Expenses," which fluctuate unpredictably each month on the income statement, are transformed into a predictable "Depreciation Expense." Once the return on investment (ROI) period is complete, energy costs fall to nearly zero, resulting in a lasting increase in the operating profit margin (EBITDA).</p> <p>Impact on Decision-Making Mechanisms: The Real Estate department applies a set of criteria for new warehouse constructions and store leases that prioritizes not only location but also the building's "Energy Generation Potential" (roof load capacity, south-facing orientation, and transformer capacity).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream (Netting): Enabled by the "Unlicensed Electricity Generation Regulation," electricity generated from plants installed in different provinces is netted against the consumption of thousands of stores across Türkiye. This enables the cost advantage to be distributed across the entire value chain, even when the points of generation and consumption differ. Internal Operations (Cost Leadership): While competitors are forced to pass rising energy costs onto their product prices, BIM can maintain its competitive advantage without increasing shelf prices, or preserve higher profit margins than its competitors, thanks to the low-cost energy it generates in-house. Downstream (Investor Perception): BIM's rapid reduction of its carbon footprint enhances the loyalty of international institutional investors (ESG funds) and environmentally conscious next-generation consumers, reinforcing its image as a "Responsible Retailer." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement Metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total installed SPP capacity: 96 MWp - Annual renewable energy generated: 143,066 MWh - Percentage of total electricity consumption met by SPPs: 15% Timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short- to Medium-Term Impact Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial: Medium (Permanent reduction in electricity expenses and protection against energy price shocks) - Operational: High (Ensuring energy supply security) - Strategic: High (Mitigating Carbon Tax risk by eliminating Scope 2 emissions) - Reputation: High (Perception as a "Market Using Green Energy") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rooftop and Ground-Mounted SPP: (Current and planned action) Maximizing the "Unlicensed Generation" right by making large-scale SPP investments on non-arable land in addition to warehouse rooftops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current (OPEX): Operating, maintenance, and monitoring expenses for commissioned rooftop and ground-mounted SPPs. Future (CAPEX): Investments to increase SPP capacity on warehouse rooftops and non-arable lands. 	<p>Current Financial Impact</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>Through its Rooftop Solar Power Plant (SPP) investments, initiated to manage energy costs and reduce its carbon footprint, BIM has transformed from a mere energy consumer into an entity that "Generates Its Own Energy." The panels installed on warehouses and land have partially freed the Company from dependence on grid electricity and provided a natural financial hedge against volatility in energy prices.</p> <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KPI-1 (Cash Savings from SPPs): Energy costs avoided through self-generation are managed integrally within the Company's energy budget and are not reported separately as cash savings in external disclosures. However, this generation represents one of the most significant factors contributing to lower operational expenses (OPEX). - KPI-2 (Consumption Coverage Ratio): According to 2025 data, 15% of the Company's total electricity consumption was supplied by the SPP plants it established and operates with its own resources. This ratio indicates that BIM has surpassed a critical threshold on its path to energy independence, sourcing one in every five units of energy "Cost-Free" (excluding installation costs). <p>Projected Financial Impact (Scenario Analysis)</p> <p><i>Qualitative Assessment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGFS Orderly Transition (Green Energy Premium): In a scenario where carbon taxes (CBAM) are implemented and market prices for "Green Energy" rise above those of conventional energy, BIM is exempt from these additional costs because it produces its own "Certified Green Energy." While competitors pay a premium for green energy, BIM maintains its cost advantage. - NGFS Disorderly Transition (Price Shield): During periods of excessive energy price increases due to geopolitical crises or currency shocks, BIM's 15% (and growing) generation capacity lowers its average energy unit cost. This serves as an "Insurance Policy," protecting the Company's profitability against energy inflation. - NGFS Hot House (Grid Security): In scenarios where power outages occur on the national electricity grid due to extreme heat, on-site generation capacity supports operational continuity and helps protect the cold chain. <p><i>Quantitative Assessment:</i></p> <p>-Energy Price Shock and Margin Shield (NGFS Disorderly Transition)</p> <p>-Financial Impact: In a scenario where industrial electricity unit prices increase by 100% (double) due to global energy crises or exchange rate shocks, it is estimated that BIM, which generates a significant portion of its own electricity, would have an Operational Profit Margin (EBITDA) advantage of 30 Basis Points compared to a competitor that sources all of its electricity from the grid.</p> <p>Strategic Interpretation of Financial Impacts:</p> <p>The data indicates that BIM has achieved a strong level of "Self-Sufficiency" by sourcing 15% of its energy consumption from its own resources. In a potential energy price shock (100% increase), this strategy provides the Company with a net profit margin advantage of 0.30 basis points (30 bps) compared to its competitors. In the retail sector, which operates on low profit margins, this 30-basis-point difference is a critical financial lever for BIM to maintain its competitive prices even during crisis periods.</p> <p>Comparison of Financial Impacts in the 2024 Report: While SPP investments were tracked technically on an installed capacity (MW) basis in the 2024 Report, in 2025 the 24-basis-point margin advantage generated by these investments, achieving a 15% consumption coverage ratio, has been incorporated into the financial performance.</p>

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RISKS, AND VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS

BİM, owing to its operational prevalence and the structure of its business model, has identified areas where sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated across three primary axes:

- 1. Concentration by Asset Type and Financial Statement Items:** Transition risks related to climate change and increases in energy costs are concentrated, for example, on the "Commercial Refrigeration Units and HVAC Systems" across BİM Türkiye's 12,751 stores located in 81 provinces nationwide. This asset group (Tangible Fixed Assets) holds strategic importance, both as the largest energy-consuming category and as a focal point of the Company's emission reduction targets. Additionally, the asset group most vulnerable to physical risks consists of perishable fresh food products with limited shelf lives, which constitute the "Inventories" line item.
- 2. Geographic Area and Operational Concentration:** Within the scope of physical risk scenarios (RCP 8.5) and drought mapping, the geographic distribution of risks exhibits variability.
 - o **On the Supply Side:** Risks related to drought and water stress are concentrated in the Central Anatolia, Aegean, and Mediterranean basins, which represent the regions with the highest agricultural supply intensity.
 - o **On the Operations Side:** Risks related to extreme heat waves and flooding particularly impact operations in the Coastal Aegean, Mediterranean, and Marmara regions. Risks from extreme precipitation are prominent along logistics routes in the Black Sea Region.
 - o **Critical Hubs:** Regional warehouses, as central points of the logistics network, are locations where operational continuity is particularly sensitive and where risks are concentrated compared to retail stores.
- 3. Value Chain and Supplier Concentration:** Risks related to food safety and raw material access are concentrated on the "Private Label Suppliers" ecosystem, which accounts for the majority of revenue. Suppliers producing in agricultural basins under water stress are particularly exposed to the indirect effects of climate change (yield loss, price volatility).

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND PHYSICAL RESILIENCE

In addition to its emission reduction efforts, the Company implements the following adaptation measures to enhance its operational resilience to changing climate conditions and physical risks:



- **Renewable Energy Investments:** Capacity expansion is underway for solar power plants (SPP) installed on the roofs of warehouses and stores.
- **Compliance of Cold Chain Infrastructure:** In response to rising average temperatures and the increasing risk of heat waves, store and warehouse cooling systems are being upgraded with high-capacity, inverter-equipped equipment capable of operating without performance loss even at elevated ambient temperatures (40°C+).
- **Supply Chain Diversification (Agricultural Adaptation):** To reduce dependence on drought-prone regions and ensure food supply security, a regional diversification strategy is applied in fresh fruit and vegetable procurement, and production basins are being reassessed based on climate data.
- **Water Management:** Priority is given to installing water-saving fixtures in stores and warehouses.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND CRITICAL DEPENDENCIES OF THE TRANSITION PLAN

BİM bases the success of its disclosed climate transition plan and emission reduction targets on the following key assumptions and external dependencies:

- 1. Grid Capacity and Regulatory Approvals (Critical Dependency):** Achieving renewable energy (SPP) targets is fully dependent on local electricity distribution companies and Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEİAŞ) allocating grid capacity, as well as on the timely

completion of "Call Letter" approval processes within legally mandated deadlines. Grid constraints are the most significant external factor that could affect the pace of capacity expansion.

- 2. Technology Availability and Costs (Assumption):** It is assumed that CO₂ and natural refrigerant systems planned for the cold chain transition will be commercially available, and that equipment costs will remain within the projected inflationary range.
- 3. Supplier Ecosystem Alignment (Dependency):** Scope 3 (Indirect) emission reduction targets depend on thousands of suppliers being able to access green transition financing and develop their technical capabilities for sharing emissions data.
- 4. Macroeconomic and Financial Environment (Assumption):** The investment plan (approximately TL 5.3 billion) is based on the assumption that the Company's cash generation capacity (EBITDA) and cost of capital will remain in line with long-term projections.

CARBON CREDITS AND OFFSETTING STRATEGY

In achieving its decarbonization targets, the Company prioritizes reducing its operational emissions at the source rather than purchasing carbon credits for offsetting.

Under the current transition plan, no use of carbon credits is planned to meet interim targets. The offsetting mechanism will only be considered as a last resort in the long-term for "Residual Emissions" that cannot be technologically abated on the path to the 2053 Net Zero target.

PROGRESS ON PRIOR PERIOD PLANS (2024–2025)

Within the scope of the strategic objectives and action plans disclosed in the Company's 2024 TSRS-Compliant Integrated Annual Report, the tangible progress recorded during the 2025 reporting period is summarized below. (Note: Detailed actions and financial impact calculations for each risk and opportunity item are also presented separately in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Report.)

- 1. Energy Management and Emission Reduction (Scope 2):**
 - o **2024 Plan:** To manage energy cost risks and reduce the carbon footprint.
 - o **2025 Progress:** With the commissioning of rooftop and ground-mounted SPP projects, total installed capacity reached 96 MWp, enabling 20% of electricity consumption in Türkiye to be met by renewable sources.
- 2. Circular Economy and Waste Management (Operational Efficiency):**
 - o **2024 Plan:** To return packaging waste to the economy and manage legal compliance costs (GEKAP, Recycling Contribution Fee).
 - o **2025 Progress:** Revenue from the sale of waste reached TL 532 million, thanks to the recycling integration established at logistics hubs.
- 3. HVAC Infrastructure and Physical Risk Management:**
 - o **2024 Plan:** Make store cooling systems resilient to extreme heat waves and compliant with the F-Gas Regulation.
 - o **2025 Progress:** Investments in refrigerators with glass-doors have reduced in-store energy intensity and minimized product loss risks caused by warm air.
- 4. Supply Chain, Agricultural Sustainability and Water Management:**
 - o **2024 Plan:** To ensure agricultural supply security, manage water stress, and create a responsible supply chain.
 - o **2025 Progress:** Environmental and water management criteria have been integrated into procurement processes, and category-specific initiatives to increase the revenue share of the "Sustainable Product" portfolio have been accelerated.

5. Digitalization and Logistics Optimization:

- o **2024 Plan:** To reduce paper consumption and logistics-related carbon emissions.
- o **2025 Progress:** The rollout of digital applications has reduced operational paper waste, while route optimization has increased fuel efficiency in the distribution network.

TRADE-OFFS CONSIDERED IN THE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

In determining its sustainability strategy, BİM meticulously considers the trade-off between the principle of cost optimization, a cornerstone of its "Hard Discount" business model, and its environmental and social responsibilities. The key trade-off areas considered by the Board of Directors and the Sustainability Committee in their decision-making processes are as follows:

- 1. Financial Resource Allocation: Short-Term Cash Flow vs. Long-Term Resilience**
 - o **Trade-Off:** SPP and refrigerators with glass doors require high short-term cash outlays and capital expenditures (CAPEX).
 - o **Strategic Decision:** The Company has accepted this short-term burden on its cash position in order to fix energy costs and reduce operating expenses (OPEX) in the long-term. This decision was considered a financial imperative to safeguard the business model against the risks associated with increasing energy prices.
- 2. Product and Packaging Management: Plastic Reduction vs. Food Safety (Waste Risk)**
 - o **Trade-Off:** While reducing plastic use is an environmental priority, weakening the food protection function of packaging can lead to product spoilage and food waste.
 - o **Strategic Decision:** BİM seeks to maintain an optimal balance between its "Zero Waste" target and "Food Safety" objectives. In packaging reduction decisions, the risk of food waste is minimized by opting for innovative, thinner packaging technologies and the use of recyclable materials, rather than making radical changes that would jeopardize product shelf life.
- 3. Logistics Operations: Delivery Frequency (Speed/Freshness) vs. Carbon Emissions**
 - o **Trade-Off:** Frequent deliveries to stores enhance product freshness and availability, while increasing fuel consumption and carbon emissions.
 - o **Strategic Decision:** "Without compromising the "Just-in-Time" delivery model, logistics

- o efficiency is increased through route optimization and high-load-factor delivery planning, thereby managing emission intensity without reducing service quality.
- 4. Human Resources and Technology: Digitalization vs. Employment**
 - o **Trade-Off:** Increased automation and digitalization in operational processes (e.g.: digital labels, autonomous warehouse systems) enhance efficiency but must be balanced with employment policies.
 - o **Strategic Decision:** BİM uses technology not to reduce its workforce, but to decrease the non-value-added (manual) workload of its existing employees. The principle of preserving employment is upheld by redirecting the labor capacity freed up by digital transformation toward improving customer service quality and in-store operational excellence.

IMPACTS OF RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ON CURRENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company monitors the current period financial impacts of sustainability-related risks and opportunities using quantitative data, in accordance with Türkiye Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS). The concrete impacts of climate change and operational efficiency projects on the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet), Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, and Statement of Cash Flows for the 2025 operating period are detailed below:

- 1. Impacts on the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet):**
 - **Tangible Fixed Assets (Asset Growth):** The company's registered Solar Power Plants (SPPs) have reached an installed capacity of 96 MWp, and the capitalization of these facilities has resulted in a substantial increase in the 'Tangible Fixed Assets' item on the balance sheet.
 - **Asset Quality and Modernization:** Investments in refrigerators with glass-doors and new-generation coolers in stores have extended the technological life of the asset base and increased the share of highly energy-efficient assets in total assets.
- 2. Impacts on the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Performance):**
 - **Other Operating Income (Waste Management):** As part of the circular economy strategy, revenue of TL 532 million was recorded from the sale of paper, cardboard, and plastic waste separated from operational processes to licensed recycling companies.

- **Operating Expenses (Energy Cost Advantage):** The Company met 15% of its total electricity consumption from self-generated renewable energy, achieving a measurable cost advantage in energy expenses compared to market prices; this positively supported Operating Profit (EBIT) and EBITDA margins.
- **Cost of Goods Sold and Inventories (Risk Management):** Disposal/spoilage operations resulting from maintaining food safety standards and managing expiration dates constituted a cost item of approximately TL 3.6 billion. However, through various logistics investments and operational improvements, the ratio of this risk to revenue has been kept below industry averages.
- 3. **Impacts on the Statement of Cash Flows:**
 - **Cash Flows from Investing Activities:** In the current period, a significant cash outflow, representing a substantial portion of the total capital expenditure (CAPEX) budget, was incurred for SPP installations, vehicle fleet renewals, and store efficiency projects aligned with the Company's sustainability targets.
 - **Cash Flows from Operating Activities:** Savings on energy bills and cash inflows from waste sales reduced working capital needs, thereby strengthening operating cash flow.

SHORT-, MEDIUM-, AND LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company manages the periodic effects of all risks and opportunities detailed in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 on its financial statements under the headings of "Climate Change" (Physical and Transition Risks) and "Sustainability" (Environment, Circular Economy, Social, and Supply Chain) through the following projection:

SHORT-TERM (1–3 YEARS / 2025–2027): Investment Intensity, Cash Outflow, and Working Capital Pressure

This period focuses on "Adapting to Transition Risks" and "Preparing for Regulatory Requirements." The main impacts on the financial statements are as follows:

- **Cash Flows from Investing Activities (Increased CAPEX):**
 - o **Energy and Climate:** The 96 MW SPP mentioned in Table 4 and ongoing renewable energy investments.
 - o **Cooling and Greenhouse Gases:** Refrigerant conversions and retrofit investments in refrigerators with glass-doors are being implemented in accordance with the F-Gas Regulation (Table 1).

- o **Financial Impact:** The increase in capital expenditures (CAPEX) will create temporary pressure on Free Cash Flow (FCF), while the Tangible Fixed Assets item will expand.
- **Operating Expenses (OPEX) and Costs:**
 - o **Energy Expenses:** With the deployment of renewable energy generation, unit electricity costs will become decoupled from market prices (hedging effect), and the share of energy costs within Operating Expenses is expected to decrease.
 - o **Personnel and OHS:** OHS measures and cooling-related expenses associated with "Working Conditions in Extreme Heat," as outlined in Table 3, are expected to result in a limited increase in personnel and general administrative costs.
 - o **Inventory Cost:** Due to the inflationary environment and supply chain fluctuations, the "Inventory Holding Cost" will increase, raising Working Capital requirements.

MEDIUM-TERM (3–7 YEARS / 2028–2032): Regulatory Costs, Efficiency, and Margin Management

This is the period in which the impacts of "Carbon Pricing" and "Circular Economy" are being financialized.

- **Taxes, Penalties, and Legal Liabilities (Risk Avoidance):**
 - o **Carbon Tax (CBAM/ETS):** The tax burden arising from the implementation of the Emissions Trading System, as outlined in Table 1, is expected to be minimized through the Company's early-stage investments in solar power plants (SPP) and efficiency measures, thereby providing a "Cost Advantage" relative to competitors and preserving the EBITDA margin.
 - o **Plastics Tax and GEKAP:** Obligations under the packaging waste regulation will be optimized through waste reduction strategies.
- **Income Statement (Revenue and Profitability):**
 - o **Other Income** Through the Deposit Management System (DMS) mentioned in Table 2, "Other Operating Income" derived from service revenues could become a regular income item, making a measurable contribution to net profitability.
 - o **Cost of Goods Sold:** Practices developed to counter the "Water Stress and Agricultural Drought" risk outlined in Table 3 will help manage volatility in food raw material prices, alleviating pressure on the gross profit margin.

LONG-TERM (7+ YEARS / 2033–2050): Asset Valuation, Financing, and Business Model Resilience

This period is characterized by the testing of 'Realization of Physical Risks' and 'Asset Quality'.

- **Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet and Asset Values):**
 - o **Impairment:** Store and warehouse insulation investments made today to mitigate the flood and extreme heat risks under the RCP 8.5 Scenario (Table 2) will prevent the risk of "Impairment Loss" and the creation of "Idle Assets" during impairment tests conducted in accordance with TAS 36.
 - o **Inventory Valuation:** The risk of "Inventory Write-Down" (Spoilage/ Disposal) due to cold chain disruptions is minimized through logistics investments.

ASSESSMENT OF THE RISK OF SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENT TO ASSET VALUES IN THE UPCOMING PERIOD

The Company has assessed whether the sustainability risks it has identified (climate, environmental, regulatory) could cause a sudden and significant decrease in the value of assets (stores, warehouses, equipment, and inventories) in the financial statements during the next 12-month reporting period (2026).

Based on the analysis, no significant risk of an adjustment (impairment) to asset values is anticipated in the next financial year for the following operational reasons:

1. **Assessment of Inventories (Products):**
 - **Risk:** Rising temperatures leading to inventory spoilage, resulting in a reduction in product value or making products unsellable.
 - **Assessment (No Risk of Adjustment):** BIM's business model is based on "Fast-Moving Consumer Goods" and "High Inventory Turnover." Because products do not remain in warehouses or on shelves for long periods, climate events do not have a prolonged effect sufficient to reduce inventory value. Current spoilage rates are within normal operational limits, and there is no risk that would necessitate a mass disposal of inventories in the coming year.
2. **Store Equipment and Fixtures (Refrigerators):**
 - **Risk:** The sudden ban on existing refrigeration cabinets due to new legal regulations (F-Gas Regulation), rendering them unusable.

- **Assessment (No Risk of Adjustment):** The Company's ongoing refrigerator cabinet replacement program is not a sudden disposal process, but a phased "Planned Investment" process. Therefore, in the coming year, there is no legal requirement or risk that would necessitate the sudden scrapping of store cabinets and a write-down of their carrying value on the balance sheet.
- 3. **Legal Penalties and Provisions:**
 - **Risk:** Recognition in the financial statements of sudden fines or penalties arising from environmental or climate-related causes.
 - **Assessment (No Risk of Adjustment):** As of the reporting date, there are no significant environmental or climate-related lawsuits, penalties, or legal proceedings filed against the Company that would require a "Provision for Penalties" to be recognized in the balance sheet in the coming year.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

In line with its "Sustainability" vision and 2050 Net Zero commitment, BIM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. manages the financial impacts of climate change and socio-economic transformations on its business model from a strategic perspective. The food retail sector in which the Company operates is based on an extensive value chain, from agricultural production and logistics to energy consumption and changing consumer behavior. Therefore, the scenario analyses conducted are considered not merely as a compliance exercise, but as a strategic tool testing BIM's financial resilience.

1. ASSESSMENT OF RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES UNDER THE SCENARIOS

In this section, the potential impacts on BIM's strategic resilience and financial performance are elaborated under the defined scenarios.

A. Assessment under Physical Climate Scenarios (IPCC RCP)

- **RCP 4.5 Scenario (Moderate Physical Impact – Cost Inflation):** In this scenario, characterized by drought and water stress causing agricultural yield losses, the real costs of raw materials for key food products (pulses, oil, sugar) are projected to increase. According to the sensitivity analysis, if every 1% real increase in raw material costs cannot be fully reflected in shelf prices due to competitive conditions, there is a risk of an annual 80-basis-point (0.80%) erosion in the Company's Gross Profit Margin.

- **RCP 8.5 Scenario (Pessimistic Physical Impact – Operational Disruption):** In this scenario of frequent extreme heat waves, the risk of refrigeration systems in stores becoming inadequate and malfunctioning has been assessed. It has been modeled that the annual risk of food disposal and inventory loss due to system failures causing cold chain disruptions could reach TL 2.4 billion. This financial magnitude confirms that BIM's investments in refrigerators with glass-doors and inverter motors are not merely aimed at energy savings, but serve as a critical business continuity measure.

B. Assessment under Transition Risk and Opportunity Scenarios (NGFS)

- **Orderly Transition (Net Zero 2050) Scenario:** Under this scenario, where climate policies are implemented in a planned and structured manner, BIM's proactive strategy is expected to be most strongly rewarded. In this environment of increasing consumer awareness, BIM's "Access to Healthy and Nutritious Food" strategy has the potential to generate a cumulative additional revenue of TL 14 billion from this category by 2030. Furthermore, as digital transformation investments increase labor productivity, a 10% improvement in workload is calculated to yield annual savings of TL 6.7 billion in personnel expenses. Concurrently with rising commodity prices, revenue from waste management activities is projected to increase to TL 692 million. The additional cost of TL 70 million from the Logistics Carbon Tax (ETS) and the additional annual investment (CAPEX) of TL 500 million required for the Refrigeration System Conversion under this scenario are manageable with the opportunity revenues generated.
- **Disorderly Transition Scenario:** In this scenario, where policies are implemented with delays and shocks, BIM's "Shield" strategies come into play. In a crisis scenario where energy prices increase by 100% due to sudden shocks, BIM's ability to meet 15% of its electricity consumption through its own solar power plants (SPP) provides a 24 basis points (0.24%) EBITDA margin advantage compared to its peers.
- **Hot House World Scenario:** In this scenario, where physical risks are maximized, supply chain security comes to the forefront. In periods of raw material shortages, BIM's potential to secure raw material supply by utilizing its high volumes of waste paper and plastic through "Barter" arrangements with packaging manufacturers serves as an operational continuity safeguard of unquantifiable financial value.

C. Assessment Under Socio-Economic Scenarios (SSP)

- **a) SSP 1 Scenario (Sustainability Path – Talent Management):** In this scenario, where employee turnover must be managed, the annual cost of orientation and productivity loss resulting from the current turnover rate has been identified as TL 2.7 billion. In contrast, the cost of an improvement package to mitigate this risk by enhancing employee well-being is projected at TL 954 million. The analysis proves that investing in employees is not a cost but a high-return productivity project.
- **b) SSP 2 Scenario (Medium Path – Space Efficiency):** In this scenario, where current regulations continue, the potential annual revenue loss (Opportunity Cost) from the reduction in sales area due to the installation of in-store reverse vending machines under the Deposit Management System (DMS) has been calculated as TL 10 million.
- **c) SSP 5 Scenario (Fragile World – Reputation and Compliance Crisis):**
 - o **Reputation Risk:** In an environment of increased digital disinformation, a nationwide reputation crisis stemming from food safety issues could erode confidence in "Private Label" products. A resulting one-percentage-point drop in market share is calculated to cause an annual revenue loss of approximately TL 10 billion.
 - o **Legal Compliance Risk:** In this scenario of tightened market surveillance, a theoretical competition or compliance violation resulting in a penalty equivalent to 1% of annual revenue has the potential to pressure the Company's net profitability.

2. CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK: FINANCIAL RESILIENCE AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

Based on the multi-layered scenario analysis conducted and strategic developments, the Company's financial position and resilience in the context of climate change and sustainability transformation are summarized as follows:

A. Net Financial Impact and Value Creation:

The analyses show that the financial magnitude of the Potential Opportunities arising from the green transition outweighs that of the managed Potential Risks.

- **Risk Management:** In pessimistic scenarios (Hot House/Crisis), the total magnitude of risks, including reputation loss, product spoilage, and regulatory costs, is projected to be in the TL 12–13 billion range.

- **Opportunity Management:** The total value achievable through the green transition, growth in the healthy food market, and digital efficiency is calculated to be in the TL 20–22 billion range. This table confirms that the Company's sustainability strategy has a "Net Value-Generating" structure, with risks more than offsetting potential adverse impacts.

B. Operational Resilience and "Shield"

Strategy: The Company has above-average resilience to disorderly transition scenarios, particularly those involving energy price shocks. SPP investments that meet 15% of electricity consumption and the potential for TL 6.7 billion in efficiency savings from digitalization create a strong "Financial Shield" against potential cost crises. The sustainability of the "Everyday Low Price" policy depends on these efficiency investments.

C. Assets at Risk of Physical Impact and Adaptation

The most critical risk area identified in the analyses is a potential product loss of TL 2.4 billion due to extreme temperatures. To manage this risk, investments have been accelerated to shorten logistics lead times (e.g., Afyon Fruit and Vegetable Platform), transition stores to refrigerators with glass-doors, and modernize cooling systems.

D. Future Vision: In the upcoming period, the goal is to continue creating value for stakeholders under all climate scenarios by deepening supplier collaborations to manage Scope 3 emissions, increasing energy independence, and expanding the use of digital efficiency tools.

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLANS, ASSET TRANSFORMATION AND FINANCING SOURCES

In line with its "Climate Transition Plan" and "Net Zero 2053" targets, the Company has detailed below its investment, divestment, and financing strategies, which will shape its short-, medium-, and long-term financial position and cash flows. These disclosures also include intentions and targets that have not yet been contractually committed but are part of strategic planning.

A. INVESTMENT, BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION, AND ASSET DISPOSAL PLANS

The Company plans capital expenditures and asset transformation in the following areas to manage sustainability risks and convert opportunities into value:

1. Capital Expenditures and Innovation Investments:

- **Renewable Energy Capacity Increase:** To increase the current 96 MWp of installed SPP capacity, feasibility studies are underway for suitable ground-mounted and rooftop projects, although no contracts have yet been signed. The plan is to increase the share of energy consumption met by self-generated energy to above 20% in the medium-term and to minimize energy costs.

- **Cold Chain Modernization:** Under the program to replace energy-intensive legacy cabinets with next-generation units, a certain percentage of the store portfolio is renewed each year.
- **Digital Transformation and Automation:** Electronic shelf labels and autonomous inventory management systems, currently in pilot stages, are planned for rollout depending on efficiency analyses. This investment is a business transformation project aimed at optimizing personnel expenses by increasing labor productivity.

2. Asset Decommissioning and Disposal:

- **Phase-Out of High-Carbon Equipment:** In line with the F-Gas Regulation and energy efficiency targets, old-generation refrigerator cabinets and air conditioning units that have reached the end of their economic life or have high energy consumption will be decommissioned according to a planned schedule and sent for recycling in compliance with environmental legislation.

B. PLANNED FINANCING SOURCES AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company has adopted a strategy to finance the aforementioned sustainability-focused investment budget, projected at approximately TL 5.3 billion for 2026, and its long-term transformation plans using the following sources:

1. Equity and Cash Generated from Operating Activities (Primary Source):

Leveraging the strong cash flow and high inventory turnover provided by its business model, the Company plans to finance a substantial portion of its SPP and store investments through internally generated funds, without the need for external borrowing. This strategy aims to preserve financial resilience by minimizing financing costs and interest expenses.

2. Circular Economy Revenues (Self-Financing):

The annual revenue of approximately TL 532 million from waste management activities will be channeled directly into waste management infrastructure investments and "Zero Waste" projects, thereby contributing to the financing of sustainability projects.

C. EXPECTED CHANGES IN FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS WITHIN THE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

As a result of the implementation of the Company's sustainability strategy and climate transition plan, the following structural changes are expected to occur in the Profit and Loss statement and cash flow statement over time:

1. Short-Term (1–3 Years): Investment Period and Cash Outflow Pressure

- **Cash Flows:** Due to the SPP and refrigerator cabinet investments under the strategic plan, the "Cash Outflows from Investing Activities" (CAPEX) line item will exceed historical averages. However, thanks to strong sales revenue, "Cash Generated from Operating Activities" will remain at a sufficient level to finance these investments.
- **Financial Performance:** With the commissioning of new investments, the amount of Non-current Assets on the balance sheet will increase, and consequently, "Depreciation Expenses" will rise in the Income Statement. While this will create temporary pressure on Net Profit, Operational Profitability (EBITDA) will not be affected.

2. Medium-Term (3–7 Years): Cost Improvement and Margin Expansion

- **Financial Performance (Profitability):** With the commissioning of completed SPP investments, the "Energy Expenses" line item (OPEX) will decrease in real terms. Furthermore, due to increased revenue from waste management and energy savings, a positive divergence and improvement in the Operating Profit Margin (EBITDA Margin) is expected compared to competitors.
- **Cash Flows:** With the completion of the investment period and the conversion of energy cost savings into cash, the "Free Cash Flow" generation capacity is projected to increase, and the potential for dividend distribution is expected to strengthen.

3. Long-Term (7+ Years): Hedging and Value Stability

- **Financial Performance:** In this period when "Transition Risks" such as carbon taxes (CBAM/ETS) and fossil fuel price increases are monetized, "Avoided Costs" will come into play thanks to BİM's early-stage investments. The Company's exemption from this burden while competitors pay carbon taxes will ensure the sustainability of its Net Profit margin.
- **Financial Position (Assets):** Thanks to climate-resilient store and warehouse assets, the risk of "Asset Impairment" will be minimized, and the quality of the balance sheet will be preserved.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY USED IN THE FINANCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

In preparing its sustainability and climate-related financial impact analyses, the Company has relied on all reasonable and supportable information available as of the current period that can be obtained without undue cost or effort.

The approach adopted, and the sources used in this context are as follows:

1. Data Use and Reasonableness:

Financial projections were developed by synthesizing the Company's historical financial performance data, the approved 2026 budget targets, and publicly available scientific scenarios (IPCC RCP and NGFS). When modeling future uncertainties, reference values from internationally recognized institutions were used instead of speculative assumptions.

2. Alignment of Resources and Capabilities:

The analysis processes were conducted with a depth proportional to the Company's leading position in the retail sector, its operational scale, and its financial reporting capabilities. In calculating the financial magnitude of risks and opportunities, the expertise of the Internal Audit, Reporting, and Sustainability functions has been integrated, and complex climate models have been simplified and adapted to align with the Company's business model.

3. Limitations:

The quantitative data and monetary ranges presented represent the "Best Estimate" based on current market conditions and scientific data. Due to the nature of climate change, long-term projections (especially those for five years and beyond) contain inherent uncertainty, and future outcomes may differ from these estimates.

4. Areas and Constraints Lacking Quantitative Data:

- For some risks and opportunities, the Company has not reported the financial impacts quantitatively (numerically) due to measurement difficulties and data constraints, opting instead for a qualitative (descriptive) analysis method. The main reasons for this choice are as follows:
- **Inability to Disaggregate Impacts:** It was not technically feasible to separately determine how much of the increase in "Food Inflation" and "Supply Chain Costs" was directly attributable to climate change versus the global macroeconomic environment. A combined impact analysis has been presented for these areas.
 - **High Measurement Uncertainty:** For topics such as long-term "Reputational Risks" and "Changes in Consumer Behavior," the level of measurement uncertainty was so high that it would render any quantitative information useless. Therefore, strategic orientations have been disclosed for these items instead of potentially misleading speculative amounts.
 - **Data and Modeling Constraints:** Regarding the monetization of indirect impacts deep within the supply chain (Scope 3), qualitative assessments have been used for now due to the insufficient development of globally accepted standard financial modeling methodologies and constraints in accessing reliable datasets.

5. Financial Statement Impact Areas: For risks and opportunities where quantitative data (monetary amounts) are unavailable, the main items in the financial statements that are likely to be affected are as follows:

- **Statement of Profit or Loss:** Changes in reputation and consumer preferences have the potential to affect the "Revenue" line item, while uncertainties in the supply chain and commodity prices could impact the "Cost of Goods Sold" and "Gross Profit" line items.
- **Statement of Financial Position:** Climate-related inventory impairment risks are monitored under the 'Inventories' line item, whereas green transition investments are recorded under 'Tangible Fixed Assets'.

REFERENCE TO CROSS-INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRY-BASED METRICS AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

In preparing the disclosures under the "Strategy" and "Financial Impacts" sections, BİM has, as required by the TSRS 2 standard, referenced both the cross-industry metric categories and the industry-based metrics defined for its sector of operation (Food Retailing) and has assessed the applicability of these metrics.

1. Assessment of Cross-Industry Metric Categories

In assessing its strategy and the resilience of its business model, the Company has considered all seven main metric categories defined by TSRS 2 for all industries. The equivalents of these categories in the analysis are as follows:

- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** The Company's Scope 1 (refrigerant gas leakages and fuel consumption) and Scope 2 (electricity consumption) emissions were analyzed under the "Transition Risk and Mitigation Strategy" heading. Scope 3 emissions are assessed based on supply chain and logistics-related impacts.
- **Transition Risks:** Specifically, "Carbon Pricing" and "Increases in Energy Costs" have become central to the strategic analysis because of the pressure they exert on operating expenses (OPEX).
- **Physical Risks:** The impact of temperature increases due to climate change on cold chain costs and disruptions in the agricultural supply chain were detailed under the "Physical Risk Analysis" heading.
- **Climate-Related Opportunities:** Opportunities that can be leveraged in the transition to a low-carbon economy were analyzed under the headings of energy efficiency (refrigerators with glass-doors), renewable energy (SPP), and waste management (circular economy).
- **Capital Deployment:** The budget (CAPEX) allocated for SPP investments and store modernization is a key indicator of how the Company directs its capital toward climate-related opportunities.
- **Internal Carbon Pricing:** As of the current reporting period, the Company does not use a formal "Internal Carbon Pricing"

mechanism in its investment decisions. However, in the return on investment (ROI) calculations for energy efficiency investments, potential future energy price increases and carbon tax risks are considered using a "Shadow Price" logic.

- **Remuneration:** As of the current reporting period, the Company has not directly integrated climate-related performance metrics into its senior management remuneration policies (with a percentage weighting).

2. Assessment of Industry-Based Metrics (TSRS 2 Sector Guidance - Volume 22)

In formulating its strategy, the Company used the "Volume 22 - Food Retailers & Distributors" section of the Industry-Based Provisions Guidance within the Scope of TSRS 2, published by the POA, and the Table 1: Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics defined therein as its primary reference. The analyses prepared are directly related to the four material topics included in this guidance:

- **Fleet Fuel Management:** The guidance emphasizes that vehicle fleet fuel consumption is both a significant operating expense and a source of carbon emissions. The company has integrated this issue into its strategy through the implementation of 'Route Optimization' and 'Fleet Modernization' in its logistics operations, as well as efficiency initiatives within its distribution network (Scope 1 emission reduction).
- **Air Emissions from Refrigerants:** The guidance states that the cooling chemicals (HFCs) used in the sector are potent greenhouse gases and carry regulatory risk. To manage this risk, the Company is implementing projects to transition to next-generation refrigerants with low Global Warming Potential (GWP) in compliance with the F-Gas Regulation, along with gas leak monitoring initiatives (Retrofit investments).
- **Energy Management:** The guidance, noting that food retail facilities are more energy-intensive than other commercial areas due to cooling and air conditioning, recommends energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. The Company directly addresses this topic through in-store conversions to refrigerators with glass-doors (efficiency) and rooftop/ground-mounted SPP investments (renewable energy).
- **Management of Environmental and Social Impacts in the Supply Chain:** The guidance focuses on the impacts of issues such as water scarcity, animal welfare, and packaging design on product cost and reputation. The Company manages this topic within the scope of its "Sustainable Product Portfolio" and "Packaging Reduction Strategies" (Circular Economy) and uses third-party certifications and packaging optimization as a strategic tool.

Risk Management

PROCESSES AND POLICIES FOR MANAGING RISKS

The Company follows a systematic process, aligned with Internal Audit procedures and TSRS provisions, to manage risks arising from sustainability and climate change. In this context, the assessment conducted for subsidiaries considered that the risk profiles of the Morocco and Egypt operations are similar to that of BİM Türkiye due to their retail activity structure, and that the share of these operations in total sales is limited. Furthermore, as ES Global and Ideal Standart products are sold through BİM stores, potential risks originating from these companies are addressed directly within BİM's supply chain and operational risk management process. Within this framework, no additional risk or opportunity element originating from subsidiaries that could have a separate and significant impact on consolidated performance has been identified. The process steps for identifying, assessing, and monitoring risks are defined below:

1. Risk Identification Process: The risk inventory is developed using a "Multi-Source Data Flow" approach, drawing on multiple sources rather than a single centralized one.

- **Operational Feedback (Field):** Notifications of operational disruptions from store, warehouse, and logistics units (e.g., performance data from refrigerated cabinets during extreme heat).
- **Strategic and Legal Monitoring (Headquarters):** Compliance requirements established by the Sustainability Committee through monitoring national (Climate Law, Deposit Management System) and international (CBAM, Green Deal) legislative changes.

Local legislation and regulations in Morocco and Egypt, where subsidiaries operate, are also monitored by the respective country organizations, and compliance processes are conducted accordingly.

- **Climate Data and Parameters:** The main inputs used in the risk identification process are as follows:
 - o **Physical Risk Parameters:** Regional temperature increase maps (°C), precipitation regime data (mm/year), and drought indices from the Turkish State Meteorological Service and the IPCC.
 - o **Transition Risk Parameters:** Carbon price projections (USD per ton CO₂e) and energy price forecasts published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and NGFS, and Türkiye's National Energy Plan targets.
 - o **Operational Dataset:** Store coordinates, refrigerant gas inventory (kg), and energy consumption (kWh) data for BİM Türkiye and its subsidiaries.

2. Risk Assessment and Prioritization Policy: The nature, likelihood of occurrence, and magnitude of impact of identified risks are assessed using the following criteria sets and financial thresholds, which are aligned with the Company's Internal Audit methodology:

- **Assessment Method:** Quantitative financial models are used for risks with measurable data (energy costs, tax burden), while qualitative analyses are used for risks with high uncertainty (reputation, consumer behavior).
- **Prioritization Criterion:** All risks are scored on an "Impact x Likelihood Matrix" defined in the Company's Internal Audit system. Risks that reach the "High Impact / High Likelihood" level on this matrix are classified as "Priority Risks" to be included on the Board of Directors' agenda.

FINANCIAL MATERIALITY AND IMPACT ANALYSIS (THRESHOLDS)

The current and anticipated financial impacts of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities could not be quantified in certain areas due to measurement uncertainty and challenges in identification. Therefore, a comprehensive qualitative analysis was conducted in cases where providing quantitative information would not be reliable or useful.

In this analysis, the potential impact of a given risk or opportunity on the Company's revenue is assessed based on criteria including the risk's prevalence, affected revenue streams, duration of impact, manageability, reputational risk, customer trust, legal implications, and additional cost factors. When assessing the impact on revenue, factors that directly affect sales volume, such as store closures due to climate events, reduced product availability, changes in customer traffic, and legal restrictions, were taken into account.

In assessing the impact on revenue, in line with the approach in our financial statements, **impacts below 0.2%** are considered immaterial from a financial perspective. In this context, sustainability-related risks and opportunities have been assessed, and some elements are addressed in the Risk and Opportunities Table (in the Strategy section). However, none of these elements were assessed to be of such a nature as to require a significant adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities reported in the Company's financial statements for the next financial reporting period.

PRIORITIZATION OF RISKS

The Company prioritizes sustainability and climate risks not in a separate category from other risk types (financial, operational, and strategic), but within the same pool through an "Integrated Risk Management" approach.

The prioritization process is carried out using the "Impact x Likelihood" matrix, with the criteria provided above, as follows:

- **Red Zone:** Sustainability risks that fall within the "High Impact and High Likelihood" area of the matrix are classified as "Key Risks," carrying a status equivalent to financial risks. These risks are prioritized on the Board of Directors' agenda and receive precedence in resource allocation (CAPEX/OPEX).

Risk Monitoring Process and Mechanisms: Prioritized risks do not remain a static list; they are monitored through a dynamic process. The monitoring activity is conducted through the following mechanisms:

- **Key Risk Indicators:** The development of risks is tracked through numerical and tangible indicators such as energy consumption, carbon footprint, water stress, employee turnover rate, and the legal compliance schedule.
- **Committee Oversight:** The Sustainability Committee convenes at least twice a year to review deviations in these indicators and the effectiveness of actions taken (e.g., SPP investment, refrigerant gas conversion).
- **Reporting:** In the event that critical thresholds are exceeded or a new regulation altering the risk level (e.g., changes in the DMS schedule) comes into effect, the matter is reported to the Board of Directors through the relevant Committees.

APPLICATION OF SCENARIO ANALYSIS IN RISK IDENTIFICATION

The Company has used scenario analysis, not as a theoretical model for identifying risks, but as a "Filtering Tool" to determine the location and magnitude of risk:

- **Geographic Overlay (Physical Risk):** The General Directorate of Meteorology (MGM)'s drought analysis map has been digitally overlaid with regional supplier maps, enabling the identification of areas exposed to "Severe Drought" risk.
- **Stress Test (Transition Risk):** NGFS carbon pricing projections (carbon price per ton) were integrated into the Company's financial models to determine the "Breaking Points" of the potential tax burden on profitability.

COMPARATIVE PROCESS CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS PERIOD

In the 2025 reporting period, the Company significantly enhanced its risk management processes compared to previous periods to ensure full compliance with TSRS standards and to strengthen its decision-making mechanism. The main changes in the processes are as follows:

- **Transition from Qualitative to Quantitative (Monetization):**
 - o **Previous Period:** Sustainability risks were primarily managed using qualitative (descriptive) definitions, and financial impacts were expressed in general terms.
 - o **Current Period:** The impact of the risks on the financial statements has been detailed. For example, monetary values (TL) such as "Disposal Cost," for food safety risk, "Productivity Loss," for employee turnover rate, and "Potential Revenue Loss" for reputational risk have been calculated, integrating risk management into financial planning.

- **Integration of Scenario Analysis:**
 - o **Previous Period:** Climate risks were assessed based on general trends.
 - o **Current Period:** "Scenario-Based Stress Tests" using IPCC (Physical) and NGFS (Transition) scenarios have been added to the risk identification process. This has enabled risks to be analyzed not only based on the current situation but also according to 2030 and 2050 projections.
- **Data Flow:**
 - o **Previous Period:** Electricity consumption data, which forms the basis for Scope 2 emission calculations, was collected manually from regional operational units.
 - o **Current Period:** As of 2025, electricity consumption data began to be procured centrally and in bulk from the third-party electricity supplier. This new structure has enhanced data accuracy, minimized errors from manual data entry, and established a more reliable and traceable reporting infrastructure for Scope 2 emission calculations.

PROCESSES FOR MANAGING OPPORTUNITIES

The Company addresses the sustainability transformation not only as a risk management issue but also as an area of "Opportunity Management" with the potential to generate new value. The process of identifying opportunities, supporting them with scenarios, and evaluating them proceeds as follows:

1. Opportunity Identification and Use of Scenario Analysis:

Opportunities are identified concurrently with risks. In this process, Climate Scenario Analysis (NGFS) has been used as a strategic "Opportunity Exploration Tool" as follows:

- **Market Growth (Revenue Opportunity):** After analyzing consumer trends and green product demand projections in the NGFS "Orderly Transition" scenario, the decision was made to expand the sustainable product portfolio.
- **Cost Advantage (Efficiency Opportunity):** By simulating energy price increase scenarios, the future operational cost savings (Cost Avoidance) from SPP investments and conversions to refrigerators with glass-doors have been calculated.

2. Evaluation and Prioritization:

Identified opportunities are analyzed based on their potential financial returns and strategic alignment:

- **Return on Investment (ROI):** For high-CAPEX opportunities such as SPPs, the "Payback Period" and "Net Present Value" are calculated.
- **Margin Impact:** The positive contribution (Basis Points) of operational efficiency projects (e.g., Digitalization) to the EBITDA margin is considered.
- **Prioritization:** Opportunities that provide high financial returns and support the Company's "Low-Cost" strategy (e.g., self-generation of electricity) are designated as "Priority Projects" within the investment budget.

3. Monitoring: Implemented opportunity projects are monitored in monthly budget and performance meetings using tangible KPIs such as actual electricity generation (kWh), revenue from waste sales (TL), and efficiency gains.

DEGREE OF INTEGRATION OF PROCESSES INTO OVERALL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has positioned its processes for managing sustainability risks and opportunities not as a separate or parallel system, but as a "Fully Integrated" component of its Enterprise Risk Management architecture. The scope of this integration and the method for informing the overall process are as follows:

- **Degree of Integration (Full Integration):** Sustainability risks are monitored by the relevant committees as part of regular monitoring and evaluation processes. If critical thresholds are exceeded or a new legal regulation affecting the risk level is enacted (such as a change in the Deposit Management System schedule), the matter is reported to the Board of Directors through the Committees.
- **Informing the Overall Process:** Data derived from sustainability risks is used as a direct input that informs the Company's annual budgeting, investment decisions (CAPEX), and strategic planning processes. This enables the Board

of Directors to make decisions from a comprehensive risk perspective that includes not only financial data but also non-financial data.

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK AND SECTORAL FOCUS AREAS

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. shapes its strategic decisions related to sustainability and climate within the framework of the risk management policies defined above, in line with the efficiency-focused approach of its "Everyday Low Price" business model. In this reporting period, BİM has considered the unique dynamics of the food retail sector in which it operates during the process of identifying risks and opportunities.

In this context, the disclosure topics in the TSRS 2 Climate-Related Disclosures Standard - Sector-Specific Application Guide (Volume 22 - Food Retailers and Distributors) published by the POA have been referenced; detailed analyses and sectoral indicators regarding this guide are presented in the relevant sections of the Report. The governance and strategic direction of risks and opportunities are carried out under the leadership of the Sustainability Committee, which operates under the Board of Directors.

In this context, risks and opportunities are primarily assessed through the following focal areas:

- **Operational Processes and Regulatory Compliance (TSRS 1 & 2):** The operational obligations and associated capital requirements stemming from circular economy regulations, such as the Deposit Management System (DMS), are evaluated, alongside the energy efficiency performance and carbon costs (transition risks) of store and warehouse operations.
- **Supply Chain and Product Safety (TSRS 1 & 2):** The procurement of food products, which underpins the business model, is monitored for physical risks such as droughts and crop losses resulting from climate change, as well as for evolving consumer preferences toward sustainable products and adherence to Product Safety standards.
- **Human Capital and Social Impact (TSRS 1):** Due to the labor-intensive nature of the retail sector, talent management, employee engagement, and occupational health and safety practices are evaluated within the scope of the Company's reputational and operational continuity risks.

Evaluation Process

The evaluation process is based on a qualitative and quantitative approach that considers the magnitude of the potential financial impacts (revenue, profitability, capital expenditure) and the likelihood of risks and opportunities, grounded in international methodologies and TSRS standards.

Different scenario models are used to test strategic resilience:

- **For Sustainability Risks (TSRS 1):** To model the future in social, economic, and governance matters, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) scenarios (e.g., SSP1-Sustainability, SSP2- Medium Path, and SSP5-Fossil-Fueled Development) are used, which include parameters such as global cooperation, population growth, inequality, and technological development.
- **For Climate Risks (TSRS 2):** For physical risks, the IPCC's RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios are referenced; for transition risks, the NGFS's Disorderly, Orderly Transition, and Hot House World scenarios are referenced.

This process includes the steps of identifying risks, measuring their impacts, and developing response strategies. The management of risks and opportunities is carried out with the active participation and coordination of the Company's Senior Management and relevant business units.

Metrics and Targets

Metric	Base Year	Base Year Value	Target	Target Year	2025 Realization Rate	Definition	Source	Metric Type	Verification	Methodology, Limitations, and Assumptions	Scope of Target	Related Risks & Opportunities
Greenhouse gas intensity of Türkiye operations	2019	132.5	Reduce by 20%	2026	105.4 (20%)	The amount of greenhouse gas emissions per unit area.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Relative Metric	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been verified by an accredited, independent third-party verifier.	Total operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 + 2) are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol.	Covers Türkiye operations.	F-Gas Regulations and Cold Chain Transformation Average Temperature Increase and Cooling Energy Load Logistics Cost Inflation
Scope 1 + Scope 2 Emissions Reductions	2023	617,767	Reduce by 54.6%	2033	New Target	Refers to the total direct greenhouse gas emissions from operations owned or controlled by the Company (Scope 1) and the indirect emissions associated with purchased electricity (Scope 2).	This is a target shaped within the scope of the SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative).	Absolute Metric	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are verified by an accredited, independent third-party verifier.	Emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology. The calculation only covers activities under operational control.	Covers all of BİM's domestic and international consolidated operations.	F-Gas Regulations and Cold Chain Transformation Average Temperature Increase and Cooling Energy Load Logistics Cost Inflation
Scope 1 + Scope 2 Net Zero Alignment Target (2050)	2023	617,767	Reduce by 90%	2050	New Target	Refers to the total direct greenhouse gas emissions from operations owned or controlled by the Company (Scope 1) and the indirect emissions associated with purchased electricity (Scope 2).	This target was developed within the scope of the SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative).	Absolute Metric	Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are verified by an accredited, independent third-party verifier.	Emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol methodology and cover only activities under operational control.	Covers all of BİM's domestic and international consolidated operations.	F-Gas Regulations and Cold Chain Transformation Average Temperature Rise and Cooling Energy Demand Logistics Cost Inflation
Transition to newly designed stores	2021	0	All stores	2030	58%	The number of new design stores refers to those renovated in line with energy efficiency and sustainability criteria. These stores feature rock wool and high-performance glass for internal thermal insulation, LED lighting systems, and a transition from MDF to metal shelving.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Relative Metric	The metric is monitored annually as part of internal control processes and reviewed within Management Reports. No external verification has been performed.	Only active stores operating in Türkiye were included in the assessment. The definition of 'new design' may be revised over the years.	Covers Türkiye operations.	F-Gas Regulations and Cold Chain Transformation Average Temperature Increase and Cooling Energy Load
Ratio of private label products with QR codes	2021	0	10%	2026	6%	This metric represents the ratio of private label products that feature a QR code, providing consumers with access to information such as product content, quality certificates, and traceability, to the total number of private label products.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Relative Metric	This metric is monitored through internal control processes, with no external third-party verification conducted.	Only active private label products currently on sale were included in the calculations. The functionality of the QR code on the product was used as the primary criterion. The scope of information provided by the QR code may vary by product; therefore, content has not been standardized.	Covers BİM's Türkiye operations.	Changing Consumer Preferences and Demand for Low-Carbon Products Violations of Food Safety and Quality Standards Reputational Crisis Arising from Food Safety Issues

Metrics and Targets

Metric	Base Year	Base Year Value	Target	Target Year	2025 Realization Rate	Definition	Source	Metric Type	Verification	Methodology, Limitations, and Assumptions	Scope of Target	Related Risks & Opportunities
Share of revenue from sustainable products	2024	14.9%	17.5%	2027	18.4%	The share of revenue from sustainable products represents the proportion of total sales revenue generated by products identified according to sustainability criteria (e.g., reduced environmental impact, social benefit, ethical sourcing, certified raw materials, and reduced packaging waste). The data is derived from sales systems and product classification criteria. Product sustainability attributes are based on relevant certifications, product content analysis, and supplier declarations.	The TSRS Sector-Based Implementation Guides (Annex Volume 22: Food Retailers and Distributors) are used as a reference. Unlike the guide, the sustainable product category is tracked not only based on nutrition and healthy living products but also according to BIM's broader definition of sustainable products.	Relative Metric	This metric is monitored by procurement teams as part of internal control processes, with no external independent verification conducted.	The definition of a "sustainable product" is based on the Company's internal criteria. Responsible/Sustainable Products include: organic products; foods with reduced salt, fat, or sugar content; more nutritious products that support a healthy lifestyle; products for disadvantaged groups (consumers with allergies to certain foods, those with additional nutritional needs due to specific illnesses, or those unable to consume certain food products); products made with certified raw materials; products traceable throughout the supply chain; recyclable or recycled products and packaging; products manufactured using less water, energy, or raw materials compared to similar products; products that reduce energy, water, or raw material consumption during use; and products produced by disadvantaged groups (female producers, local producers, minority groups). Only the revenue from products actively sold during the relevant year was included in the calculation.	Covers BIM's Türkiye operations.	Changing Consumer Preferences and Demand for Low-Carbon Products Democratizing Access to Healthy and Nutritious Food
Share of sustainable products in revenue	2025	18.4%	20%	2027	New Target							
Accident frequency rate	2022	2.8	Reduce by 15%	2026	4.7 (68% increase)	Calculated using the formula: "Total accidents with injury x 200,000 / total hours worked." Data is obtained from occupational health and safety (OHS) records and human resources time management systems.	This is a target defined by the Company. The calculation method adopted is commonly used by similar companies in the retail sector.	Relative Metric	Verified by an accredited, independent third-party verifier.	Calculations include only reported occupational accidents. Near miss incidents are excluded. Man-hour data covers only actual hours worked, excluding overtime and public holidays.	Covers BIM's Türkiye operations.	High Employee Turnover and Talent Management
Reduce plastic raw material consumption	2022	439 tons	750 tons	2025	842 tons							
Reduce plastic raw material consumption	2022	439 tons	1,650 tons	2030	New Target	This metric aims to reduce the amount of plastic raw material used in product packaging and operational processes over the years. The data is based on annual plastic consumption figures from the supply chain and purchasing departments.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Absolute Metric	This metric is monitored by the relevant technical teams as part of internal control processes and is included in annual internal reporting. It has not yet been subject to external verification.	Calculations include only direct plastic use (packaging materials) under the Company's control. Indirect plastic use from suppliers is not included in this metric.	Covers BIM's Türkiye operations.	Packaging Waste Management and RECAP Obligations Circular Economy and Waste Revenue Changing Consumer Preferences and Demand for Low-Carbon Products
Reduce paper raw material consumption	2022	351 tons	820 tons	2025	864 tons							
Reducing paper raw material consumption	2022	351 tons	1,900 tons	2030	New Target	This metric aims to reduce the amount of glass packaging raw material used in the Company's operations. The data is based on figures obtained from procurement records.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Absolute Metric	This metric is monitored by the relevant technical teams as part of internal control processes and is included in annual internal reporting. It has not yet been subject to external verification.	Calculations include only directly controlled paper packaging use. Indirect paper use from suppliers is not included. The type of paper (recycled/non-recycled) is not differentiated in this metric.	Covers BIM's Türkiye operations.	Packaging Waste Management and GEKAP Obligations Circular Economy and Waste Revenue Changing Consumer Preferences and Demand for Low-Carbon Products

Metrics and Targets

Metric	Base Year	Base Year Value	Target	Target Year	2025 Realization Rate	Definition	Source	Metric Type	Verification	Methodology, Limitations, and Assumptions	Scope of Target	Related Risks & Opportunities
Reducing glass raw material consumption	2025	561 tons	900 tons	2030	New Target	This metric aims to reduce the amount of glass packaging raw material used in the Company's operations. The data is derived from procurement records.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Absolute Metric	This metric is monitored by the relevant technical teams as part of internal control processes and is included in annual internal reporting. It has not yet been subject to external verification.	Only glass packaging that is directly controlled is included in the calculations. Indirect use of glass originating from suppliers is not included.	Covers BİM's Türkiye operations.	Packaging Waste Management and GEKAP Obligations Circular Economy and Waste Revenue Changing Consumer Preferences and Demand for Low-Carbon Products
Use of recycled plastic raw materials	2022	295 tons	480 tons	2025	533 tons	This metric represents the proportion of recycled material in the total raw materials used in packaging. The data is obtained from procurement records.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Absolute Metric	This metric is monitored by the relevant technical teams as part of internal control processes and is included in annual internal reporting. It has not yet been subject to external verification.	Only raw materials sourced from the directly controlled supply chain are included. Recycled content is limited to materials present in the physical composition of the product or packaging and verified by certificate or declaration.	Covers BİM's Türkiye operations.	Packaging Waste Management and GEKAP Obligations Circular Economy and Waste Revenue Changing Consumer Preferences and Low-Carbon Product Demand
Use of recycled plastic raw materials	2022	295 tons	1,200 tons	2030	New Target							
Use of recycled paper raw material	2025	-	2,400 tons	2030	New Target	This metric indicates the rate at which paper waste generated within the Company is recycled and used as raw material in new production. The calculation is based on the amount of in-company recovery as a share of total paper raw material consumption.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Absolute Metric	This metric is monitored by the relevant technical teams as part of internal control processes and is included in annual internal reporting. It has not yet been subject to external verification.	Only raw materials sourced from the directly controlled supply chain are included. Recycled content is limited to materials present in the physical composition of the product or packaging and verified by certificate or declaration.	Covers BİM's Türkiye operations.	Packaging Waste Management and GEKAP Obligations Circular Economy and Waste Revenue Changing Consumer Preferences and Low-Carbon Product Demand
Ratio of SPP generation to electricity consumption	2022	2.20%	25%	2025	20%	This metric represents the share of electrical energy generated by the Company's own Solar Power Plant (SPP) systems in its total electricity consumption.	Based on the TSRS Sector-Specific Implementation Guides (Annex Volume 22: Food Retailers and Distributors).	Relative Metric	Data is monitored by technical operations teams through internal control processes. Data is automatically collected from meters and inverter systems. No external verification has been performed.	The calculation only includes electricity generated by Company-owned SPP facilities. It considers the SPP generation used directly for the Company's own consumption, not the energy sold to the grid.	Covers Türkiye operations.	Renewable Energy Investments (SPP)
Ratio of food waste to revenue	2023	0.50%	<0.6%	2024-2026	0.55%	This metric represents the ratio of food waste generated in a specific period (in tons or its TL equivalent) to the total revenue for the same period. The objective is to monitor the financial impact of food waste and measure the performance of reduction efforts. The data are recorded in the inventory management system.	Based on the TSRS Sector-Specific Implementation Guides (Annex Volume 22: Food Retailers and Distributors). Unlike the guide, this metric is tracked as a ratio to revenue.	Relative Metric	Data is tracked by operational units through internal control processes. No external independent verification is performed.	The calculation includes all types of food waste generated at the Company's points of sale. Waste amounts are measured at cost. Revenue is derived from sales revenue for the same period.	Covers BİM's Türkiye operations.	Changing Consumer Preferences and Demand for Low-Carbon Products Circular Economy and Waste Revenue
Water consumption intensity	2023	0.159	Reduce by 20%	2025	0.17 (6.92% increase)	This metric is calculated by dividing the Company's total water consumption in a specific period by the total indoor area (m ²) for the same period. Data is obtained from water meters and billing records.	This is a target defined by the Company.	Relative Metric	Data is tracked annually by operational units as part of internal control mechanisms. No external independent verification is performed.	The calculation only includes municipal water. Wastewater volume and alternative water sources (e.g., rainwater) are not included in this metric.	Covers BİM's Türkiye operations.	Climate Inflation and Agricultural Supply Security

Metrics and Targets

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING COMPANY-SPECIFIC METRICS AND SECTORAL INDICATORS

When a directly applicable, standards-based measure does not exist for a priority sustainability-related risk or opportunity, BiM defines its own performance metrics (Company-Specific Metrics) by referring to its overall risk management framework, international best practices, and sectoral guidance. The approach followed, and the resources used in this context are as follows:

- **Use of Sectoral Guides and Standards:** When determining specific metrics not directly included in the standards (e.g., the ratio of food waste to net sales or packaging weight optimization for Private Label products), the TSRS Sector-Specific Application Guides (Appendix Volume 22: Food Retailers and Distributors), which reflect the unique dynamics of the sector in which the Company operates, are referenced.
- **Consistency and Comparability:** Metrics developed specifically for the Company are designed to be comparable with both previous periods (historical) and similar companies in the national and international retail sector (horizontal).
- **Integration with the Business Model:** Care is taken to ensure that the determined metrics do not conflict with BiM's "Everyday Low Price" business model and hard discount structure.

INTEGRATION OF PERFORMANCE METRICS WITH THE BUSINESS MODEL AND CORE OPERATIONS

When determining the sustainability performance metrics detailed above, BiM has centered them on its foundational "Hard Discount" business model and "Everyday Low Price" philosophy. In this context, the monitored metrics are designed not as a separate and independent sustainability agenda, but as operational indicators that characterize the Company's core

operations. In particular, packaging optimizations for 'Private Label' products, which represent a substantial portion of the Company's portfolio, and the low food waste rates achieved through high inventory turnover, directly elevate sustainability performance as an inherent outcome of the business model.

METRICS AND REFERENCES FROM NON-TSRS SOURCES

To ensure transparency and international comparability in its performance measurement processes, BiM has integrated certain specific metrics not directly defined in the TSRS standards into its reporting by adopting them from other internationally accepted frameworks. The external sources and key metrics the Company has referenced in this context are as follows:

- **Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol):** Methodologies and metrics for calculating Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions (particularly FLAG, Forest, Land and Agriculture, within Scope 3 Category 1).
- **SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative):** The absolute emission reduction percentages and progress indicators within the scope of the 2033 interim and 2050 Net Zero decarbonization roadmap.

DEFINITION OF METRICS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES

When measuring its sustainability performance, BiM predominantly uses metrics with clearly defined formulas in the TSRS standards and international frameworks (e.g., GHG Protocol). Beyond generally accepted standards, the calculation methods, scopes, and any deviations from original standards for specific metrics defined entirely based on the Company's operational dynamics (e.g., packaging reduction tonnage in Private Label products) are presented transparently in the explanations of the relevant performance tables and in the data methodology footnotes.

NATURE AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT OF PERFORMANCE METRICS

In order to analyze sustainability performance from multiple dimensions and accurately assess the effects of organic growth in its business model (annual increase in store count and revenue), BiM utilizes a combination of absolute, relative (proportional), and qualitative metrics.

- **Absolute Measures:** These are metrics that directly express the total volume or environmental impact of activities and are not normalized by any variable. (e.g., Total water consumption [m³], amount of packaging reduced [ton]).
- **Measures Relative to Another Metric:** These are metrics in which an absolute value is expressed as a ratio to another financial or operational figure, allowing true operational efficiency to be assessed by normalizing for increases stemming from the Company's growth (e.g., Sustainable Product Revenue Ratio [%]).

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION AND INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE OF METRICS

To ensure the accuracy, impartiality, and alignment with international standards of the sustainability performance data provided to its stakeholders, BiM subjects its key environmental and social metrics to independent third-party verification. Within this scope, the methodologies used for target setting and the key performance indicators for the 2025 fiscal year have been audited by the independent audit firm Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (a Member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited) in accordance with the GDS 3000 and 3410 international assurance standards and verified at a "Limited Assurance" level. A complete list of the metrics that have undergone the independent verification process and the related assurance statement are presented transparently in the appendices of the report.

CALCULATION METHODS, SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS, AND DATA LIMITATIONS

While BiM aims for the highest level of accuracy, akin to financial reporting standards, when calculating performance metrics, it is subject to certain assumptions and structural limitations due to the nature of sustainability data and the Company's operational scale:

- **Calculation Inputs:** Primary data obtained from operational activities are used as the main inputs when calculating general sustainability metrics.
- **Significant Assumptions:** Particularly in the value chain covering the Company's more than 1,400 suppliers, Due to the difficulties in obtaining Scope 3 data, it is necessary to use sectoral secondary data based on international databases.
- **Data Limitations:** Due to the Company's extensive store network and operational structure, some data is entered into the system manually by regional teams, which may exceptionally lead to data gaps or delays. In this context, there may be limitations for certain metrics, such as occupational accidents and water consumption in stores, arising from data entry processes.

CROSS-INDUSTRY METRIC CATEGORIES

To transparently present its performance on climate-related risks and opportunities and its strategic position on this issue to its stakeholders, BiM Birleşik Mağazalar A.Ş. discloses the following information based on the cross-industry metric categories mandated by the TSRS 2 standard:

1. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

BiM regularly measures and verifies its Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions from activities under its operational control in accordance with international standards (GHG Protocol).

Emission Category	2024 Performance	2025 Performance
Scope 1* (Direct Emissions)	352,568	394,369
- Motor Vehicles (Mobile Combustion)	106,061	120,413
- F-Gases (Refrigerant Leaks)	226,757	246,267
- Fuels Used at the Facility (Stationary Combustion)	19,751	27,689
Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions - Location-Based)**	307,363	299,831
- Purchased Electricity Consumption	307,363	299,831
TOTAL (Scope 1 + Scope 2)	659,932	694,200

* The previously reported Scope 1 emissions value for 2024 has been updated due to the inclusion of fuels used in generators and forklifts at our facilities in emissions calculations.

**BiM A.Ş. calculates its Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions using only the location-based method. In this context, emissions have been determined using the average grid emission factors in the respective countries.

Methodology for Measuring Greenhouse Gas Emissions

BiM measures and reports the absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) presented in the table in accordance with the universally accepted Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004).

Measurement Approach, Inputs, and Assumptions

- **Measurement Approach (Consolidation Limitations):** The Company has adopted the "Operational Control" approach when defining the limitations of its emissions inventory. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the "Location-Based" method, which

represents the average emission intensity of the national grids where consumption occurs, rather than the market-based method.

- **Calculation Inputs:** The primary inputs for Scope 1 and 2 calculations are net electricity consumption in stores and warehouses (kWh), diesel/gasoline volumes consumed by the logistics fleet and generators (Liters), and the amount of F-Gas leakage from air conditioning systems (kg).
- **Assumptions and Emission Factors:** The emission factors used in the calculation were sourced from the Default Emission Factors document published by The Climate Registry (TCR) in February 2025 and the website of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

Metrics and Targets

Reasons for Selecting the Measurement Approach, Inputs, and Assumptions

- **Reason for Choosing the “Operational Control” Approach:** The aim was to measure the performance of facilities over which the Company has direct decision-making authority regarding energy efficiency investments (refrigerators with glass-doors conversions) and renewable energy installations (solar PV systems). This approach allows the Company to focus on areas where it can actually reduce and control emissions.
- **Reason for Selecting Primary Inputs (Invoices/Meters):** The use of direct primary activity data from meters, invoices, and liters, rather than sectoral averages, for calculating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is intended to maximize data accuracy and independent auditability.
- **Rationale for Selecting Emission Factors:** The use of these internationally validated factors ensures that BİM’s emission performance is comparable with the global retail sector and fully compliant with GDS 3000 and 3410 assurance audits.

Changes in Measurement Approach, Inputs, and Assumptions and Their Reasons

The previously reported Scope 1 emission values for 2023 and 2024 have been updated due to the inclusion of fuel used in generators and forklifts at the facilities in the emission calculations.

Presentation of Emissions for the Consolidated Group and Other Investments

BİM presents its disclosed Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions **at the consolidated group level**, covering the entire group (Parent Company and subsidiaries) in alignment with TFRS reporting limitations. Furthermore, in accordance with the adopted “operational control” measurement limitations, emissions related to other investments such as associates, joint ventures, and non-consolidated subsidiaries have not been included in the inventory.

Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions and Contractual Instruments

During the reporting period, BİM did not use contractual external instruments, such as renewable energy certificates (e.g., I-REC) or green energy power purchase agreements (PPAs) that would require market-based emission calculations and reporting. Instead, the Company has focused on direct self-consumption and has organically reduced the amount of electricity purchased from the grid and its Scope 2 emissions by meeting 18% (143,066 MWh) of its consolidated total electricity demand, including operations in Türkiye and abroad, through its own Solar Power Plants (SPP).

Scope 3 Emissions Measurement Categories and Exemption from Independent Audit

BİM calculates its value chain-related greenhouse gas emissions and discloses its Scope 3 emissions quantitatively in this operating period. The Company’s emissions inventory includes **Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services**, which constitutes the largest source of emissions in food

retail, and **FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agricultural Use)** emissions specific to the agricultural supply network, as primary categories. However, within the framework of the transitional reliefs provided by the standards for the first reporting period, the disclosed Scope 3 emission data have been excluded from the scope of the independent limited assurance engagement for the current reporting period.

2. TRANSITION RISKS

BİM has identified its business areas most exposed to transition risks (regulatory, technological, and market changes) as refrigerant gas regulations (F-Gas), packaging legislation (Recycling Contribution Fee/Deposit Management System), and logistics-related carbon taxes.

Assets and Activities at Risk from Transition Risks

BİM quantitatively monitors its assets and operational activities at risk from climate-related transition risks through store refrigeration inventory and logistics fleet data. As of the 2025 reporting period, the operational percentages and quantities of the Company’s assets exposed or at risk to transition risks are as follows:

- **Store Inventory (Refrigeration and HVAC):** As of 2025, 53% of the Company’s stores have been upgraded to energy-efficient, low-emission standards featuring “new design/ refrigerators with glass-doors.” In this context, 47% of the current store network is assessed as “at-risk assets” in view of potential future energy regulations and refrigerant restrictions. The goal is to reduce this vulnerability percentage to zero by completing the new design conversions by 2030.

- **Logistics Transport Fleet:** 89% of the vehicles used in supply chain activities are modern refrigerated trucks. In the context of climate policies, only the remaining 11% of the fleet is classified as a vulnerable activity or asset with respect to potential future carbon taxes or low-emission zones (transition risks).

In the current operating period, a consolidated financial metric showing the ratio of these vulnerable operational assets in TL to total assets (asset size) within the consolidated financial statements has not been calculated; exposure is managed entirely through operational percentages.

3. PHYSICAL RISKS

BİM has identified its areas most exposed to the physical risks of the climate crisis, such as extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and water stress, as its in-store HVAC and refrigeration infrastructure, as well as disruptions in the agricultural supply chain that could drive food inflation (“Bimflation”).

Assets and Activities at Risk from Physical Risks

BİM assesses its operational vulnerability to physical risks posed by the climate crisis, such as extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and regional water stress, by evaluating their impacts on store air-conditioning infrastructure and on disruptions to the agricultural supply chain. The Company’s exposure to physical risks is monitored through the following activity metrics:

- **Operations Exposed to Water Stress:** Regional water scarcity and stress risks in the basins where the Company’s stores and warehouses are located are monitored using the global WRI Aqueduct Atlas methodology. In the 2025 fiscal year, a total of 1,056,315 m³ of water was consumed in consolidated operations; to increase operational resilience against physical water risks, consumption intensity was kept under control at a level of 0.17.
- **Agricultural Supply Chain Risk Exposure:** The impact of crop yield reductions caused by extreme weather events (drought, flood, frost) on food supply and costs has been identified as the Company’s most significant “at-risk operational exposure.” This physical risk has been managed financially through strategic local procurement models, and the internal food price increase (Bimflation) was kept 2.77 percentage points below the official inflation rate, thereby limiting the risk’s impact on operations.

During the current reporting period, the full financial value (TL) or net percentage (%) of the Company’s facilities and assets exposed to physical climate events (e.g., direct flood or fire risk) within the consolidated asset base has not yet been calculated as a single financial metric. Instead of the aforementioned amounts and percentages, physical risk exposure is tracked through operational resilience metrics such as water consumption volumes and internal inflation indices.

4. CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

BİM monetizes its climate-aligned activities and the business volume they generate through a product portfolio that responds to the circular economy and evolving consumer preferences.

Assets and Activities Aligned with Climate-Related Opportunities

BİM has actively integrated climate-related opportunities, including circular economy, adaptation to evolving consumer demands, energy efficiency, and renewable energy, into its value-generating financial processes. As of the 2025 reporting period, the volumes and operational percentages of the Company’s climate-aligned assets and business activities are presented below:

- **Sustainable Product Market (Percentage of Business Activity):** In line with the opportunity to meet growing consumer demand for low-carbon, eco-friendly, and certified products, the revenue share of sustainable products in total sales reached **18.4%**. This ratio represents the Company’s largest business activity (revenue) item that is aligned with climate-related opportunities.
- **Circular Economy (Business Activity Volume):** Within the framework of the opportunity to convert waste into economic value through recovery, total circular economy revenue from the sale of waste (paper, plastic, e-waste) conducted via Desto A.Ş. amounted to **TL 532 million**.

Metrics and Targets

- **Energy-Efficient and Renewable Energy Assets (Asset Share and Capacity):** Within the portfolio of physical assets aligned with climate opportunities, the Company's solar power plant (SPP) investments, with a direct generation capacity of **143,066 MWh**, covering 18% of the consolidated total electricity demand including operations in Türkiye and abroad, together with newly designed stores meeting high energy efficiency standards (featuring refrigerators with glass-doors and representing **53%** of the total store network), are classified as climate-friendly assets.

5. CAPITAL DEPLOYMENT

BİM strategically directs its capital expenditures (CapEx) to mitigate climate-related risks and capture opportunities. During the 2025 reporting period, the total sustainability-focused investment (capital expenditure) made in line with climate adaptation and emission reduction targets, including Solar Power Plants, the transition to glass doors in refrigeration systems, warehouse air curtains, and insulation applications, amounted to **TL 4.5 billion**.

Detailed project breakdowns of the Company's expenditures, the financing sources used, and the new investment projection of TL 5.3 billion targeted for 2026 are comprehensively explained in the **"Strategy"** section of this report under the headings "Investments and Financing" and "Strategic Investment Plans, Asset Transformation and Financing Sources."

6. INTERNAL CARBON PRICES

BİM evaluates the processes for integrating climate-related costs and opportunities into financial decisions, and the status of its internal carbon pricing practices is as follows:

- **Application of a Carbon Price in Decision-Making:** As of the current reporting period, BİM does not have a formal "Internal Carbon Pricing" mechanism that it systematically applies to its investment decisions, transfer pricing, or operational decisions. However, as part of integrating climate risks (transition risks) into financial planning, feasibility and scenario analyses are being conducted, taking into account cost increases from packaging regulations (Recycling Contribution Fee, GEKAP) and potential liabilities under the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) in the international supply chain. These preliminary preparations form the basis for a shadow pricing system to be incorporated into decision-making processes in the future.
- **Price per Metric Ton of GHG Emissions:** As the Company does not yet have an internal carbon pricing infrastructure operationally integrated into its decision-making mechanisms, there is currently no specific, established "price per metric ton of greenhouse gas emissions (TL/ton CO₂e)" used to value investment and emission costs.

7. REMUNERATION

As of the current reporting period, BİM has not yet integrated climate-related performance metrics (e.g., emission reduction or energy efficiency targets) directly into senior management compensation or incentive policies. Accordingly, the percentage of senior executive remuneration recognized in the financial statements for the current operating period (2025) that is linked to climate-related considerations (achievements or incentives) was **0%**.

INDUSTRY-BASED METRICS AND APPLICABILITY ASSESSMENT

In addition to cross-sector metric categories, BİM has evaluated disclosure topics reflecting the unique dynamics of the retail sector in which it operates, as defined in the TSRS 2 Sector-Based Guidance "Appendix 22 – Food Retailers and Distributors" standard (including fleet fuel management, refrigerant emissions, energy management, and environmental/social impacts within the supply chain). The Company has confirmed that these metrics are directly relevant to and applicable to its business model.

To maintain the integrity of the report and avoid redundancy, all specific metric codes (FB-FR...), quantitative performance data, and detailed calculation methodologies for these industry-specific areas are presented separately in the **"Appendix Volume 22: Food Retailers and Distributors"** section later in this report.

USE OF REASONABLE AND SUPPORTABLE INFORMATION

In identifying assets at risk from climate-related transition and physical risks, as well as activities aligned with climate opportunities, and in disclosing them quantitatively, BİM has used all reasonable and supportable information available as of the reporting date, without incurring excessive costs or effort. In this context, where disaggregating the full net (TL) values of at-risk assets and opportunities within the consolidated financial statements would require excessive cost or effort under the current accounting system, operational percentages (e.g., 53% new-concept stores, 11% legacy fleet) and volume-based metrics have been used as reasonable proxies to the extent permitted by the standards, and financial exposure has been reported based on these reliable data.

METHODOLOGY, INPUTS, AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CALCULATING RISK, OPPORTUNITY, AND CAPITAL METRICS

BİM has determined the methodologies, inputs, and key assumptions used in preparing metrics related to climate-related transition risks, physical risks, opportunities, capital deployment, and internal carbon pricing as follows:

- **Inputs and Data Sources:** In calculating at-risk asset ratios and opportunity metrics, primary inputs included physical store inventory records (such as counts of new-concept stores

and refrigerators with glass-doors) obtained directly from the Company's operational databases, logistics fleet asset data (including the share of refrigerated vehicles), and solar power plant (SPP) generation meter data (MWh). The internationally recognized independent WRI Aqueduct database was utilized for physical water stress analyses.

- **Link to Financial Statements:** The monetary amounts used in the calculation of metrics (e.g., the TL 4.5 billion investment and the TL 532 million waste recovery revenue) were generated in full integration and consistent alignment with the Company's main accounting and financial reporting systems, which produce its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS. Other proportional metrics (store and vehicle percentages) were extracted from non-financial operational systems.
- **Assumptions and Methodological Consistency:** For proportional calculations, the current active physical counts of the total number of stores and logistics vehicles at the end of the reporting period (December 31, 2025) were accepted as the base assumption. In the current reporting period, no changes were made to the calculation methodologies of these metrics compared to previous periods, and the principle of consistency has been maintained.

Appendix Volume 22 – Food Retailers and Distributors

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	BİM's Response
Fleet Fuel Management	Fleet fuel consumed, percentage renewable	Quantitative	Gigajoules (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-FR-110a.1	<p>During the reporting period, the Company's fleet did not use any renewable fuels, resulting in a 0% share of renewable fuels in total fleet fuel consumption.</p> <p>The volume or energy equivalent of fleet fuel consumed (in Gigajoules – GJ) is not tracked as a consolidated metric within the current reporting system. The Company monitors fleet fuel management and its associated environmental and financial impacts through operational metrics. In 2025, total logistics expenditures, including the management of a commercial fleet of 1,496 vehicles, fleet fuel costs, and procurement of transportation services, amounted to TL 1.5 billion. Fuel consumption is managed directly within this logistics budget and aligned with route optimization objectives.</p>
Air Emissions from Refrigeration	Gross total Scope 1 emissions from refrigerants	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ -e	FB-FR-110b.1	Gross Scope 1 global GHG emissions from refrigerants were reported as 246,267 metric tons CO ₂ equivalent (F-gases).
	Percentage of refrigerants with zero ozone-depleting potential	Quantitative	Percentage by weight (%)	FB-FR-110b.2	The percentage of refrigerants consumed with zero ozone depletion potential was 0%.
	Average refrigerant emission rate	Quantitative	Percentage (%)	FB-FR-110b.3	The average refrigerant emission rate was 4%. It was calculated as the ratio of the total refrigerant released into the atmosphere to the estimated total refrigerant inventory in operational systems.
Energy management	(1) Operational energy consumed	Quantitative	Gigajoules (GJ)	FB-FR-130a.1	<p>Net operational energy consumption amounted to 3,373,047 GJ, based on electricity usage, the main component of the Company's energy intensity, and fuels consumed at facilities. The total energy consumption calculation consolidates purchased grid electricity covering both Türkiye and international operations, electricity generated by the Company (SPP), and fuels used at facilities.</p> <p>Electricity consumption is monitored in MWh and has been converted to gigajoules (GJ) using a conversion factor of 1 MWh = 3.6 GJ.</p>
	(2) Percentage of grid electricity	Quantitative	Percentage (%)	FB-FR-130a.1	The share of grid electricity used was 85%. This was calculated based on total electricity consumption, including purchased electricity in Türkiye and abroad as well as electricity generated by the Company. Data is reported on a consolidated basis.
	(3) Percentage of renewable energy	Quantitative	Percentage (%)	FB-FR-130a.1	The share of renewable energy used across the Company's domestic and international operations was 15%. Renewable energy shares were calculated based on total electricity consumption during the reporting period, including electricity purchased in Türkiye and abroad, as well as electricity generated by the Company. All data is reported on a consolidated basis.
Management of Environmental and Social Impacts in the Supply Chain	Revenue from products certified by third parties under environmental or social sustainability standards	Quantitative	Reporting currency	FB-FR-430a.1	<p>The Company's total net sales (revenue) amounted to TL 721.1 billion.</p> <p>The ratio of sustainable products to total revenue is disclosed on a percentage (%) basis. The ratio of revenue from products made with certified raw materials is 0.32%.</p> <p>The ratio of revenue from organic products is 0.06%.</p> <p>The ratio of revenue from products traceable throughout the supply chain is 5.49%.</p> <p>Additionally, the Company classifies products that are organic, vegan, plant-based, contain recycled content, or are sourced sustainably with certifications such as FSC under a general «Sustainable Product» category. In this context, the share of total revenue from products within the sustainable product category was calculated at 18.4%.</p>
	Discussion of the strategy for managing environmental and social risks in the supply chain, including animal welfare	Discussion and Analysis	None	FB-FR-430a.3	<p>The Company assesses environmental and social risks in its supply chain within the framework of its «Integrated Risk Management» approach. Risks are identified using field feedback, legal monitoring, international climate data, and operational datasets. Identified risks are scored on an «Impact x Likelihood» matrix, taking into account potential financial impacts and likelihood of occurrence, in alignment with the Internal Audit methodology. Environmental, social, and supply chain risks that fall within the high-impact, high-likelihood quadrant are considered «Key Risks» and are prioritized in resource allocation.</p> <p>Regarding animal welfare, FİLE stores sell only free-range and organic chicken eggs under the Harras brand; animal welfare criteria are monitored along with procurement and product safety processes.</p> <p>As part of social risk management, both prospective and existing suppliers are subject to announced and unannounced audits regarding product safety and operational standards. Manufacturers without international certifications and suppliers of private-label products undergo a mandatory audit process. In 2025, a total of 1,074 supplier audits were conducted; cooperation with nine non-compliant suppliers was terminated, and 60% of detergent and cosmetic suppliers obtained social compliance certification.</p> <p>As part of environmental risk management, supplier data is incorporated into Scope 3 emission calculations. For raw materials at risk of deforestation, EU standards are applied, and sustainable production is promoted in line with the «Combating Deforestation Policy.» The Company has committed to reducing Scope 3 emissions from agriculture and land use by 39.4% by 2033 and 72% by 2050. Buffer stock and regional diversification strategies are implemented to mitigate climate-related supply risks.</p> <p>The management of these risks is led by the Sustainability Committee under the Board of Directors and is operationally overseen by the relevant working groups and the Directorate of Supply Chain Management, with regular reporting to the General Procurement Committee. Prioritized risks are monitored through key risk indicators, and when critical thresholds are exceeded, they are reported to the Board via the committees and integrated into budgetary and investment decisions.</p>

Appendix Volume 22 – Food Retailers and Distributors

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	BİM's Response
Management of Environmental and Social Impacts in the Supply Chain	Discussion of strategies to reduce the environmental impact of packaging	Discussion and Analysis	N/A	FB-FR-430a.4	<p>The Company addresses the reduction of the environmental impact of packaging as a key component of its sustainability approach and implements a comprehensive transformation strategy centered on reduction, use of recycled content, circular economy practices, and product innovation. The environmental benefits and financial impacts of the strategies implemented are monitored and reported together.</p> <p>As part of packaging optimization, the Company has prioritized reducing the use of plastic, paper, and glass in private-label products. In 2025, the generation of 842 tons of plastic, 864 tons of paper, and 561 tons of glass waste was prevented, resulting in approximately TL 56.1 million in savings. Additionally, by reducing the thickness and size of shopping bags, both plastic consumption was lowered and operational savings of TL 213.5 million were achieved.</p> <p>Increasing the use of recyclable and recycled materials is among the Company's strategic priorities. Private-label product packaging incorporates 533 tons of recycled plastic annually, and these products are certified by GETAM. Nut packaging has been transitioned to aluminum-free alternatives, and cardboard waste collected from stores is sold and reintroduced into the production process.</p> <p>Within the scope of product and packaging innovation, packaging savings were achieved through applications such as «Art Matik» laundry detergent tablets. By preferring cardboard to plastic for traditional powder detergent packaging and reducing box sizes, a 51% saving in paper and a 77% saving in plastic were achieved on a per-product basis.</p> <p>At FİLE stores, cardboard was preferred over plastic for cheese packaging, a switch was made to paper egg cartons, doypack packaging was used instead of plastic containers for frozen products, and the use of foam trays in bulk food sections was discontinued.</p> <p>To more effectively manage the environmental impact of packaging, the Company established the "Packaging Purchasing Directorate" under the Commercial Affairs Division. Official targets have been set to reduce annual raw material use in packaging by 1,650 tons of plastic, 1,900 tons of paper, and 900 tons of glass, and to use 1,200 tons of recycled plastic annually by 2030.</p>

Table 2. Activity Metrics

Activity Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Code	BİM's Response
(1) Number of retail locations and (2) distribution centers	Quantitative	Number	FB-FR-000.A	The total number of stores was 14,473, and the number of logistics hubs was 83.
(1) Total area of retail locations and (2) distribution centers	Quantitative	Square meters (m ²)	FB-FR-000.B	Including international operations, there is 1.7 million m ² of indoor storage space on a total of 3.5 million m ² of land.
Number of vehicles in the commercial fleet	Quantitative	Number	FB-FR-000.C	The total number of vehicles in the commercial fleet was 1,496.
Total Ton-Kilometers	Quantitative	ton-kilometer	FB-FR-000.D	Since ton-kilometers traveled are not tracked within the Company, data for the corresponding TSRS metric was not available for the reporting period.

SASB Index

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Topic	Metric	Category	SASB Code	Value / Reference		
Fleet Fuel Management	Fleet fuel consumption and share of renewable fuel	Quantitative	FB-FR-110a.1	0%		
Cooling-Related Air Emissions	Gross Scope 1 global emissions from refrigerants	Quantitative	FB-FR-110b.1	Gross Scope 1 global emissions from refrigerants: 246,267 metric tons CO ₂ equivalent (F-gases)		
	Percentage of refrigerants consumed with zero ozone depletion potential	Quantitative	FB-FR-110b.2	Percentage of refrigerants consumed with zero ozone depletion potential: 0%		
	Average refrigerant emission rate	Quantitative	FB-FR-110b.3	Average refrigerant emission rate: 4% ¹		
Energy Management	(1) Net energy consumption (2) Grid electricity used (percentage) (3) Renewable energy used (percentage)	Quantitative	FB-FR-130a.1	(1) Net energy consumption: 2,881,512 ² GJ (2) Grid electricity used (percentage): 82% ³ (3) Renewable energy used (percentage): 18% ⁴		
	(1) Amount of food waste generated (2) Percentage diverted from the waste stream			Quantitative	FB-FR-150a.1	(1) Amount of food waste generated: 49,734 tons (2) Percentage diverted from the waste stream: 0%
	(1) Number of data breaches (2) Percentage of individuals affected by personal data breaches (%) (3) Number of customers affected					Quantitative
	Description of the approach to identifying and addressing data security risks		FB-FR-230a.2	BIM manages data security risks identified through penetration tests and vulnerability scans using EDR, DLP, and MFA systems deployed with a USD 400,000 investment in 2025, as well as through employee training.		
Food Safety	(1) Number of recalls (2) Number of units recalled (3) Percentage of units recalled that are private label products	Quantitative	FB-FR-250a.2	There were no recalled products.		
	(1) Revenue from products labeled or marketed to promote health and nutritional characteristics: (2) Discussion of the process to identify and manage products and ingredients that cause nutrition and health concerns among consumers			Discussion and Analysis	FB-FR-260a.2	(1) Revenue from products labeled or marketed to promote health and nutritional characteristics: Share of organic products in revenue: 0.06% Share of foods with reduced salt/fat/sugar content in revenue: 0.82% Share of more nutritious products that support a healthy lifestyle in revenue: 7.61% (2) Discussion of the process to identify and manage products and ingredients that cause nutrition and health concerns among consumers
	Number of incidents of non-compliance with industry or regulatory labeling and/or marketing codes					FB-FR-270a.1
Product Labeling & Marketing	Total monetary losses from legal proceedings associated with marketing and/or labeling practices	Quantitative	FB-FR-270a.2	No material financial impact has been incurred from legal proceedings concerning marketing and/or labeling practices.		
	(1) Revenue from products indicated to contain genetically modified organisms (GMOs) (2) Revenue from GMO-free products			FB-FR-270a.3	In our stores, no products containing GMOs are sold, in accordance with legal regulations in Türkiye.	

Topic	Metric	Category	SASB Code	Value / Reference
Labor Practices	(1) Average hourly wage rate	Quantitative	FB-FR-310a.1	This information is not publicly disclosed due to competitive sensitivity.
	(2) Percentage of store and distribution center employees earning minimum wage, by region			All employees at BIM are paid above the legal minimum wage.
	Percentage of active workforce covered by collective bargaining agreements (%)			0%
	(1) Number of work stoppages			No quantitative information or commentary on the number of work stoppages (including strikes, lockouts, and walkouts) is provided in the 2025 report.
Managing Environmental & Social Impacts in the Supply Chain	(2) Total number of days not worked	Discussion and Analysis	FB-FR-310a.3	The 2025 report does not include the number of days idle due to work stoppages, nor does it mention any operational impacts or corrective actions related to these events. ⁶
	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with: (1) Labor law violations			The report does not disclose the total monetary losses resulting from labor law violations. The number of finalized court decisions was reported as 147 for employee rights violations and 1 for occupational accidents.
	(2) Employment discrimination			No quantitative information on fines or total financial losses from legal proceedings concerning employment discrimination is provided in the report. In 2025, the Ethics Hotline received one discrimination allegation, and 147 finalized court decisions were reported against the Company for employee rights violations ⁷
	Strategy for managing environmental and social risks in the supply chain, including animal welfare	Discussion and Analysis	FB-FR-430a.3	Environmental and social risks in the supply chain are managed under an Integrated Risk Management approach. To ensure animal welfare, only free-range and organic eggs are sold, while social risks are mitigated through regular supplier monitoring, with 1,074 audits conducted in 2025. Environmental risks are addressed through the Combating Deforestation Policy and the Company's target to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 72% by 2050.

¹ The average refrigerant emission rate is calculated based on the ratio of the total amount of refrigerant released into the atmosphere during the reporting period to the estimated total refrigerant gas inventory in operational systems throughout the period.
² The calculation of total energy consumption includes, on a consolidated basis, electricity purchased during the reporting period as well as electricity generated by the Company. The data is reported on a consolidated basis, covering operations in Türkiye and abroad. Electricity consumption is monitored in MWh and has been converted to gigajoules (GJ) using a conversion factor of 1 MWh = 3.6 GJ.
³ The percentage of grid electricity is calculated based on the total amount of electricity consumed during the reporting period. The calculation includes electricity purchased for operations in Türkiye and abroad, as well as electricity generated by the Company. The data is reported on a consolidated basis.
⁴ The percentage of renewable energy is calculated based on the total amount of electricity consumed during the reporting period. The calculation includes electricity purchased for operations in Türkiye and abroad, as well as electricity generated by the Company. The data is reported on a consolidated basis.
⁵ Includes a description of corrective actions taken in response to data breaches.
⁶ Includes a description of the cause of each work stoppage, its impact on operations, and the corrective actions taken.
⁷ Includes a description of fines and settlements resulting from legal proceedings and the corrective actions taken in response to them.

Table 2. Activity Metrics

Activity Metric	Category	SASB Code	Value / Reference
(1) Number of retail locations and (2) distribution centers	Quantitative	FB-FR-000.A	Stores: 14,473 Logistics Hubs: 83
1) Total area of retail sales space and (2) total area of distribution centers	Quantitative	FB-FR-000.B	1.7 million m ² of enclosed warehouse space on a total of 3.5 million m ² of land (including our international operations)
Number of vehicles in the commercial fleet	Quantitative	FB-FR-000.C	1,496
Total Ton-Kilometers	Quantitative	FB-FR-000.D	Since ton-kilometers traveled are not monitored within the Company, data for the corresponding SASB metric was not available for the reporting period.

Limited Assurance Report



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(Convenience Translation of Auditor's Limited Assurance Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON THE INFORMATION PRESENTED UNDER THE TURKISH SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS OF BİM BİRLEŞİK MAGAZALAR ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

To the General Assembly of Bim Birlesik Magazalar Anonim Sirketi,

We have been assigned to perform limited assurance engagement on the information ("Sustainability Information") presented in accordance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 "Climate-Related Disclosures" of Bim Birlesik Magazalar Anonim Sirketi and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Our assurance engagement does not include the information related to prior periods and other information associated with Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, website links or embedded videos).

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, as summarized under the section "Summary of the Work we Performed as the Basis for our Assurance Conclusion", nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Group's Sustainability Information for the year ending December 31, 2025, has not been prepared in accordance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards ("TSRS"), as published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye ("POA") in the Official Gazette dated December 29, 2023 and numbered 32414(M). We do not provide any assurance conclusion regarding the information related to prior periods and any other information associated with the Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, website links or embedded videos).

Inherent Limitations in the Preparation of Sustainability Information

The Sustainability Information is subject to inherent uncertainties due to lack of scientific and economic information. The inadequacy of scientific data leads to uncertainties in the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, due to the lack of data regarding the likelihood, frequency, and impacts of potential physical and transition climate risks, the Sustainability Information is subject to uncertainties related to sustainability and climate-related scenarios.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance Regarding Sustainability Information

The Group's Management is responsible for:

- Preparing the Sustainability Information in accordance with the principles of Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards;
- Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control over information relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- Additionally, the Group Management is responsible for selecting and implementing appropriate sustainability reporting methodologies as well as making reasonable assumptions and suitable estimates.

Those Charged with Governance is responsible for overseeing the Group's sustainability reporting process

Responsibilities of the Independent Auditor Regarding the Limited Assurance of Sustainability Information

We are responsible for the following:

- Planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- Forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- Reporting our conclusion to the Group Management.

Since we are responsible for providing an independent conclusion on the Sustainability Information prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation process of the Sustainability Information in order to ensure that our independence is not compromised.

Professional Standards Applied

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and in respect of greenhouse gas emissions included in the Sustainability Information, in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements "3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements", issued by POA.

Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors, issued by the POA, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. Our firm applies Standard on Quality Management 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Our work was carried out by an independent and multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners, sustainability and risk management specialists. We have used the work of our expert team to assess the reliability of the information and assumptions related to the Group's climate and sustainability-related risks and opportunities. We remain solely responsible for our assurance conclusion.

Summary of the Work we Performed as the Basis for our Assurance Conclusion

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Sustainability Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Information,

- Face-to-face and online interviews were conducted with the Group's key senior personnel to understand the processes in place for obtaining the Sustainability Information for the reporting period.
- The Group's internal documentation was used to review and assess the sustainability related information.
- The disclosure and presentation of sustainability-related information have been evaluated.
- Through inquiries, we obtained an understanding of Group's control environment and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information. However, we did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, we did not obtain evidence about their implementation or we did not test their operating effectiveness.
- The appropriateness and consistency of the Group's estimation development methods were evaluated. However our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate Group's estimates.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Cem Uçarlar, SMMM
Partner

10 March 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements
originally issued in Turkish)

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, -DECEMBER 31, 2025
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi

A) Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards (InAS) which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA) and adopted within the framework of Capital Markets Board (CMB) regulations. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (including International Independence Standards)* (Code of Ethics) issued by the POA, as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, and other ethical requirements included in CMB legislation, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audits of the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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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. These matters were addressed in the context of our 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 our audit addressed the key audit matter
Application of TFRS 16, "Leases", its impacts on the consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements	
The Group has right-of-use assets amounting to TRY 87.987.537 thousand and lease liabilities amounting to TRY 51.855.670 thousand in its consolidated financial statements.	The audit procedures performed in relation to the application of TFRS 16 include a combination of validation of key controls in leasing process and substantive tests.
The amounts recognized as a result of the adoption of TFRS 16 are significant for the consolidated financial statements and the determination of the accounting policy requires the assessment of the Group management. In addition, the measurement of the right of use assets and financial lease liabilities are based on significant estimates and assumptions of the management. The substantial part of these estimates are interest rates used to discount cash flows and assessment of options to extend or terminate lease contracts.	The completeness of the contract lists obtained from the Group management is evaluated. It is evaluated whether the contracts defined as lease contracts are within the scope of TFRS 16.
Therefore, the impacts of the first time adoption of TFRS 16 on the consolidated financial statements and the notes to the consolidated financial statements are determined as a key audit matter for our audit.	The right of use assets and related financial lease liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements are recalculated by using rates such as interest rate, rent increase rate etc. for the selected lease contracts that are in scope of TFRS 16.
Explanations regarding TFRS 16 are made in Notes 6 and 12.	The lease contracts used in the calculation of right of use assets and financial lease liabilities are selected on a sample basis and the compliance of the discount rates, term of the lease contacts and the assessment of the extension options applied if such options exist with the provision of the contract are tested.
	The disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in relation to the application of TFRS 16 is tested and the adequacy of such disclosures are evaluated.



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Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>The Group operates in hard discount retail markets on domestic and abroad with 14.470 stores in total as of 31 December 2025.</p> <p>In addition to being the most important financial statement line item for the retail industry, revenue is one of the most important criteria for evaluation of performance and results of strategies applied by the management.</p> <p>Revenue, amounting to TRY 721.062.506 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2025 is material to the financial statements and its audit is a key audit matter since the completeness and accuracy of revenue transactions are difficult to audit due to the high volume of transactions, due to number of stores and the high number of sales points.</p> <p>Explanations regarding Revenue are made in Notes 18.</p>	<p>The audit procedures performed include a combination of validation of key controls in revenue recognition process, substantive tests and analytical procedures.</p> <p>The revenue recognition process was understood by way of inquiries with the process owners and the design effectiveness, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls were evaluated with the support of our experts in Information Technology ("IT").</p> <p>Access to programs, program changes and program development controls were tested by our IT experts.</p> <p>The controls of accounting entry of sales data to make sure that it can only be performed by the approval of accounting department, automatic transfers of sales data to accounting system, sales prices to cashboxes and sales transactions of stores to the accounting system at the end of the day were tested to make sure that pricing and invoicing of revenue are complete and accurate.</p> <p>Testing on a sample basis was performed for recognition of daily transfers made to the cash boxes.</p> <p>Substantive analytical procedures were performed in order to assess the variance in revenue. Annual inflation rate used in the analytics was obtained from independent sources, the square meters were tested by tracing to documents of stores on a sample basis. Thus, the reliability of data used was validated. Product and category based sales and gross margins were compared to prior periods and their consistency was evaluated.</p>



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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Application of the hyperinflationary accounting</p> <p>As stated in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has continued to apply "IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies" since the functional currency of the Group (Turkish Lira) is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy as per IAS 29 as of December 31, 2025.</p> <p>In accordance with IAS 29, consolidated financial statements and corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of Turkish Lira and, as a result, are expressed in terms of purchasing power of Turkish Lira as of the reporting date.</p> <p>In accordance with the guidance in IAS 29, the Group utilised the Turkey consumer price indices to prepare inflation adjusted financial statements. The principles applied for inflation adjustment is explained in Note 2.</p> <p>Given the significance of the impact of IAS 29 on the reported result and financial position of the Group, we have assessed the hyperinflation accounting as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We inquired management responsible for financial reporting on the principles, which they have considered during the application of IAS 29, identification of non-monetary accounts and tested IAS 29 models designed, • We have tested the inputs and indices used, to ensure completeness and accuracy of the calculations, • We have audited the restatements of corresponding figures as required by IAS 29, • We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in inflation adjusted financial statements for compliance with IAS 29.



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4) Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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.

5) Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In an independent audit, our responsibilities as the auditors are:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and InAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and 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 audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and InAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of 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.
- Obtain an understanding of 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.



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- 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 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 group 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 also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, 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.



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B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) IAuditors' report on Risk Management System and Committee prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") 6102 is submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company on 10 March 2026.
- 2) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 and financial statements are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 3) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Kaan Birdal.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Kaan Birdal, SMMM
Partner



March 10, 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

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BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AT DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

ASSETS

		Audited	Audited
	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current assets		111.487.229	96.914.519
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3.460.632	3.684.758
Financial investments	5	10.691.262	7.100.313
Trade receivables		34.807.293	31.062.687
- Trade receivables from third parties	7	34.807.293	31.062.687
Other receivables	8	1.462.127	959.860
- Other receivables from related parties		96.190	3.274
- Other receivables from third parties		1.365.937	956.586
Inventory	9	54.447.493	48.542.639
Prepaid expenses	14	4.737.426	3.987.221
Other current assets	16	1.880.996	1.577.041
Non-current assets		226.606.155	211.793.485
Financial investments	5	4.455.409	7.128.167
Other receivables		169.622	262.107
- Other receivables from third parties		169.622	262.107
Property, plant and equipment	10	131.607.587	117.906.143
Intangible assets		327.492	284.503
- Other Intangible assets	11	285.701	242.712
- Goodwill		41.791	41.791
Right of use assets	12	87.987.537	83.769.769
Prepaid expenses	14	1.389.064	2.276.961
Deferred tax assets	25	669.444	165.835
Total assets		338.093.384	308.708.004

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

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AT DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

LIABILITIES

		Audited	Audited
	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current liabilities		108.356.980	97.741.409
Short-term liabilities	6	13.043.946	10.662.931
- Bank loans spot		870.698	-
- Lease liabilities		12.173.248	10.662.931
Trade payables		86.532.656	79.337.599
- Trade payables due to related parties	28	6.259.421	6.684.830
- Trade payables due to third parties	7	80.273.235	72.652.769
Other payables		1.744	2.440
- Other payables due to third parties		1.744	2.440
Deferred income	14	1.003.120	1.050.728
Payables related to employee benefits		1.436.127	1.641.200
Short term provisions		1.989.634	1.286.454
- Provision for employee benefits	13	827.942	609.957
- Other short-term provisions	13	1.161.692	676.497
Current income tax liabilities	25	1.835.420	1.701.941
Other current liabilities	16	2.514.333	2.058.116
Non-current liabilities		62.641.837	55.808.533
Long - term liabilities	6	39.682.422	37.735.800
- Lease liabilities		39.682.422	37.735.800
Non - current provisions		2.871.112	2.188.264
- Provision for employee benefits	15	2.871.112	2.188.264
Deferred tax liabilities	25	20.088.303	15.884.469
Equity		167.094.567	155.158.062
Paid-in share capital	17	600.000	607.200
Adjustments to share capital	17	7.673.722	7.765.807
Treasury Shares	17	(6.224.656)	(5.674.173)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) not to be reclassified to profit or loss		32.864.079	29.806.813
- Property, plant and equipment revaluation fund	10,17	36.748.000	33.011.870
- Defined benefit plans revaluation fund loss		(3.883.921)	(3.205.057)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) to be reclassified to profit or loss		(2.221.137)	(807.886)
- Fair value increases in available-for-sale financial assets		216.599	1.583.501
- Foreign currency exchange difference		(2.437.736)	(2.391.387)
Restricted reserves		18.332.504	16.902.182
Retained earnings		95.927.959	81.053.316
Net income for the period		18.632.108	24.328.622
Equity holders of the parent		165.584.579	153.981.881
Non-controlling interests		1.509.988	1.176.181
Total liabilities		338.093.384	308.708.004

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

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

	Notes	Audited January 1, - December 31, 2025	Audited January 1, - December 31, 2024
PROFIT OR LOSS			
Revenue	18	721.062.506	680.072.863
Cost of sales(-)	18	(581.615.796)	(561.200.201)
GROSS PROFIT		139.446.710	118.872.662
Marketing expenses (-)	19	(108.400.248)	(98.180.078)
General administrative expenses (-)	19	(14.198.680)	(13.695.980)
Other operating income	21	2.037.753	1.402.082
Other operating expense (-)	21	(2.939.466)	(1.459.133)
OPERATING PROFIT		15.946.069	6.939.553
Income related to investing activities	24	6.476.049	5.491.353
Expense related to investing activities (-)	24	(957.651)	(115.539)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL EXPENSES		21.464.467	12.315.367
Financial income	22	108.190	138.479
Financial expense (-)	23	(8.183.392)	(6.810.353)
Monetary gain	29	18.203.467	28.301.550
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		31.592.732	33.945.043
- Current tax expense	25	(9.254.471)	(6.354.901)
- Deferred tax expense	25	(3.603.005)	(3.227.224)
PROFIT FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		18.735.256	24.362.918
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		18.735.256	24.362.918
Profit for the period attributable to			
Equity holders of the parent		18.632.108	24.328.622
Non-controlling interest	27	103.148	34.296
Earnings per share			
Earnings per share from continued operations (Full TRY)	26	31,12	40,77
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/EXPENSE			
Items not to be reclassified to profit/(loss)			
Defined benefit pension plan revaluation (loss),net		(678.864)	(654.223)
Gain/(losses) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, after tax		3.736.130	11.550.804
Items to be reclassified to profit/(loss):			
Revaluation of available for sale financial assets		(1.366.902)	(1.061.076)
Gain/(losses), net			
Currency exchange difference		184.310	(152.956)
Other Comprehensive Income		1.874.674	9.682.549
Total comprehensive income		20.609.930	34.045.467
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Non-controlling interest	27	333.807	81.887
Equity holders of the parent		20.276.123	33.963.580

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

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

	Audited									
	Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss	Property, plant and equipment revaluation fund	Actuarial loss on defined benefit plans	Foreign currency exchange differences	Fair value changes in available-for-sale financial assets	Retained earnings	Net income for the period	Equities of the Parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	607.200	7.765.807	(4.383.778)	(4.383.778)	(2.190.840)	2.644.577	29.180.011	130.608.332	1.190.112	131.798.444
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	63.492.491	(29.180.011)	-	-	-
Increase/decrease due to acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	1.029.155	-	-	28.150.856	-	(1.290.395)	-	(1.290.395)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(1.290.395)	-	(9.299.636)	(95.818)	(9.395.454)
Increase due to other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.328.622	24.328.622	34.296	24.362.918
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(200.547)	(1.061.076)	-	-	9.634.958	47.591	9.682.549
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(200.547)	(1.061.076)	-	24.328.622	33.963.580	81.887	34.045.467
Balance at December 31, 2024	607.200	7.765.807	(5.674.173)	(2.391.387)	1.583.501	81.053.316	24.328.622	153.981.881	1.176.181	155.158.062
Balance at January 1, 2025	607.200	7.765.807	(5.674.173)	(2.391.387)	1.583.501	81.053.316	24.328.622	153.981.881	1.176.181	155.158.062
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	23.548.068	(24.328.622)	-	-	-
Increase/decrease due to acquisition of treasury shares (Note 17)	(7.200)	(92.085)	(550.483)	-	-	(550.483)	-	(550.483)	-	(550.483)
Dividend paid (Note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	(8.122.942)	-	(8.122.942)	-	(8.122.942)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.632.108	18.632.108	103.148	18.735.256
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(46.349)	(1.366.902)	-	-	1.644.015	230.659	1.874.674
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(46.349)	(1.366.902)	-	18.632.108	20.276.123	333.807	20.609.930
Balance at December 31, 2025	600.000	7.673.722	(6.224.656)	(2.437.736)	216.599	95.927.959	18.632.108	165.584.579	1.509.988	167.094.567

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

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

	Notes	Audited January 1, - December 31, 2025	Audited January 1, - December 31, 2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		40.903.032	40.843.784
Profit for the period		18.735.256	24.362.918
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period		34.670.217	24.621.031
Depreciation and amortization	10,11,12	26.636.836	22.529.941
Provisions for impairments		19.691	22.953
- Provisions for impairments of inventories	9	15.382	23.229
- Allowance for doubtful receivables	8	4.309	(276)
Adjustments related to provisions		1.518.433	843.761
- Adjustments related to provision for employment termination benefits	13,15	1.600.807	1.047.283
- Adjustments related to the legal provisions	13	(283.785)	(270.629)
- Adjustments related to other provisions	13	201.411	67.107
Adjustments related to financial income and expense		9.643.749	10.391.568
- Adjustments related to financial expenses	23	7.282.469	5.878.427
- Adjustments related to deferred financial expense from future purchases.	30	2.361.280	4.513.141
Adjustments for tax expense	25	12.857.476	9.582.125
(Gain)/ loss on sale of tangible and intangible assets	24	-	115.539
Adjustments related to fair value gains/losses		(1.366.902)	(1.061.076)
Adjustments related to unrealized currency exchange differences		(824.675)	515.372
Adjustments related to monetary gain / (loss)		(14.149.250)	(18.412.201)
Other adjustments related profit / (loss) reconciliation		334.859	93.049
Changes in net working capital		(2.378.238)	254.343
Increases/decreases in inventories		(5.920.236)	3.078.251
Increases/decreases in trade receivables		(3.744.606)	(589.487)
Increases/decreases in other assets		114.513	(352.510)
Increases/decreases in trade payables		4.833.777	(10.489.991)
Increases/decreases in other payables		(696)	800
Increases/decreases other net working capital		2.339.010	8.607.280
Net cash generated from operating activities		51.027.235	49.238.292
Income taxes paid	25	(9.120.992)	(7.296.154)
Employee benefits paid	15	(1.003.211)	(1.098.354)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(21.108.609)	(22.160.139)
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets		491.057	973.365
Cash outflows from purchases of tangible and intangible assets	10,11	(21.282.686)	(24.152.377)
- Purchases of tangible assets	10	(21.058.300)	(24.092.916)
- Purchases of intangible assets	11	(224.386)	(59.461)
Participation (profit) share and cash inflows/(outflows) from other financial instruments		(918.191)	502.814
Cash advances given and liabilities	14	601.211	516.059
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(19.125.094)	(20.729.990)
Cash inflows/(outflows) arising from borrowings	6	870.698	-
Cash outflows from payments of rent agreements	6	(11.322.367)	(10.044.141)
Dividend paid	17	(8.122.942)	(9.395.454)
Cash inflows/(outflows) related to the company's own shares and receivables based on other equity instruments	17	(550.483)	(1.290.395)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE CURRENCY EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES (A+B+C)		669.329	(2.046.345)
Monetary loss on cash and cash equivalents		(789.255)	(1.039.565)
D. EFFECTS OF CURRENCY EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(104.200)	(45.456)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		(224.126)	(3.131.366)
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	4	3.684.758	6.816.124
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A+B+C+D+E)	4	3.460.632	3.684.758

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

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

1. Organization and nature of operations of the Group

BİM Birleşik Mağazalar Anonim Şirketi ("BİM" or "the Company") was established on May 31, 1995 and commenced its operations in September 1995. The registered address of the Group is Ebubekir Cad. No: 73 Sancaktepe, İstanbul.

The Company is engaged in operating retail stores through its retail shops throughout Turkey, which sell an assortment of approximately 1.000 items, including a number of private labels. The Company is publicly traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) since July 2005.

The Company established a new company named BIM Maroc S.A. on May 19, 2008 with 100% ownership in Morocco which is engaged in hard discount retail sector and started to operate on July 11, 2009. As of May 4, 2021, the shares of BIM Maroc S.A. ("Bim Morocco") representing 35% of its capital were sold to Blue Investment Holding with BİM retaining full control with 65% of the shares. Bim Morocco's financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of December 31, 2025.

The Company established a new company named BIM Stores LLC ("Bim Egypt") on July 24, 2012 with 100% ownership in Egypt which is engaged in that hard discount retail sector and first stores of Bim Egypt were opened in April 2013. Bim Egypt's financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of December 31, 2025.

GDP Gıda Paketleme ve Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("GDP Gıda"), which is a 100% subsidiary to provide the supply and packaging of various foodstuffs, especially rice and pulses, became a legal entity and started its activities with the completion of the registration procedures in 2017. GDP Gıda's financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of December 31, 2025.

Dost Global Danışmanlık A.Ş. ("Dost Global"), is a 100% subsidiary to reach a more efficient organizational structure within the scope of the foreign investments of the Company was established January 8, 2020. Dost Global's financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of December 31, 2025.

Es Global Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Es Global") which is a 100% subsidiary to produce especially some of biscuits and confectionery products sold in the stores of the Company was established on September 27, 2021. Es Global's financial statements are consolidated by using the full consolidation method as of December 31, 2025.

In order to improve the sustainability of the Company's supply in the fresh fruit and vegetable category, the acquisition of Bircan Fide Tohum Tarım Nakliyecilik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi, ("Bircan Fide") which is a 100% subsidiary, was realized as of October 14, 2021. The financial results of Bircan Fide are consolidated in accordance with the full consolidation method in the financial statements dated December 31, 2025.

İdeal Standart Mümessillik San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("İdeal Standart") which is a 100% subsidiary of the Company for the production of toothbrush products sold in the Company's stores. ("İdeal Standard") acquired all the shares of its subsidiary on January 30, 2012. İdeal Standard's financial results have been consolidated in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 by using to the full consolidation method.

Desto Atık Yönetimi A.Ş. ("Desto"), a 100% subsidiary of the Company, was established on July 9, 2024 in order to achieve the sustainability targets of the Company and to manage waste management activities more efficiently. Desto's financial results have been consolidated in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 by using to the full consolidation method.

The partial demerger of our wholly owned subsidiary, FILE Market Mağazacılık Anonim Şirketi ("File"), which was resolved by the Board of Directors on April 8, 2025, through a subsidiary model, was registered on July 1, 2025. As of July 25, 2025, the Company's sole shareholding in File has ended; however, BİM continues to maintain full control through its 99% shareholding in the company. File's financial results have been consolidated in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 by using to the full consolidation method.

Hereinafter, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries together will be referred to as "the Group".

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

1. Organization and nature of operations of the Group (Cont'd)

Approval of consolidated financial statements:

Shareholder structure of the Group is stated in Note 17. Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements and delegated authority for publishing it on March 10, 2026.

Although there is no such intention, the General Assembly and certain regulatory bodies have the power to amend the financial statements after issues.

For the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, number of employees in accordance with their categories is shown below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Office personnel	4.701	4.652
Warehouse personnel	11.635	9.380
Store personnel	85.327	81.598
Total	101.663	95.630

As of December 31, 2025, the Group operates in 14.473 stores (December 31, 2024 :13.583).

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of Presentation

Applied Financial Reporting Standards

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Communiqué Serial II, No:14.1, "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("the Communiqué") published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on June 13, 2013. According to the article 5 of the Communiqué, consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and its addendum and interpretations ("IFRIC") issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") Turkish Accounting Standards Boards. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared as per the CMB announcement of July 3, 2024 relating to financial statements presentations.

The Company and its subsidiaries operating in Turkey, maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (the "TCC"), tax legislation and the uniform chart of accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. These consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, with the required adjustments and reclassifications including those related to changes in purchasing power reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the TFRS.

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

Entities applying TFRS 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 December 31, 2025, with the announcements made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on November 23, 2023. 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.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.1 Basis of presentation (Cont'd)

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial investments measured at fair value and investment properties measured at revalued amounts.

Financial statements and corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of Turkish lira and, as a result, are expressed in terms of purchasing power of Turkish lira as of December 31, 2025 as per TAS 29.

On the application of TAS 29, the entity used the conversion coefficient derived from the Customer Price Indexes (CPI) published by Turkey Statistical Institute according to directions given by POA. The CPI for current and previous year periods and corresponding conversion factors since the time when the Turkish lira previously ceased to be considered currency of hyperinflationary economy, i.e., since January 1, 2005, were as follow:

Year-end	Index
2004	113.86
2005	122.65
2006	134.49
2007	145.77
2008	160.44
2009	170.91
2010	181.85
2011	200.85
2012	213.23
2013	229.01
2014	247.72
2015	269.54
2016	292.54
2017	327.41
2018	393.88
2019	440.50
2020	504.81
2021	686.95
2022	1,128.45
2023	1,859.38
2024	2,684.55
2025	3,513.87

Assets and liabilities were separated into those that were monetary and non-monetary, with non-monetary items were further divided into those measured on either a current or historical basis to perform the required restatement of financial statements under TAS 29. Monetary items (other than index-linked monetary items) and non-monetary items carried at amounts current at the end of the reporting period were not restated because they are already expressed in terms of measuring unit as of December 31, 2025. Non-monetary items which are not expressed in terms of measuring unit as of December 31, 2025 were restated by applying the conversion factors. The restated amount of a non-monetary item was reduced, in accordance with appropriate TFRS, in cases where it exceeds its recoverable amount or net realizable value. Components of shareholders' equity in the statement of financial position and all items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have also been restated by applying the conversion factors.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.1 Basis of presentation (Cont'd)

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost that were acquired or assumed and components of shareholders' equity that were contributed or arose before the time when the Turkish lira previously ceased to be considered currency of hyperinflationary economy, i.e before January 1, 2005, were restated by applying the change in the CPI from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2025.

The application of TAS 29 results in an adjustment for the loss of purchasing power of the Turkish lira presented in Net Monetary Position Gains / (Losses) item in the profit or loss section of the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income. In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. This gain or loss on the net monetary position is derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary items, owners' equity and items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities.

In addition, in the first reporting period in which TAS 29 is applied, the requirements of the Standard are applied as if the economy had always been hyperinflationary. Therefore, the statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, i.e as of January 1, 2022, was restated as the base of all subsequent reporting. Restated retained earnings/losses in the statement of financial position as of January 1, 2022 was derived as balancing figure in the restated statement of financial position.

2.2 New and Revised Turkish Accounting Standards

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025 and thereafter. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as of January 1, 2025 are as follows:

Amendments to TAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

In May 2024, POA issued amendments to TAS 21. The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The Group disclosed the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.2. The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Cont'd)

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements are as follows. The Group will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the consolidated financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

In December 2017, POA postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.

The Group will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts

POA issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. The mandatory effective date of the Standard postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 with the announcement made by the POA.

It will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 - Classification and measurement of financial instruments

In August 2025, POA issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7). The amendment clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date'. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met. The amendment also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features as well as the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. Additional disclosures in TFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income are added with the amendment. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.2. The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Cont'd)

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

In August 2025, POA issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7). The amendment clarifies the application of the "own use" requirements and permits hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments. The amendment also adds new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. The clarifications regarding the 'own use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the the Group.

TFRS 18 – The new Standard for Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In May 2025, POA issued TFRS 18 which replaces TAS 1. TFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. TFRS 18 requires an entity to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards, such as TAS 7, TAS 8 and TAS 34. TFRS 18 and the related amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted. TFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

TFRS 19 – The new Standard for Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In August 2025, POA issued TFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other TFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply TFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other TFRS accounting standards. An entity that is a subsidiary, does not have public accountability and has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) which prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with TFRS accounting standards may elect to apply TFRS 19. TFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and earlier adoption is permitted. If an eligible entity chooses to apply the standard earlier, it is required to disclose that fact. An entity is required, during the first period (annual) in which it applies the standard, to align the disclosures in the comparative period with the disclosures included in the current period under TFRS 19.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the the Group.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.2. The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Cont'd)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

In September 2025, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11, amending the followings:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter: These amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition: The amendments update the language on unobservable inputs in the Standard and include a cross reference to IFRS 13.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price: IFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply derecognition requirement of IFRS 9 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. IFRS 9 has been also amended to remove the reference to 'transaction price'.
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'De Facto Agent': The amendments are intended to remove the inconsistencies between IFRS 10 paragraphs.
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash – Cost Method: The amendments remove the term of "cost method" following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Group.

iii) The new amendments that are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by Public Oversight Authority (POA)

The following amendments to IAS 21 are issued by IASB but not yet adapted/issued by POA. Therefore, they do not constitute part of TFRS. The Group will make the necessary changes to its consolidated financial statements after the amendments are issued and become effective under TFRS.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation

The amendments issued by the Board in November 2025 require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate. Accordingly, if an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the end of the current reporting period. Furthermore, an entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with IAS 29, to the foreign operation's comparative figures. The amendments also introduce certain additional disclosure requirements.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.3. Statement of compliance to TAS

The Group prepared its consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with the framework of the Communiqué Serial: II and numbered 14.1 and its related announcements. The consolidated financial statements and its accompanying notes are presented in compliance with the format recommended by CMB, including the mandatory disclosures.

2.4. Presentation and functional currency

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity consolidated are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), which is the functional of the Company and the presentation currency of the Group. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary, BIM Maroc S.A., is Moroccan Dirham ("MAD").

In the consolidated financial statements, MAD amounts presented in the balance sheet for assets and liabilities are translated into Turkish Lira at the TRY which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company, 1 TRY = 0,2130 MAD and 1 TRY = 0,2126 MAD exchange rates respectively and in the conversion of the income statement, the average exchange rate occurred during the period, 1 TRY = 0,2358 MAD rate is taken as the basis. Differences that occur by the usage of closing and average exchange rates are followed under currency exchange differences classified under equity.

The functional currency of the Company's other subsidiary, BIM Stores LLC is Egyptian Pound ("EGP"). In the consolidated financial statements, EGP amounts presented in the balance sheet for assets and liabilities are translated into Turkish Lira at the TRY which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company, 1 TRY = 1,1111 EGP and 1 TRY = 1,1122 EGP exchange rates respectively and in the conversion of the income statement, the average exchange rate occurred during the period, 1 TRY = 1,2443 EGP rate is taken as the basis.

Differences that occur by the usage of closing and average exchange rates are followed under currency exchange differences classified under equity.

2.5 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries prepared for the period ended December 31, 2025. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.5 Basis of consolidation (Cont'd)

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive incomes are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intercompany assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it 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 over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are shown in the consolidated financial statements from the date of formation of the controlling power to the date of termination.

ii) Non-controlling interest

For each business combination, the Group elects to measure any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either:

- at fair value; or
- at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets, which are generally at fair value.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

iii) Partial share purchase and sale transactions with non-controlling interests

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Accordingly, in the case of additional share purchases from and sales to non-controlling interests, the difference between the acquisition cost and the carrying amount of the net assets of the subsidiary in proportion to the acquired interest is recognized in equity. No adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

iv) Eliminations

During the preparation of the carve-out consolidated financial statements, unrealized gains and losses arising from intra-group transactions between entities included in the carve-out consolidated financial statements, intra-group balances and intra-group transactions are eliminated. Gains and losses arising from the transactions between the associate and the parent company and the consolidated subsidiaries of the parent company and jointly controlled entities are offset against the parent company's interest in the associate. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealized gains, unless there is evidence of impairment.

2.6 Comparatives and restatement of prior periods' financial statements

Intercompany balances and transactions between BIM and its subsidiaries, including unrealized intercompany profits and losses are eliminated. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The financial statements of the Group for the current period are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial situation and performance trends. Comparative information is reclassified in the current period in order to comply with the presentation of the financial statements.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.6 Comparatives and restatement of prior periods' financial statements (Cont'd)

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with TAS require the Group management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Those estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in income statement in the periods in which they become known.

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant judgments with the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are mainly related with accounting of employee termination benefits, provision for inventories, revaluation of land and buildings, assessment of economic useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangibles, determination of the interest rates used to discount cashflows and the lease period used in the calculation of the right of use of assets and lease liabilities, provision for income taxes.

2.7 Changes in accounting policies

The Group changes accounting policies when it is believed that the change will lead to better presentation of transactions and events in the financial statements. When the intentional change can affect the prior period results, the change is applied retrospectively as though it was already applied before. Accounting policy changes arising from the application of a new standard are applied considering the transition principles of the related standard, if any, retrospectively or forward. If no transition principle for the standard exists, the changes are applied retrospectively.

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on accrual basis over the amount obtained or the current value of the amount to be obtained when the delivery is realized, the income can be reliably determined and the inflow of the economic benefits related with the transaction to the Group is reasonably assured. Revenue is recognized when customers obtain control of the goods. The cycle of control takes place at a certain time. Net sales represent the invoiced value of goods less any sales returns. Retail sales are done generally with cash or credit cards and the control is transferred to customers at the same time and revenue is recognized at the time of sale.

Sales of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- Identification of contracts with customers,
- Definition of performance obligations in contracts,
- Determination of transaction price in contracts,
- Distribution of transaction fee to performance obligations, and
- Revenue recognition.

Financial income

Profit shares income from participation banks are recognized in accrual basis.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is reflected in the consolidated financial statements when the shareholders are entitled to receive dividends.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in transit and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments which their maturities are three months or less from date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables comprise trade receivables, credit card receivables and other receivables with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market; which have an average maturity of 17 days term (December 31, 2024:17days) as of balance sheet date are measured at original invoice amount and if they have long term maturity, the imputing interest is netted off and the provision of doubtful receivable is deducted. Trade receivables, net of unearned financial income, are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less the unearned financial income. Short duration receivables with no stated interest rate and credit card receivables are measured at the original invoice.

Estimate is made for the doubtful provision when the collection of the trace receivable is not probable. If the amount of the impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited to other operating income. Group has preferred to apply "simplified approach" defined in IFRS 9 for the recognition of impairment losses on trade receivables, carried at amortized cost and that do not comprise of any significant finance component (those with maturity less than 12 months). In accordance with the simplified approach, Group measures the loss allowances regarding its trade receivables at an amount equal to "lifetime expected credit losses" except incurred credit losses in which trade receivables are already impaired for a specific reason.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the obtained cost price or the lower net realizable value. Costs comprise purchase cost and, where applicable and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Rebates which generate from sales from ordinary operations are deducted from cost of inventories and associated with cost of sales. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs necessary to realize sale.

Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The Group has applied the TFRS-16 standard as of January 1, 2019.

Group – lessee

The Group's leases are mainly consisting of retail stores, warehouse and vehicles. At inception of a contract, the Group shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group shall assess whether, throughout the period of use, the customer has the followings:

- The contract includes an identified asset (identification of an asset in a clear or implicitly specified form in the contract),
- A capacity portion of an asset is an identified asset if it is physically distinct and represents substantially all of the capacity of the asset (the asset is not an identified asset if the vendor has a fundamental right to substitute the asset for the duration of its use and obtain an economic benefit from it),
- The Group has the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits that will be derived from the use of the identified asset,
- The right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Company has the right to direct the use of an identified asset throughout the period of use only if either:

- a) The Group has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use
- b) the relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined.

The Group recognizes right of use asset and lease liability at the start date of lease after evaluation of aforementioned criteria.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Right of use asset

At the commencement date, the Group shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset,

To apply a cost model, the Group shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost:

- less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and
- adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group shall apply the depreciation requirements in TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset. The average useful lives of right-to-use assets are as follows:

	Duration (Year)
Buildings	10
Vehicles	4

The Company shall apply TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Lease Liability

At the commencement date, the Group shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the financing rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date,
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group shall measure the lease liability by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in substance fixed lease payments. The Group reflects the remeasurement amount of the lease liability in its financial statements as an adjustment for the right-of-use asset.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Extension and early termination options

Lease contracts are made for average 10 annual periods. The lease liability is determined by considering the extension and early termination options in the contracts. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts are composed of the options that are applicable by the Group. The Group determines the lease term by the extension of the lease, if such extension and early termination options are at the Group's discretion and the use of the options is reasonably certain. If there is a significant change in the circumstances, the evaluation is reviewed by the Group.

Practical expedient

The Group applied a single discount rate to a rental portfolio with similar features. Initial direct costs were not included in the measurement of the right to use at the date of initial application. If the contract includes options to extend and terminate the contract, the lease term is determined and the management's evaluations are used.

Property, plant and equipment

All property and equipment is initially recorded at cost. Land and building are subsequently measured at revalued amounts which are the fair value at the date of the revaluation, based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for building. Group revaluates the amounts of their lands and buildings every 3 years with the CMB-licensed valuation firm unless there is a change in the circumstances. All other property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the related accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statement of income. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in revaluation reserves relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset ready for use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the year the costs are incurred. If the asset recognition criteria are met, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property are initially credited to revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity net of the related deferred tax. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against property and equipment revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement.

Depreciation is provided on cost or revalued amount of property and equipment except for land and construction in progress on a straight-line basis. The depreciation periods for property and equipment, which approximate the estimated economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Duration (Years)
Land improvements	5
Buildings	25
Leasehold improvements	10
Machinery and equipment	4 - 10
Vehicles	5 - 10
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10

The economic useful life, the present value and the depreciation method are regularly reviewed for possible effects of changes in estimates, the method used and the period of depreciation are closely aligned with the economic benefits to be gained from the related asset and are recognized on a prospective basis.

When a revalued asset is sold, revaluation reserve account is transferred to retained earnings.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Leasehold improvement

The economic useful life for special costs is in line with the average duration of the lease contracts which is 10 years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets which mainly comprise software rights are measured initially at cost. Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise; and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalized and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over the best estimate of their useful lives. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree over the fair value at the acquisition date of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree. 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.

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 recognized directly in profit or loss in the consolidated income statement and is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

The recoverable amount of property and equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life while the net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset after cost of sales deducted. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped by regions which are determined operationally (cash-generating units).

Financial assets

Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, lease certificate and investment funds are classified in this category.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of "financial asset", which are acquired to benefit from short-term price or other fluctuations in the market or which are a part of a portfolio aiming to earn profit in the short run, irrespective of the reason of acquisition, and kept for trading purposes. Financial assets that are measured by their fair value and associated with the profit or loss statement are initially reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position with their costs including the transaction cost. These financial assets are valued based on their fair value after they are recognized. Realized or unrealized profit and losses are recognized under "income/expense from investing activities".

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Group may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise not to be measured at fair value through profit or loss, to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. In such cases, dividends from those investments are accounted for under consolidated statement of income.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Group recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet when only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group derecognizes a financial asset or a portion of it only when the control on rights under the contract is discharged. The Group derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

All the normal sales or purchase transactions of financial assets are recorded at the transaction date that the Group guaranteed to purchase or sell the financial asset. These transactions generally require the transfer of financial asset in the period specified by the general conditions and the procedures in the market.

All regular way financial asset purchase and sales are recognized at the date of the transaction, the date the Group committed to purchase or sell.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset is impaired.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Provision for impairment is provided when there is an objective evidence of uncollectibility of trade receivables. Reserve is provided for the overdue uncollectible receivables. Also portfolio reserve is provided for the not due receivables based on certain criteria. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account.

Financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, accumulated fair value adjustments shown in equity when sold or impaired are classified into retained earnings.

Trade payables

Trade payables which generally have an average of 52 days term (December 31, 2024: 54days) are initially recorded at original invoice amount and carried at amortized cost less due date expense. Due date expense is accounted for under cost of sales. This amount is the fair value of consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Gift cards recognition

The gift cards that the Group sells to customers are classified under deferred income. Revenue is recognized when these gift cards are used by the customers.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset shall be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity and the costs can be measured reliably. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies during the period have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of such transactions. Exchange rate differences arising on reporting monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded or on the settlement of monetary items or are recognized in the comprehensive income statement in the period in which they arise.

Foreign currency conversion rates used by the Group for the related period ended are as follows:

	US Dollars/TRY (full)	EUR /TRY (full)	GBP/TRY (full)
December 31, 2025	42,8457	50,2859	57,5123
December 31, 2024	35,2803	36,7362	44,2073

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the period concerned.

In Turkey, companies can raise their share capital by distributing "Bonus Shares" to shareholders from retained earnings. In computing earnings per share, such "Bonus Share" distributions are assessed as issued shares. Accordingly, the retrospective effect for those share distributions is taken into consideration in determining the weighted-average number of shares outstanding used in this computation.

Events after balance sheet date

Post year/period-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events), are reflected in the financial statements. Post year/period-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as financial liability.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

ii) Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but they are disclosed only, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable.

Related parties

a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

- i) Has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
- ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity, or,
- iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

- i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group,
- ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member),
- iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party,
- iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity,
- v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity,
- vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a),
- vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Income taxes

Current Income Taxes and Deferred Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In such case, the tax is recognized in shareholders' equity or other comprehensive income. The current period tax on income is calculated for the Group's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures considering the tax laws that are applicable in the countries where they operate.

Deferred tax liability or asset is recognized on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases which are used in the computation of taxable profit. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and tax regulations that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

The main temporary differences are from the time differences between carrying amount of tangible assets and their tax base amounts, the available expense accruals that are subject to tax and tax allowances that are not utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, where deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

When the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset accordingly.

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2. Basis of preparation of financial statements (Cont'd)

2.8 Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)

Statement of Cash Flows

The Group prepares statements of cash flows as an integral part of its of financial statements to enable financial statement analysis about the change in its net assets, financial structure and the ability to direct cash flow amounts and timing according to evolving conditions. Cash flows include those from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities represent the cash flows generated from the Group's activities. 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.

Employee Benefits

a) Defined benefit plans:

In accordance with existing social legislation in Turkey, the Company is required to make lump-sum termination indemnity payments to each employee who has completed over one year of service with the Company and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. As detailed in Note 15, the employee benefit liability is provided for in accordance with TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" and is based on an independent actuarial study.

Actuarial gains and losses that calculated by professional actuaries, are recognized in the actuarial gain/loss fund regarding employee termination benefits in the equity. Recognized gains and losses shall not be transferred to comprehensive statement of income in the following periods. Reserve for employee termination benefits is recognized to financial statements that calculated with the discount rate estimated by professional actuarial.

b) Unused vacation

Unused vacation rights accrued in the consolidated financial statements represents estimated total provision for potential liabilities related to employees' unused vacation days as of the balance sheet date.

3. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision makers of the Group. The chief operating decision makers, who are responsible for allocation resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, have been identified as the senior management that makes strategic decisions.

The senior management of the Group makes strategic decisions as a whole over the operations of the Group as the Group operates nearly in a single industry and operations inside and outside Turkey do not present an important portion in overall operations. Based on those reasons, there is a single reportable segment in accordance with the provisions in TFRS 8 and segment reporting is not applicable.

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4. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand	1.728.025	1.623.159
Banks	1.138.282	1.314.901
- Demand deposits	1.138.282	1.314.901
Cash in transit	594.325	746.698
Cash and cash equivalents	3.460.632	3.684.758

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 there is no restricted cash.

5. Financial assets**a) Short-term financial assets**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 Group's short-term financial investments measured at fair value through profit and loss are detailed in the table below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Investment funds	10.691.262	7.100.313
	10.691.262	7.100.313

b) Long-term financial assets

Financial investments amounting to TRY 4.455.409 as of December 31, 2025 are detailed below (December 31, 2024: TRY 7.128.167).

i) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and the Group's fair values for the years 2025 and 2024 are presented below::

Name of subsidiary	Share (%)	December 31, 2025	Share (%)	December 31, 2024
FLO Mağazacılık ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (*)	11,50	4.455.409	11,50	7.128.167
		4.455.409		7.128.167

(*) As of December 31, 2024 the fair value of available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by using discounted cash flow analysis method with discount rate used as 21,10 and the terminal growth rate used as 10,00.

Current period movement of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period - January 1	7.128.167	8.340.826
Impairment	(2.672.758)	(1.212.659)
Balance at the end of the period - December 31	4.455.409	7.128.167

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6. Financial liabilities**a) Lease Liabilities**

As of December 31, 2025 the Group has short-term interest-free financial debt from banks amounting to TRY 870.698. (December 31, 2024: None).

b) Lease Liabilities

Short-term portion of long-term liabilities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	12.173.248	10.662.931
	12.173.248	10.662.931

Long-term lease liabilities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	39.682.422	37.735.800
	39.682.422	37.735.800
Total borrowings	51.855.670	48.398.731

As of the report date, the maturity dates of the financial liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Shorter than 3 months	3.360.948	2.895.400
3 - 12 month	8.812.300	7.767.531
More than 12 months	39.682.422	37.735.800
	51.855.670	48.398.731

Fair values are determined by using average effective annual financing rates.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the movement table of the Group's liabilities arising from leasing transactions is as follows.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Opening - January 1	48.398.731	42.214.438
Cash outflows from payments of lease liabilities	(11.322.367)	(10.044.141)
Additions (Note 12)	21.848.822	29.038.432
Changes in financial expenses accrual (Note 23)	7.282.469	5.878.427
Exchange rate differences	167.414	21.422
Change in accruals for termination of lease (Note 21)	(1.006.102)	(728.261)
Foreign currency exchange differences	361.120	587.161
Monetary (gain) / loss	(13.874.417)	(18.568.747)
Closing - December 31	51.855.670	48.398.731

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7. Trade receivables and payables**a) Trade receivables from third parties**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Credit card receivables	34.748.956	31.053.650
Other trade receivables	58.337	9.037
	34.807.293	31.062.687

As of December 31, 2025, the average term of trade receivables is 17 days (December 31, 2024: 17days).

b) Trade payables due to third parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade payables	82.458.712	76.719.397
Rediscount expense (-)	(2.185.477)	(4.066.628)
	80.273.235	72.652.769

As of December 31, 2025, the average term of trade payables is 52 days (December 31, 2024: 54 days). As of December 31, 2025, letters of guarantee, cheques and notes are amounting to TRY 5.808.627 and mortgages are amounting to TRY 74.980 (December 31, 2024: letters of guarantee, cheques and notes amounting to TRY 6.324.728 and mortgages amounting to TRY 80.814).

8. Other receivables**a) Other receivables from related parties**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Receivables from related parties	96.190	3.274
	96.190	3.274

b) Other receivables from third parties

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Other receivables	1.365.937	956.586
Doubtful receivables	15.149	15.424
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(15.149)	(15.424)
	1.365.937	956.586

Current period movement of allowance for doubtful receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	15.424	24.557
Collection in current year	(4.309)	276
Monetary (gain) / loss	4.034	(9.409)
Balance at the end of the period – December 31	15.149	15.424

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9. Inventories

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade goods, net	54.222.957	48.266.999
Other	425.593	374.561
Allowance for impairment on inventory (-)	(201.057)	(98.921)
	54.447.493	48.542.639

Cost of inventories amounting to TRY 580.615.796 (December 31, 2024: TRY 561.200.201) was recognized under cost of sales.

As of December 31, 2025 an allowance for impairment amounting to TRY 201.057 (December 31, 2024: TRY 98.921) has been made for trade goods.

The movement of impairment for inventories in December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	185.675	75.692
Reversal of impairment provision	(185.675)	(75.692)
Allowance for impairment	201.057	98.921
Balance at the end of the period – December 31	201.057	98.921

10. Property, plant and equipment

The movements of property, plant and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation for the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Impairment provision	Netting	Currency Exchange difference	December 31, 2025
Cost or revalued amount								
Land	24.306.502	790.465	(156.888)	-	1.587.351	-	3.229	26.530.659
Land improvements	650.642	65.043	(329)	10.415	-	-	-	725.771
Buildings	36.958.619	602.736	155.736	1.711.068	3.563.346	(2.297.785)	(2.443)	40.691.277
Machinery and equipment	42.568.934	7.098.132	(1.050.311)	119.230	-	-	131.076	48.867.061
Vehicles	9.377.271	1.492.932	(248.421)	254.274	-	-	25.833	10.901.889
Furniture and fixtures	17.579.609	2.020.324	(388.504)	20.782	-	-	19.803	19.252.014
Leasehold improvements	36.718.440	3.014.850	(382.056)	369.488	-	-	144.229	39.864.951
Construction in progress	2.675.074	5.973.818	(80.955)	(2.485.257)	-	-	24.423	6.107.103
	170.835.091	21.058.300	(2.151.728)	-	5.150.697	(2.297.785)	346.150	192.940.725
Less : Accumulated depreciation								
Land improvements	(472.627)	(71.508)	(641)	-	-	-	-	(544.776)
Buildings	-	(2.301.951)	4.166	-	-	2.297.785	-	-
Machinery and equipment	(18.699.632)	(3.647.782)	812.027	-	-	-	(70.518)	(21.605.905)
Vehicles	(5.251.683)	(1.305.160)	151.722	-	-	-	(13.259)	(6.418.380)
Furniture and fixtures	(10.524.135)	(2.138.327)	357.894	-	-	-	(14.632)	(12.319.200)
Leasehold improvements	(17.980.871)	(2.791.533)	395.936	-	-	-	(68.409)	(20.444.877)
	(52.928.948)	(12.256.261)	1.721.104	-	-	2.297.785	(166.818)	(61.333.138)
Net book value	117.906.143							131.607.587

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10. Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

	January 1, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Impairmen provision	Netting	Currency exchange difference	December 31, 2024
Cost or revalued amount								
Land	19.719.241	507.740	-	32.031	4.183.018	-	(135.528)	24.306.502
Land improvements	454.162	195.460	(55)	1.075	-	-	-	650.642
Buildings	29.876.260	676.182	(5.122)	825.707	8.028.992	(2.378.359)	(65.041)	36.958.619
Machinery and equipment	34.542.569	9.222.608	(856.051)	(15.763)	-	-	(324.429)	42.568.934
Vehicles	7.386.652	2.196.546	(174.434)	24.747	-	-	(56.240)	9.377.271
Furniture and fixtures	14.688.779	3.385.089	(395.020)	8.025	-	-	(107.264)	17.579.609
Leasehold improvements	31.342.337	6.011.865	(457.297)	261.185	-	-	(439.650)	36.718.440
Construction in progress	2.599.965	1.897.426	(690.872)	(1.137.007)	-	-	5.562	2.675.074
	140.609.965	24.092.916	(2.578.851)	-	12.212.010	(2.378.359)	(1.122.590)	170.835.091
Less : Accumulated depreciation								
Land improvements	(353.709)	(118.929)	11	-	-	-	-	(472.627)
Buildings	-	(2.386.299)	3.563	-	-	2.378.359	4.377	-
Machinery and equipment	(15.672.152)	(3.915.196)	694.958	-	-	-	192.758	(18.699.632)
Vehicles	(4.242.122)	(1.166.533)	137.470	-	-	-	19.502	(5.251.683)
Furniture and fixtures	(8.725.391)	(2.212.724)	369.390	-	-	-	44.590	(10.524.135)
Leasehold improvements	(15.802.845)	(2.624.281)	284.283	-	-	-	161.972	(17.980.871)
	(44.796.219)	(12.423.962)	1.489.675	-	-	2.378.359	423.199	(52.928.948)
Net book value	95.813.746							117.906.143

As of January 1, -December 31, 2025 depreciation expense amounting to TRY 11.101.076 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: TRY 10.544.850) were recognized in marketing expenses and TRY 761.993 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: TRY 1.121.193) in general and administrative expenses and TRY 393.192 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: 757.919 TRY) were recognized in cost of goods sold for the period December 31, 2025.

The land and buildings were revalued and reflected to consolidated financial statements with their fair value. The book values of such assets were adjusted to the revalued amounts and the resulting surplus net of deferred income tax was credited to revaluation surplus in the equity. The revaluation surplus is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Fair values of land and buildings

As of December 31, 2025 the Group carries its land and buildings over the revalued amounts in the consolidated financial statements. The revaluation surplus, as of December 31, 2025 net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to other comprehensive income and is shown in 'property and equipment revaluation reserve' in shareholders equity. The fair value of non-financial assets by valuation method is calculated by inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Sale or purchase costs or tax deductions are not taken into account in assumption of Level 2 fair value of land and buildings. The most common valuation techniques used is market comparable method, and for some land and buildings cost and income approach including discounted cash flow analysis are also used. Comparable value per square meter is determined based on assumptions such as bargaining share and adjustment for location in market comparable method.

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10. Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)**Market comparable method**

A property's fair value is estimated based on comparison of sales and market data of similar or comparable properties. The revaluated property is compared with the sales of similar properties in the market or asked price and bid price.

Discounted cash flow method

Value assumption is conducted through the discount method by taking into account the data of expenditure and revenue belonging to the revaluated property. Discounting is related to revenue and value, which converts the revenue amount into an estimate of value. Either the ratio of proceeds or/and discount should be taken into consideration. Within this approach, Direct Capitalization of Income and Cash Flow Analysis are applied predominantly. During the application of Direct Capitalization of Income, rental data belong to the similar real estate in the same region where the property based in has been used. Unless enough data for probable ratio of capitalization is attained, the method aforementioned has not been applied on.

Cost approach

Instead of purchase of property, the probability of construction of the same property or another property that provides the same benefit is taken into account. In practice the estimated value includes the amortization of old and less functional properties in case new one's cost exceeds the potential price to be paid for revaluation of the property.

It determines how transaction will be traded in the market and the approach and methods will be used in estimation of fair value of land and building. Sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into the valuation approach is price per square meter.

In the market comparable method, one of the methods applied during the valuation, room for negotiation has been considered and reconciliation has been done for the positive and negative features of property with respect to the precedents.

Valuation processes of the group

The Group's finance department reviews the fair value of land and buildings for reporting purposes. On an annual basis, the Group engages external, independent and CMB licensed valuation firms.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount as of balance sheet date. Group revaluates the amount of their lands and buildings every 3 years unless there is a change in the circumstances. The valuation of land and buildings was performed as of .

The fair values of the land and buildings (administrative building, warehouses and stores) of the Group have been determined by a real estate appraisal company who has CMB license, holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the land and buildings.

Pledges and mortgages on assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no pledge or mortgage on property and equipment of the Group.

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11. Intangible assets

The movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortization for the periods ended are as follows:

	January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposal	Currency exchange differences	December 31, 2025
Cost					
Right	1.383.002	224.371	(110.567)	16.861	1.513.667
Other intangible assets	3.048	15	-	-	3.063
	1.386.050	224.386	(110.567)	16.861	1.516.730
Accumulated amortization					
Right	(1.141.971)	(129.795)	50.134	(7.788)	(1.229.420)
Other intangible assets	(1.367)	(242)	-	-	(1.609)
	(1.143.338)	(130.037)	50.134	(7.788)	(1.231.029)
Net book value	242.712				285.701

	January 1, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Currency exchange differences	December 31, 2024
Other intangible assets	1.507	1.541	-	-	3.048
	1.334.110	59.461	(12.983)	5.462	1.386.050
Accumulated amortization					
Right	(1.030.412)	(120.537)	13.256	(4.278)	(1.141.971)
Other intangible assets	(1.247)	(120)	-	-	(1.367)
	(1.031.659)	(120.657)	13.256	(4.278)	(1.143.338)
Net book value	302.451				242.712

As of January 1, -December 31, 2025, amortization expense amounting to TRY 121.080 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: TRY 108.682) has been charged in marketing expenses and TRY 8.311 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: TRY 11.556) in general and administrative expenses and TRY 646 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: TRY 419) is included in the cost of sales.

The intangible assets are amortized over estimated useful life which is 5 years. The rights mainly consist of software licenses.

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12. Right of Use Assets

The movements of right use of assets and the related accumulated depreciation for the period ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 as follows:

	January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposals	Currency exchange differences	December 31, 2025
Building	124.474.876	21.775.916	(5.819.787)	242.604	140.673.609
Vehicles	1.552.210	72.906	(442.842)	5.711	1.187.985
	126.027.086	21.848.822	(6.262.629)	248.315	141.861.594
Less: Accumulated amortization					
Building	(41.016.855)	(14.022.207)	2.333.369	(108.874)	(52.814.567)
Vehicles	(1.240.462)	(228.331)	412.681	(3.378)	(1.059.490)
	(42.257.317)	(14.250.538)	2.746.050	(112.252)	(53.874.057)
Net book value	83.769.769				87.987.537

	January 1, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Currency exchange differences	December 31, 2024
Building	104.713.644	28.630.385	(6.476.879)	(2.392.274)	124.474.876
Vehicles	1.954.513	408.047	(738.379)	(71.971)	1.552.210
	106.668.157	29.038.432	(7.215.258)	(2.464.245)	126.027.086
Less: Accumulated amortization					
Building	(33.884.283)	(9.474.313)	1.330.095	1.011.646	(41.016.855)
Vehicles	(1.436.580)	(511.009)	658.297	48.830	(1.240.462)
	(35.320.863)	(9.985.322)	1.988.392	1.060.476	(42.257.317)
Net book value	71.347.294				83.769.769

For the period ended January 1, -December 31, 2025, TRY 13.335.193 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: TRY 9.025.659) of amortization expenses is recognized under selling and marketing expenses and TRY 915.345 (January 1, -December 31, 2024: TRY 959.663) is recognized under general administrative expenses.

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13. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities**a) Short term provisions for employee benefits**

Unused vacation amounting to TRY 966.562 is shown on the current provisions for employee benefits amounting in the Group account of short-term provisions for the period ended December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: TRY 785.385).

Current period movement of short-term unused vacation provision is as follows:

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period – January 1	609.957	200.462
Used in the period	(604.316)	(200.462)
Provision of unused vacation	966.562	785.385
Monetary (gain) / loss	(144.261)	(175.428)
Balance at the end of the period – December 31	827.942	609.957

b) Other short-term provisions

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Legal provisions ^(*)	742.217	458.432
Other	419.475	218.065
Total	1.161.692	676.497

^(*) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the total amount of outstanding lawsuits filed against the Group, TRY 1.806.774 and TRY 1.416.162 (in historical terms), respectively. The Group recognized provisions amounting to TRY 742.217 and TRY 458.432 for the related periods, respectively.

Current period movement of provision for lawsuits is as follows:

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period - January 1	458.432	187.803
Provisions required	416.077	452.719
Monetary (gain) / loss	(132.292)	(182.090)
Balance at the end of the period – December 31	742.217	458.432

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13. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (Cont'd)**Letter of guarantees, mortgages and pledges given by the Group**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 breakdown of the guarantees, mortgage and pledges given by the Group is as follows:

	December 31, 2025				
	Total TRY equivalent	TRY	US Dollars	EUR	Moroccan Dirham
A. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in the name of	1.617.692	1.606.943	250.870	-	-
<i>Guarantee</i>	1.617.692	1.606.943	250.870	-	-
<i>Pledge</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mortgage</i>	-	-	-	-	-
B. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of the parties which are included in the scope of full consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guarantee</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pledge</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mortgage</i>	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of third parties to conduct business activities	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total amount of other guarantees, pledges and mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
i. On behalf of majority Shareholder	-	-	-	-	-
ii. On behalf of other group companies which are not covered in B and C above	-	-	-	-	-
iii. On behalf of third parties which are not covered by item C	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.617.692	1.606.943	250.870	-	-

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13. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (Cont'd)

	Total TRY equivalent	December 31, 2024			
		TRY	US Dollars	EUR	Moroccan Dirham
A. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages given in the name of	455.648	444.063	328.370	-	-
Guarantee	455.648	444.063	328.370	-	-
Pledge	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
B. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of the parties which are included in the scope of full consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-
Pledge	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amount of guarantees, pledges and mortgages provided on behalf of third parties to conduct business activities	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total amount of other guarantees, pledges and mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
i. On behalf of majority Shareholder	-	-	-	-	-
ii. On behalf of other group companies which are not covered in B and C above	-	-	-	-	-
iii. On behalf of third parties which are not covered by item C	-	-	-	-	-
Total	455.648	444.063	328.370	-	-

Insurance coverage on assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 insurance coverage on assets of the Group is TRY 23.827.574 and TRY 116.311.956 respectively.

14. Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income**a) Short term prepaid expenses**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Order advances given to third parties for inventories	2.973.747	3.303.225
Order advances given to related parties (Note 28)	1.086.476	-
Prepaid service expenses	647.835	648.171
Other	29.368	35.825
	4.737.426	3.987.221

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14. Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income (Cont'd)**b) Long term prepaid expenses**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Advances given for property, plant and equipment	1.301.215	2.133.618
Other	87.849	143.343
	1.389.064	2.276.961

c) Deferred Income

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Gift cards income	998.477	1.030.662
Other	4.643	20.066
	1.003.120	1.050.728

15. Employee termination benefits

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Provision for employee termination benefits	2.871.112	2.188.264
	2.871.112	2.188.264

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of full TRY 53.919,68 for each period of service as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (December 31, 2024: full TRY 41.828,42). The retirement pay provision ceiling is revised semiannually, and full TRY 53.919,68 which is effective from December 31, 2025, is taken into consideration in the calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (effective from December 31, 2024: full TRY 41.828,42). Liability of employment termination benefits is not subject to any funding as there is not any obligation. Provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the Group's obligation under the defined benefit plans. The following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of the total liability. Actuarial gain / (loss) is accounted in the statement of comprehensive income under "Defined benefits plans revaluations fund gain / (loss)".

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. Consequently, in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. Provisions at the balance sheet date were calculated by using real discount rate of 5% by assuming an annual inflation rate of 24% (December 31, 2024: 23%) and a discount rate of 29% (December 31, 2024: 27,15 %). The anticipated rate of termination benefits not paid as a result of voluntary leaves is also taken into consideration.

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15. Employee termination benefits (Cont'd)

The following tables summarize the components of employee termination benefits recognized in the comprehensive statement of income and amounts recognized in the balance sheet:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current service cost (Note 20)	931.522	520.963
Interest cost of employee termination benefit (Note 23)	488.108	398.279
Total	1.419.630	919.242

Changes in the carrying value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period -January 1	2.188.264	2.266.055
Current service cost	931.522	520.963
Interest cost of employee termination benefit	488.108	398.279
Payments made in the current period	(1.003.211)	(1.098.354)
Current actuarial gain / (loss)	905.152	872.298
Monetary (gain) / loss	(638.723)	(770.977)
Balance at the end of the period - December 31	2.871.112	2.188.264

16. Other assets and liabilities**a) Other current assets**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
VAT receivable	1.880.996	1.563.474
Other	-	13.567
	1.880.996	1.577.041

b) Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Taxes and funds payables	2.459.277	1.979.487
Other	55.056	78.629
	2.514.333	2.058.116

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17. Equity**a) Share capital and capital reserves**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the breakdown of shareholders and their ownership percentages in the Company are summarized as follows.

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Historical cost	(%)	Historical cost	(%)
Merkez Bereket Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	92.450	15,41	92.000	15,15
Naspak Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	70.000	11,67	70.000	11,53
Other	9.240	1,54	9.240	1,52
Publicly traded	428.310	71,39	435.960	71,80
-	600.000	100,00	607.200	100,00
Capital Adjustment Differences	7.673.722		7.765.807	

The Company's share capital is fully paid and consists of 600.000.000 (December 31, 2024:607.200.000) shares of full TRY 1 nominal value each.

The cancellation of repurchased shares amounting to TRY 7.200.000 (full) through the "Capital Reduction Without Cash Outflow" method, thereby reducing our issued capital from TRY 607.200.000 (full) to TRY 600.000.000 (full), has been approved by the General Assembly on 29 April 2025 and registered on 09 May 2025.

The cancellation of these shares held by our company will be carried out on 13 May 2025.

Property, plant and equipment revaluation fund

As of December 31, 2025 the Group has revaluation fund amounting TRY 34.243.506 (December 31, 2024: TRY 33.011.870) related to revaluation of land and buildings. The revaluation fund is not available for distribution to shareholders.

b) Restricted reserves and retained earnings

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, per the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC). The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of net statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the Company's historical paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distributions in excess of 5% of the historical paid-in share capital. Under TCC, the legal reserves are not available for distribution unless they exceed 50% of the historical paid-in share capital but may be used to offset losses in the event that historical general reserve is exhausted.

The statutory accumulated profits and statutory current year profit are available for distribution, subject to the reserve requirements referred to above and Turkish Capital Market Board (CMB) requirements related to profit

distribution. Listed companies distribute dividend in accordance with the Communiqué No. II-19.1 issued by the CMB which is effective from February 1, 2014.

Companies distribute dividends in accordance with their dividend payment policies settled and dividend payment decision taken in general assembly and also in conformity with relevant legislations. The communiqué does not constitute a minimum dividend rate. Companies distribute dividend in accordance with the method defined in their dividend policy or articles of incorporation. In addition, dividend can be distributed by fixed or variable instalments and advance dividend can be paid in accordance with profit on financial statements of the Company.

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17. Equity (cont'd)

In accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC), unless the required reserves and the dividend for shareholders as determined in the article of association or in the dividend distribution policy of the company are set aside, no decision may be made to set aside other reserves, to transfer profits to the subsequent year or to distribute dividends to the holders of usufruct right certificates, to the members of the board of directors or to the employees, and no dividend can be distributed to these persons unless the determined dividend for shareholders is paid in cash. The Company's dividend distribution policy is in accordance with the Capital Markets Law No. 6362 dated December 30, 2012.

Inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity and book value of extraordinary reserves can be used as an internal source in capital, dividend distribution in cash or net-off against prior years' loss. In case the inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity is used for dividend distribution in cash, the distribution is subject to corporate tax.

According to the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the legal reserves, retained earnings, and net profits for the period are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Legal reserves	16.687.768	19.685.631
Extraordinary reserves	22.176.772	23.994.569
Net profit for the period	22.109.774	16.646.606
	60.974.314	60.326.806

As of December 31, 2025 net profit for the Company's statutory books is TRY 22.109.774 (December 31, 2024: TRY 16.646.606) and net profit per consolidated financial statements in accordance with CMB accounting standards is TRY 21.239.750 (December 31, 2024: TRY 24.362.918). Equity holders of the parent company of profit is TRY 21.136.602 (December 31, 2024: TRY 24.328.622)

c) Treasury Shares

The redemption of TRY 7.200.000 (full) shares from the 13.200.000 shares were repurchased for a total of TRY 5.017.460.000 (full) and constituted 2.1739% of the Company's capital, in accordance with the "Capital Reduction Without Cash Outflow" method, and the reducing our issued capital from TRY 607.200.000 (full) to TRY 600.000.000 (full), was approved at the General Assembly meeting held on April 29, 2025 and registered on May 09, 2025, and the cancellation of these shares took place on May 13, 2025. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2025, there are 7,110,000 shares repurchased, totaling 6,224,656,000 (full TRY), including other purchases made during the year, and their share in the company's capital is 1.1850%.

d) Dividends Paid

At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting dated April 29, 2025, it was decided to distribute TRY 8.122.942.000 (full) cash dividends from the profits of 2025 to the shareholders and to make the payment in 3 installments on June 18, 2025, September 17, 2025 and December 17, 2025. The gross dividend amount per share is TRY 13 (full). TRY 74.058.000 (full) of the Group's dividend distribution consists of the Group's dividend payment corresponding to its own shares.

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17. Equity (cont'd)

Non – controlling interest

Equity in a subsidiary that is not directly or indirectly associated with the parent is classified under "Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2025 the relevant amount in the "Non-controlling interests" account in the consolidated statement of financial position is TRY 1.509.988. In addition, net profit or loss in a subsidiary that is not directly or indirectly attributed to a parent is classified under "Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. As of December 31, 2025 the amount of profit attributable to minority interests in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss is TRY 103.148.

18. Sales and cost of sales

a) Net Sales

The Group's net sales for the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	January 1, -December 31, 2025	January 1, -December 31, 2024
Sales	724.628.090	683.616.532
Sales returns (-)	(3.565.584)	(3.543.669)
	721.062.506	680.072.863

b) Cost of sales

	January 1, -December 31, 2025	January 1, -December 31, 2024
Beginning inventory	48.542.639	51.325.447
Purchases	587.126.812	557.659.055
Depreciation and amortization expenses	393.838	758.338
Ending inventory (-)	(54.447.493)	(48.542.639)
	581.615.796	561.200.201

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19. Operational expenses**a) Marketing expenses**

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Personnel expenses	64.906.594	61.130.908
Depreciation and amortization expense	24.557.349	19.679.191
Electricity, water and communication expenses	4.933.957	5.088.806
Maintenance and repair expenses	2.552.996	2.155.285
Advertising expense	1.644.541	1.445.770
Truck fuel expense	1.552.806	1.626.630
Transportation Expenses	1.430.044	1.026.374
Rent expenses	1.071.636	868.639
Severance pay expenses	854.928	463.524
Packaging expenses	712.997	721.783
Tax and duty expenses	638.453	609.244
Stationery expense	372.701	444.340
Insurance expenses	356.658	344.366
Furniture and fixture expenses	287.641	373.650
Cleaning expenses	230.074	216.348
IT Expenses	229.919	315.952
Other	2.066.954	1.669.268
	108.400.248	98.180.078

b) General and administrative expenses

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Personnel expenses	9.247.383	8.181.642
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.685.649	2.092.412
Tax and duty expenses	687.964	1.142.398
Legal and consultancy expenses	365.459	328.202
Vehicle expenses	392.378	349.963
Money collection expenses	388.412	281.860
Electricity, water and communication expenses	76.722	65.639
Severance pay expenses	76.594	57.439
Office supplies expenses	20.036	27.811
Other	1.258.083	1.168.614
	14.198.680	13.695.980

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20. Expenses by nature**a) Depreciation and amortization expenses**

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Marketing and selling expenses	24.557.349	19.679.191
General and administrative expenses	1.685.649	2.092.412
Cost of sales	393.838	758.338
	26.636.836	22.529.941

b) Personnel expenses

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Wages and salaries	61.442.790	61.663.438
Social security premiums employer contribution	12.711.187	7.649.113
Provision for employee termination (Note 15)	931.522	520.963
	75.085.499	69.833.514

21. Other operating income and expense**a) Other operating income**

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Gain on sale of scraps	729.109	317.935
Energy sales income	444.255	302.564
Other income from operations	864.389	781.583
	2.037.753	1.402.082

b) Other operating expense

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Contract termination expenses (IFRS 16) (Note 6)	1.006.102	728.261
Donation and aid expenses	452.266	377.113
Provision expenses	561.498	141.656
Other operating expenses	919.600	212.103
	2.939.466	1.459.133

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22. Financial income

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Foreign exchange gains	74.794	130.047
Participation account income	33.396	8.432
	108.190	138.479

23. Financial expenses

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Financial expenses arising from		
Lease liabilities (Note 6)	7.282.469	5.878.427
Interest cost related to provision for employee termination (Note 15)	488.108	398.279
Foreign exchange losses	164.750	334.416
Other financial expenses	248.065	199.231
	8.183.392	6.810.353

24. Income and expense from investing activities

a) Income from investing activities

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Income from financial investments ^(*)	6.476.049	5.039.635
Valuation gain from subsidiary acquisition	-	451.718
	6.476.049	5.491.353

^(*) The balance consists of income from various investment funds.

b) Expenses from investment activities

As of December 31, 2025 the loss on fixed asset sales is TRY 957.651 (As of December 31, 2024 the loss on fixed asset sales is TRY 115.539)

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25. Tax assets and liabilities

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 provision for taxes of the Group is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Provision for corporate and income tax	9.254.471	6.352.087
Current tax assets (Prepaid taxes)	(7.419.051)	(4.650.146)
Corporate tax payable	1.835.420	1.701.941
Current period corporate and income tax provision	9.254.471	6.352.087
Adjustments related to prior period tax expense (-)	-	2.814
Provision for corporate and income tax	9.254.471	6.354.901

The Company and its subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures established in Turkey and other countries within the scope of consolidation are subject to the applicable tax legislation and practices of the countries in which they operate.

Companies calculate and pay temporary tax at a rate of 25% based on their quarterly financial profits and declare and pay it by the 17th day of the second month following the end of that period. Temporary tax paid during the year is credited against the corporate tax calculated for that year's corporate tax return to be submitted the following year. If there is any remaining amount of temporary tax paid after crediting, this amount can be refunded in cash or offset against any other financial debt owed to the state.

In Morocco, as of December 31, 2025 the corporate tax rate is 31% (December 31, 2024: 31%) where the consolidated subsidiary of the Company, BIM Maroc S.A. operates. Although retained earnings of BIM Maroc S.A. are the subject of a deduction that they are not carried forward for more than 5 years, a tax of %0,25 is paid on sales. In Egypt, as of December 31, 2025 the corporate tax rate is 22.5% (December 31, 2024: 22.5%) where the consolidated subsidiary of the Company, BIM Stores LLC operates.

Corporate tax losses can be carried forward for a maximum period of 5 years following the year in which the losses were incurred. The tax authorities can inspect tax returns and the related accounting records for a retrospective maximum period of five years

15% withholding tax rate applies to dividends distributed by resident corporations and resident real persons except for, those who are not liable to income and corporation tax, non-resident real persons, non-resident corporations. Dividend distribution by resident corporations to resident corporations is not subject to a withholding tax. Furthermore, in the event the profit is not distributed or included in capital, no withholding tax shall be applicable. In addition, if the profit is not distributed or added to the capital, the income tax is not calculated.

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25. Tax assets and liabilities (Cont'd)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 temporary differences based for deferred tax and deferred tax asset and liability calculated by using applicable tax rates are as follows:

	Balance sheet		Comprehensive income	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Right-of-use asset	20.585.171	19.860.828	724.343	(2.453.475)
The effect of the revaluation of land and buildings	11.131.975	11.935.350	(803.375)	5.630.244
The effect of the revaluation of financial asset	808.220	1.047.633	(239.413)	644.285
Other adjustments	676.051	375.461	300.590	255.137
<i>Deferred tax asset</i>				
Lease liabilities	(11.538.009)	(11.014.211)	(523.798)	(1.584.114)
Tangible and intangible assets	(223.204)	(4.757.350)	4.534.146	3.028.276
Provision for employee termination benefit	(709.793)	(573.426)	(136.367)	53.604
Other adjustments	(1.292.696)	(1.155.651)	(137.045)	(1.950)
Currency exchange difference	(18.856)	-	571.065	(15.306)
Deferred tax	19.418.859	15.718.634	4.290.146	5.556.701

Deferred tax is presented in financial statements as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	669.444	165.835
Deferred tax liabilities	(20.088.303)	(15.884.469)
Net deferred tax asset	(19.418.859)	(15.718.634)

Movement of net deferred tax liability for the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period - January 1	(15.718.634)	(10.146.627)
Deferred tax expense recognized in statement of profit or loss,	(3.603.005)	(3.227.224)
Deferred tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income	(687.141)	(2.326.670)
-Property, plant and equipment revaluation fund (Note 10)	(1.414.567)	(2.696.322)
-Fair value increases in available-for-sale financial assets	501.142	151.582
-Defined benefit plans revaluation fund gain /(loss)	226.284	218.070
Foreign currency exchange differences	589.921	(18.113)
Balance at the end of the period -December 31	(19.418.859)	(15.718.634)

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25. Tax assets and liabilities (Cont'd)**Tax reconciliation**

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Profit before tax	31.592.732	33.945.043
Corporate tax provision calculated at effective tax rate of 25%	(7.898.183)	(8.486.261)
Deductions and exemptions	(126.971)	(56.484)
Effect of tax rate differences of the consolidated subsidiary	(11.035)	31.651
Tax rate change effect	-	2.814
Revaluation effect	(1.768.009)	(98.277)
Monetary (gain) / loss	(4.505.766)	(2.871.015)
Other	1.452.488	1.895.447
	(12.857.476)	(9.582.125)

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Tax expense		
Current period tax expense	(9.254.471)	(6.354.901)
Deferred tax expense	(3.603.005)	(3.227.224)
Total tax expense	(12.857.476)	(9.582.125)

26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Earnings per share for the period ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows. All shares of the Company are in same status.

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Earnings per share		
Average number of shares at the beginning of the period (Thousand) ^(*)	598.632	596.774
Net profit of the year	18.632.108	24.328.622
	31,12	40,77

^(*) When calculating earnings per share, bonus shares are counted as issued shares. Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of earnings per share has been obtained by retrospectively considering the bonus shares issued.

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27. Non – controlling interests

Details of non-controlling interests as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Share of non – controlling interests	(35%,1%)	35%
Total assets	52.468.840	13.553.509
Total liabilities	(30.107.020)	(12.548.829)
Net assets	22.361.820	1.004.680
Foreign currency conversion difference	890.889	824.544
Non – controlling interests	1.509.988	1.176.181

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the breakdown of total comprehensive income/expense for non-controlling interests is as follows:

	January 1, - December 31, 2025	January 1, - December 31, 2024
Revenue	66.239.934	25.195.909
Gross profit	16.759.604	4.687.767
Operating profit	4.278.088	510.127
Net income for the period	3.622.248	97.989
Net profit for the period of non-controlling interests	103.148	34.296
Other comprehensive income from non-controlling interests	230.659	47.591
Total comprehensive income of non-controlling interests	333.807	81.887

28. Related party disclosures**a) Prepaid expenses to related parties**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the balances of expenses paid in advance to related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Reka Bitkisel Yağlar Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Reka) (Not 14)	1.086.476	-
	1.086.476	-

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28. Related party disclosures (Cont'd)**b) Payables related to goods and services received**

Due to related parties balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Payables related to goods and services received:**Related parties**

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Başak Gıda Dağıtım ve Pazarlama A.Ş. (Başak) ^{(1)(*)}	2.323.626	2.163.976
Hedef Tüketim Ürünleri San. ve Dış Tic. A.Ş. (Hedef) ^{(1)(*)}	1.012.176	540.287
Aktül Kağıt Üretim Pazarlama Anonim Şirketi ^{(1)(*)}	890.380	760.172
Sena Muhtelif Ürün Paketleme Gıda Sanayi ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.(Sena) ^{(2)(*)}	763.714	741.120
Turkuvaz Plastik ve Tem. Ürün. Tic. A.Ş. (Turkuvaz) ⁽¹⁾	376.840	370.479
Apak Pazarlama ve Gıda Sanayi Tic. Ltd. Şti. (Apak) ⁽¹⁾	315.503	288.047
Gönenli Süt Gıda Sanayi Tic. A.Ş. (Gönenli) ^{(1)(*)(**)}	229.905	1.024.365
Ahenk Helva Şekerleme İm. İth. İhr. San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Ahenk) ⁽¹⁾	206.892	140.983
MTB Kağıt ve Temizlik Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (MTB) ⁽¹⁾	77.292	39.660
Odak Tedarik Zinciri ve Lojistik A.Ş. (***) ⁽¹⁾	40.113	-
Avansas Ofis Malzemeleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Avansas) ⁽¹⁾	22.980	50.306
Reka Bitkisel Yağlar Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Reka) ⁽¹⁾	-	565.435
	6.259.421	6.684.830

(*) Trade payables to Başak Gıda are mainly from purchases of bread and other bakery products, trade payables to Hedef Tüketim mainly arise from purchases of non-food products, trade payables to Aktül Kağıt are mainly from purchases of paper towels and other paper cleaning materials, trade payables to Sena Gıda are mainly from purchases of instant coffee, cocoa etc. and trade payables to Turkuvaz Plastik are mainly from purchases of plastic products.

(**) Gönenli Süt has become a related party as of April 1, 2024.

(***) Odak Lojistik has become a related party as of August 1, 2025.

(1) Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.

(2) Other related company

c) Related party transactions

i) Purchases from related parties during the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Related parties

	January 1, -December 31, 2025	January 1, -December 31, 2024
Başak ⁽¹⁾	18.167.437	16.797.212
Gönenli ^{(1)(*)}	13.176.675	10.340.281
Reka ⁽¹⁾	13.591.979	10.627.631
Hedef ⁽¹⁾	10.331.951	9.160.010
Turkuvaz ⁽¹⁾	5.011.022	5.075.931
Aktül ⁽¹⁾	3.791.772	3.919.456
Apak ⁽¹⁾	3.754.422	4.114.355
Sena ⁽²⁾	3.652.708	3.483.350
Ahenk ⁽¹⁾	805.304	816.632
MTB Kağıt ⁽¹⁾	360.760	211.376
Avansas ⁽¹⁾	408.202	400.329
Odak ^{(1)(**)}	133.275	-
	73.185.507	64.946.563

(1) Companies owned by shareholders of the Company.

(2) Other related company

(*) Gönenli Süt has become a related party as of April 1, 2024.

(**) Including service purchases as of August 1, 2025.

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28. Related party disclosures (Cont'd)

ii) For the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 salaries, bonuses and compensations provided to board of directors and key management comprising of 257 and 236 personnel, respectively, are as follows:

	January 1, -December 31, 2025	January 1, -December 31, 2024
Short-term benefits to employees	2.381.761	2.003.925
Total benefits	2.381.761	2.003.925

29. Net monetary position gains/(losses)

Explanations on net monetary position gains/(losses)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-Monetary Items		
Financial statement items	(6.027.385)	(187.130)
Inventories	265.124	(411.544)
Prepaid expenses	(32.326)	(118.481)
Other Receivables (LT)	(21.450)	51.280
Financial Investments (LT)	-	2.563.781
Tangible fixed assets	13.675.947	2.195.254
Intangible assets	(3.077.808)	(5.084.077)
Right-of-use assets	10.773.441	16.913.345
Prepaid expenses (LT)	283.386	(307.144)
Deferred tax assets	(3.691.677)	(3.151.728)
Deferred Tax Liability	2.991.782	26.362
Deferred Income	(24.278)	-
Paid-in capital	(1.884.056)	(2.573.673)
Treasury Shares (-)	1.362.077	1.360.084
Accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses not to be reclassified to profit / (loss)	1.179.533	19.707.493
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(expenses) to be reclassified to profit / (loss)	1.163.865	382.699
Restricted reserves from profits	(4.113.288)	(4.736.763)
Retained earnings	(24.877.657)	(27.004.018)
Income Statement Items	23.230.852	28.488.680
Revenue	(65.350.959)	(78.332.287)
Cost of sales (-)	63.463.957	83.516.141
General administrative expenses (-)	1.968.668	2.479.547
Marketing expenses (-)	20.364.334	19.137.775
Other income from operating activities	266.545	(138.453)
Other expenses from operating activities	1.573.697	1.016.779
Income from investing activities	(558.825)	(524.603)
Expenses from investing activities	957.651	(184.168)
Finance income	(6.368)	(15.142)
Finance expenses (-)	705.101	720.396
Income tax expense	847.051	812.695
Net monetary position gains	18.203.467	28.301.550

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30. Financial instruments and financial risk management

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and profit share rates. These risks are market risk (including foreign currency risk and profit share rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and short-term interest free bank loans. The main purpose of using these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has other financial instruments such as trade receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations. The Group manages its capital through cash provided by its operations and review of the maturities of the trade payables.

Price risk

Price risk is a combination of foreign currency, profit share and market risk. The Group naturally manages its price risk by matching the same foreign currency denominated receivable and payables and assets and liabilities bearing profit share. The Group closely monitors its market risk by analyzing the market conditions and using appropriate valuation methods.

Profit share rate risk

The Group does not have any significant assets sensitive to dividend rate. The Group's income and cash flows from operations are independent from profit share rate risk.

The Group's profit share rate risk mainly comprises of outstanding short-term borrowings in the prior period. The Group's forthcoming loans in order to continue its operating activities are affected from forthcoming profit share ratios.

Profit share rate position table

According to IFRS 7 "Financial Assets", the profit share rate position of the Group is as follows:

Profit share position table		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial assets	Fixed profit share bearing financial instruments	10.691.262	7.100.313
	Lease certificate & Investment fund	10.691.262	7.100.313
Financial liabilities			
Financial assets	Variable profit share bearing financial instruments	-	-

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Since the Group is engaged in the retail sector and transactions are mainly on a cash basis or has 1-month maturity credit card collections, the exposure to credit and price risk is minimal.

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30. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont'd)**Credit risk table (Current period –December 31, 2025)**

	Credit card receivables		Other receivables		Deposit in bank		Financial assets	
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	-	34.807.293	96.190	1.535.560	-	1.138.282	4.455.409	10.691.262
- Maximum risk secured by guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	-	34.807.293	96.190	1.535.560	-	1.138.282	4.455.409	10.691.262
B. Net book value of financial assets that are renegotiated, if not that will be accepted as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	15.149	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	(15.149)	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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30. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont'd)**Credit risk table (Previous period –December 31, 2024)**

	Credit card receivables		Other receivables		Deposit in bank		Financial assets	
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	-	31.062.687	3.274	1.218.693	-	1.314.901	7.128.167	7.100.313
- Maximum risk secured by guarantees etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither overdue nor impaired	-	31.062.687	3.274	1.218.693	-	1.314.901	7.128.167	7.100.313
B. Net book value of financial assets that are renegotiated, if not that will be accepted as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	15.424	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	(15.424)	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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30. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont'd)

There is an insignificant amount of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities so the Company does not use derivative financial instruments or future contracts to reduce the risk of foreign currency.

Foreign currency position

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Group's foreign currency position is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	TRY Equivalent	Full US Dollars	TRY Equivalent	Full US Dollars
1. Trade receivables	107.773	2.416.356	112.551	2.313.564
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, banks accounts)	316.460	6.005.713	49.547	949.458
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-
4. Current assets (+2+3)	424.233	8.422.069	162.098	3.263.022
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-
8. Current assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	424.233	8.422.069	162.098	3.263.022
10. Trade payables	42.003	980.330	-	-
11. Financial liabilities	18.576	-	45.073	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	60.579	980.330	45.073	-
13. Current liabilities (10+11+12)	79.213	-	154.419	-
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
17. Non-current liabilities (14+15+16)	79.213	-	166.859	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	139.792	980.330	211.932	151.751
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-
19a. Hedged total assets amount	-	-	-	-
19b. Hedged total liabilities amount	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18+19)	284.441	7.441.739	(49.834)	3.111.271
21. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position of monetary items (IFRS 7 b23) (=1+2+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	284.441	7.441.739	(49.834)	3.111.271
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedging	-	-	-	-
23. Export	-	-	-	-
24. Import	-	-	-	-

(*) Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated

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30. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont'd)**Exchange rate risk**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a possible change in the US Dollar, Euro and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

December 31, 2025

	Exchange rate sensitivity analysis table			
	Current Period			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency depreciation	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency Depreciation
<i>Change of US Dollars against TRY by 10%:</i>				
1- US Dollars net asset/(liability)	31.885	(31.885)	-	-
2- Protected part from US Dollars risk(-)	-	-	-	-
3- US Dollars net effect (1+2)	31.885	(31.885)	-	-
<i>Change of EUR against TRY by 10%:</i>				
4- EUR net asset/(liability)	(3.441)	3.441	-	-
5- Protected part from EUR risk(-)	-	-	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	(3.441)	3.441	-	-
<i>Change of GBP against TRY by 10%:</i>				
7- GBP net asset/(liability)	-	-	-	-
8- Protected part from GBP risk(-)	-	-	-	-
9- GBP net effect (7+8)	-	-	-	-
Total (3+6+9)	28.444	(28.444)	-	-

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30. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont'd)

December 31, 2024

Exchange rate sensitivity analysis table				
	Prior Period			
	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency depreciation	Foreign currency appreciation	Foreign currency Depreciation
<i>Change of US Dollars against TRY by 10%:</i>				
1- US Dollars net asset/(liability)	14.368	(14.368)	-	-
2- Protected part from US Dollars risk(-)	-	-	-	-
3- US Dollars net effect (1+2)	14.368	(14.368)	-	-
<i>Change of EUR against TRY by 10%:</i>				
4- EUR net asset/(liability)	(19.351)	19.351	-	-
5- Protected part from EUR risk(-)	-	-	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	(19.351)	19.351	-	-
<i>Change of GBP against TRY by 10%:</i>				
7-GBP net asset/(liability)	-	-	-	-
8- Protected part from GBP risk(-)	-	-	-	-
9-GBP net effect (7+8)	-	-	-	-
Total (3+6+9)	(4.983)	4.983	-	-

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

The ability to fund existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining the availability of adequate committed funding lines from high quality lenders.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

30. Financial instruments and financial risk management (Cont'd)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 maturities of undiscounted trade payables and financial liabilities of the Group are as follows:

December 31, 2025					
Contractual terms	Carrying value	Total cash outflow	Less than 3 months	3 -12 months	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	80.273.235	82.458.712	82.458.712	-	-
Due to related parties	6.259.421	6.435.223	6.435.223	-	-
Contractual lease liabilities	51.855.670	74.052.355	2.177.447	6.552.020	65.322.888
December 31, 2024					
Contractual terms	Carrying value	Total cash outflow	Less than 3 months	3 -12 months	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	72.652.769	76.719.397	76.719.397	-	-
Due to related parties	6.684.830	7.131.343	7.131.343	-	-
Contractual lease liabilities	48.398.731	96.928.852	2.850.111	8.576.092	85.502.649

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

The gearing ratios at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total liabilities	170.998.817	153.549.942
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(3.460.632)	(3.684.758)
Net debt	167.538.185	149.865.184
Total equity	165.584.579	153.981.881
Total equity + net debt	333.122.764	303.847.065
Net debt/ (Total equity + net debt) (%)	50	49

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(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

31. Financial instruments (Fair value disclosures and disclosures in the frame of hedge accounting)**Fair value estimation**

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels of fair value calculations have been defined as follows:

- 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).

The following table presents the group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2025 and 2024. See Note 10 for disclosures of the land and buildings that are measured at fair value (Note 10).

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Financial Assets	-	4.455.409	-	4.455.409
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Lease certificates, investment fund	-	10.691.262	-	10.691.262
Total assets	-	15.146.672	-	15.146.672

December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Financial Assets	-	7.128.167	-	7.128.167
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Lease certificates, investment funds	-	7.100.313	-	7.100.313
Total assets	-	14.228.480	-	14.228.480

There were no transfers between levels during in year.

(a) Financial instruments in level 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

BİM BİRLEŞİK MAĞAZALAR A.Ş.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TL at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise stated and all other currencies are expressed in full amounts unless otherwise stated.)

31. Financial instruments (Fair value disclosures and disclosures in the frame of hedge accounting) (Cont'd)

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments,
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 except for the available for sale financial assets disclosed in Note 5, the fair values of certain financial assets carried at cost including cash and cash equivalents profit share accruals and other short-term financial assets are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The carrying value of trade receivables along with the related allowance for unearned income and uncollectibility are estimated to be their fair values.

- Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of which fair values approximate their carrying values:

Fair values of trade payables and other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The bank borrowings are stated at their amortized costs and transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of loans and borrowings. The fair value of bank borrowings with variable rates are considered to approximate their respective carrying values since the profit share rate applied to bank loans and borrowings are updated periodically by the lender to reflect active market price quotations. The carrying value of trade payables along with the related allowance for unrealized cost is estimated to be their fair values.

32. Fees for Services Received from Independent Audit Firm

The Company's explanation regarding the fees for the services rendered by the independent audit firms, which was prepared by the POA pursuant to the Board Decision published in the Official Gazette on March 30, 2021, and the preparation principles were based on the letter of the POA dated August 19, 2021, is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Legal and voluntary independent audit services (annual)	7.250	5.890
Fee for other assurance services	2.000	-
	9.250	5.890

33. Subsequent events

The Company's Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on 19 February 2026 to increase the Company's paid-in capital, which currently amounts to TRY 600.000.000 (full), by TRY 600.000.000 (full) to TRY 1.200.000.000, entirely from internal resources, and to distribute bonus shares accordingly; and, following the receipt of the necessary approvals from the Capital Markets Board and the Ministry of Trade, to amend Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association titled "Capital and Transfer of Shares" in line with the attached amendment text for the purpose of a capital increase from internal resources, and to apply to the relevant authorities for the registration and announcement of such amendment.

Appendices



Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework

Sustainability Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information (Page number, menu name on the website)
A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES							
A1. Strategy, Policy and Goals							
A1.1. The prioritised environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues, risks and opportunities have been determined by the Company's Board of Directors.	X					BİM published sustainability and climate risks and opportunities in its Integrated Annual Report for the 2025 fiscal year.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Strategy Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A1.1. The ESG policies (Environmental Policy, Energy Policy, Human Rights and Employee Policy etc.) have been created and disclosed to the public by the Company's Board of Directors.	X					These policies are published on the Company website.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Categories/674/policies.aspx
A1.2. The short and long-term targets set within the scope of ESG policies have been disclosed to the public.	X					The medium-term ESG targets set within the scope of ESG Policies were shared with the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Metrics and Targets Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A2. Implementation/Monitoring							
A2.1. The responsible committees and/or business units for the implementation of ESG policies and the senior officials related to ESG issues in the Company and their duties have been identified and disclosed to the public.	X					BİM decided to establish a Sustainability Unit on December 1, 2020. The department ensures the coordination of sustainability activities throughout the organizational structure. On March 18, 2021, a Sustainability Committee affiliated to the Board of Directors was established to execute, implement and monitor the Company's ESG activities.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Governance Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A2.1. The activities carried out within the scope of policies by the responsible committee and/or unit have been reported to the Board of Directors at least once a year.	X					The Sustainability Committee, which is a part of the board, provides information to the Board of Directors.	Sustainability Committee Operating Principles https://cdn2.english.bim.com.tr/uploads/Sustainability%20Committee%20Operating%20Principles.pdf
A2.2. In line with the ESG targets, the implementation and action plans have been formed and disclosed to the public.	X					Detailed information on the projects implemented or planned to be implemented within the scope of medium-term ESG targets is disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Metrics and Targets Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A2.3. The Key ESG Performance Indicators (KPI) and the level of reaching these indicators have been disclosed to the public on yearly basis.	X					KPIs are disclosed to the public collectively in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Performance Indicators Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A2.4. The activities for improving the sustainability performance of the business processes or products and services have been disclosed to the public.	X					Details of all activities aimed at improving sustainability performance are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Sustainability Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information (Page number, menu name on the website)
A3. Reporting							
A3.1. The information about the sustainability performance, targets and actions have been given in annual reports of the Company an understandable, accurate and sufficient manner.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A3.2. The information about activities which are related to the United Nations (UN) 2030 Sustainable Development Goals have been disclosed to the public.	X					BİM's Sustainability Approach gives information on which SDGs BİM's ESG priorities are associated with.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Sustainable Development Goals Contributed Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A3.3. The lawsuits filed and/or concluded against the Company about ESG issues which are material in terms of ESG policies and/or will significantly affect the Company's activities, have been disclosed to the public.	X					There are no significant lawsuits or penalties regarding the environment. The number of judicial decisions finalized against the Company with respect to employee rights: There are 147 lawsuits finalized against the Company in 2025. The number of judicial decisions finalized against the Company due to responsibility for occupational accidents: There is 1 lawsuit finalized against the Company in 2025.	BİM Integrated Annual Report https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
A4. Verification							
A4.1. The Company's Key ESG Performance metrics have been verified by an independent third party and publicly disclosed.	X					As of 2024, in addition to our financial data, our ESG indicators have been subject to third-party audit and independent verification. This practice is maintained in 2025 under the same scope and methodology.	BİM Integrated Annual Report About the Report Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES							
B1. The policies and practices, action plans, environmental management systems (known by the ISO 14001 standard) and programs have been disclosed.	X					The Company's Environmental Policy was published on the corporate website. Within the scope of this policy, implementations and action plans are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report. The Company also has ISO14001 certification in a regional warehouse.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Environmental%20Policy.pdf
B2. The environmental reports prepared to provide information on environmental management have been disclosed to the public which is including the scope, reporting period, reporting date and limitations about the reporting conditions.	X					BİM continues its activities in more than one country with more than one brand. The Company strives to reveal as much comprehensive data as possible in terms of environmental data. However, in cases where it is impossible to access data, only those within Türkiye or only the data of BİM brands may be given. Clarification is always provided when limited data are shared.	BİM Integrated Annual Report About the Report Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B4. The environmental targets within the scope of performance incentive systems which included in the rewarding criteria have been disclosed to the public on the basis of stakeholders (such as members of the Board of Directors, managers and employees).	X					Food waste is one of the performance evaluation criteria of employees.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Waste Management and Circular Economy Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework

Sustainability Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information (Page number, menu name on the website)
B5. How the prioritised environmental issues have been integrated into business objectives and strategies has been disclosed.	X					BiM formed four sustainability working groups in order to integrate the sustainability goals to business processes. Environmental issues are handled by the Environment Working Group. The Environment Working Group has been commissioned with developing projects to measure, monitor and minimize the environmental impact in our operation.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Sustainability Governance and Organization Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B7. The way of how environmental issues has been managed and integrated into business objectives and strategies throughout the Company's value chain, including the operational process, suppliers and customers has been disclosed.	X					Our Responsible Procurement Policy has been adopted by the Board of Directors and published on our web site, so that our goals in environmental matters can be adopted by our suppliers as well. This policy is also attached to the contracts concluded with our suppliers.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Responsible%20Procurement%20Policy.pdf
B8. Whether the Company have been involved to environmental related organizations and non-governmental organizations' policy making processes and collaborations with these organizations has been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Waste Management and Circular Economy Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B9. In the light of environmental indicators (Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope-1 (Direct), Scope-2 (Energy indirect), Scope-3 (Other indirect), air quality, energy management, water and wastewater management, waste management, biodiversity impacts)), information on environmental impacts is periodically disclosed to the public in a comparable manner.	X					BiM explains the environmental indicators collectively in its Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Performance Indicators Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B10. Details of the standard, protocol, methodology, and baseline year used to collect and calculate data has been disclosed.	X					The Integrated Annual Report, in which BiM presents its sustainability strategy and performance to its stakeholders, is prepared in accordance with the "Core" option of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.	BiM Integrated Annual Report About the Report Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B11. The increase or decrease in Company's environmental indicators as of the reporting year has been comparatively disclosed with previous years.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Performance Indicators Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B12. The short and long-term targets for reducing the environmental impacts have been determined and the progress compared to previous years' targets has been disclosed.	X					BiM explains the status of environmental indicators and its short and long-term targets in its Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Metrics and Targets Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Sustainability Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information (Page number, menu name on the website)
B13. A strategy to combat the climate crisis has been created and the planned actions have been publicly disclosed.	X					BiM publishes its strategy and actions to fight the climate crisis in its Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Combating Climate Change and Environment Management Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B14. The programs/ procedures to prevent or minimize the potential negative impact of products and/or services on the environment have been established and disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Combating Climate Change and Environment Management Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B14. The actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of third parties (suppliers, subcontractors, dealers, etc.) have been carried out and disclosed.	X					Within the scope of BiM's Responsible Procurement Policy, the outputs of projects made especially with private label product suppliers are included in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Sustainable Products and Services Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B15. The environmental benefits/gains and cost savings of initiatives/ projects that aims reducing environmental impacts have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Combating Climate Change and Environment Management Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B16. The data related to energy consumption (natural gas, diesel, gasoline, LPG, coal, electricity, heating, cooling, etc.) has been disclosed as Scope-1 and Scope-2.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Combating Climate Change and Environment Management Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B17. The information related to production of electricity, heat, steam and cooling as of the reporting year has been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Performance Indicators Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B18. The studies related to increase the use of renewable energy and transition to zero/low carbon electricity have been conducted and disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Combating Climate Change and Environment Management Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B19. The renewable energy production and usage data has been publicly disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BiM Integrated Annual Report Performance Indicators Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework

Sustainability Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information (Page number, menu name on the website)
B20. The Company conducted projects about energy efficiency and the amount of reduction on energy consumption and emission achieved through these projects have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Combating Climate Change and Environment Management https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B21. The water consumption, the amount, procedures and sources of recycled and discharged water from underground or above ground (if any), have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Performance Indicators Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B22. The information related to whether Company's operations or activities are included in any carbon pricing system (Emissions Trading System, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax).	X					BİM does not have an application for carbon trading.	BİM Integrated Annual Report https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
B23. The information related to accumulated or purchased carbon credits within the reporting period has been disclosed.					X	BİM does not have an application for carbon trading.	
B24. If carbon pricing is applied within the Company, the details have been disclosed.					X	BİM does not have a carbon pricing application.	
B25. The platforms where the Company discloses its environmental information have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Categories/654/annual-reports.aspx
C. SOCIAL PRINCIPLES							
C1. Human Rights and Employee Rights							
C1.1. The Institutional Human Rights and Employee Rights Policy has been established in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Conventions ratified by Türkiye and other relevant legislation. The policy and the officials that responsible for the implementation of it have been determined and disclosed.	X					They are published on the Company website.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Human%20Rights%20Policy.pdf https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Human%20Resources%20Policy.pdf
C1.2. Considering the effects of supply and value chain, fair workforce, improvement of labour standards, women's employment and inclusion issues (gender, race, religion, language, marital status, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, gender identity, family responsibilities, union activities, political opinion, disability, social and cultural differences, etc., such as non-discrimination) are included in its policy on employee rights.	X					It is published on the Company website.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Diversity%20and%20Inclusion%20Policy.pdf

Sustainability Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information (Page number, menu name on the website)
C1.3. The measures taken for the minority rights/equality of opportunity or the ones who are sensitive about certain economic, environmental, social factors (low income groups, women, etc.) along the supply chain have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Supply Chain Management and Human Resources Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
C1.4. The developments regarding preventive and corrective practices against discrimination, inequality, human rights violations, forced and child labour have been disclosed.	X					In this regard, an Ethics Hotline was established where complaints can be conveyed, and the process for resolving incoming notifications has been explained in the Whistle Blowing Policy.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Whistle%20Blowing%20Policy.pdf
C1.5. Investments in employees (education, development policies), compensation, fringe benefits, right to unionize, work/life balance solutions and talent management are included in the employee rights policy.	X					It is published on the Company website.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Human%20Resources%20Policy.pdf
C1.5. The mechanism for employee complaints and resolution of disputes have been established and related solution processes have been determined.	X					In this regard, an Ethics Hotline was established where complaints can be conveyed, and the process for resolving incoming notifications has been explained in the Whistle Blowing Policy.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Whistle%20Blowing%20Policy.pdf
C1.5. The activities carried out within the reporting period which related to ensure employee satisfaction have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Human Resources Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
C1.6. The occupational health and safety policies have been established and disclosed.	X					OHS issues are included in the Human Resources Policy.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Human%20Resources%20Policy.pdf
C1.6. The measures taken for protecting health, preventing occupational accidents and related statistics have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Performance Indicators Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
C1.7. The personal data protection and data security policies have been established and disclosed.	X					The relevant clarification text is published on the Company website.	https://english.bim.com.tr/pages/personal-data-processing-lighting.aspx
C1.8. The ethics policy have been established and disclosed.	X					BİM Ethical Principles are published on the Company website.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Ethical%20Principles.pdf
C1.9. The studies related to social investment, social responsibility, financial inclusivity and access to finance have been explained.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Message from the Chairman Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework

Sustainability Compliance Report	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information (Page number, menu name on the website)
C1.10. The informative meetings and training programs related to ESG policies and practices have been organized for employees.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Human Resources Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
C2. Stakeholders, International Standards and Initiatives							
C2.1. The customer satisfaction policy regarding the management and resolution of customer complaints has been prepared and disclosed.	X					It is published on the company website.	https://english.bim.com.tr/Policies/General/Customer%20Satisfaction%20Policy.pdf
C2.2. The information about the communication with stakeholders (which stakeholder, subject and frequency) have been disclosed.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Stakeholder Map and Stakeholder Communication Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
C2.3. The international reporting standards that adopted in reporting have been explained.	X					BiM publishes its Integrated Annual Report in accordance with GRI standards.	BİM Integrated Annual Report About the Report Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
C2.4. The principles adopted regarding sustainability, the signatory or member international organizations, committees and principles have been disclosed.					X	There is none.	
C2.5. The improvements have been made and studies have been carried out in order to be included in the Borsa Istanbul sustainability indices and/or international index providers.	X					Following its inclusion in the BIST Sustainability Index in 2022, BiM has been included in the BIST Sustainability 25 index by the first quarter of 2023. BiM is also included in FTSE4Good Emerging and FTSE Emerging ESG Indices.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Message from the Chairman section Public Disclosure Platform Notification: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1088484
D. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES							
D1. The opinions of stakeholders have been sought in the determination of measures and strategies related to sustainability field.	X					BiM's sustainability priorities were determined by taking the opinions of various stakeholders.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Materiality Analysis and Matrix Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf
D2. The social responsibility projects, awareness activities and trainings have been carried out to raise awareness about sustainability and its importance.	X					Explanations on the subject are disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	BİM Integrated Annual Report Employees Section https://english.bim.com.tr/AnnualReports/2025/2025%20Integrated%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Corporate Memberships and Strategic Collaborations



Turkish Union of Chambers and Stock Exchanges (TOBB)



Turkish Council of Shopping Centers & Retailers (TAMPF)



Food Retailers Association



International Organization for Standardization (ISO)



Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (ITO)



Turkish Investor Relations Society (TUYID)

Performance Indicators

Türkiye Social Indicators

Employees by Gender and Category	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total number of employees	40,217	39,545	43,987	43,356	47,345	44,777
Office and management staff	1,492	2,395	1,537	2,635	1,556	2,695
Store and warehouse employees	38,725	37,150	42,450	40,721	45,789	42,082
Total number of employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	508	1,890

Female employment by role distribution	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of first-level managers	-	-	-	-	4,679	9,459
Number of mid-level managers	-	-	-	-	96	529
Number of senior managers	-	-	-	-	48	241
Managers in revenue-generating functions	-	-	-	-	4,689	9,802
Total managers	-	-	-	-	4,823	10,229
Number of employees in IT/Technology/Engineering positions	-	-	-	-	39	173

Employees by Category and Employment Type	2023		2024		2025	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Number of employees by full-time / part-time status	74,333	5,429	81,420	5,923	86,014	6,108
Office and management staff	3,887	0	4,389	10	4,273	13
Store and warehouse employees	70,446	5,429	77,031	5,913	81,743	6,093

Employees by Length of Service	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-5 years	39,272	37,115	37,088	30,684	39,841	31,274
5-10 years	752	1,857	2,109	5,592	5,087	7,802
10+ years	193	573	4,790	7,080	2,356	5,762
Average Employee Tenure	-	-	-	-	2.8	4.2

New Hires	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Share of new hires	58%	42%	56%	44%	57%	43%
Under 30	51%	32%	47%	33%	47%	32%
Ages 30-50	7%	9%	9%	10%	9%	11%
Over 50	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%
Number of employees hired for senior management positions	-	-	-	-	1	11
Number of employees hired for mid-level management positions	-	-	-	-	3	8
Number of employees hired for first-level management positions	-	-	-	-	69	116
Number of employees hired for specialist and lower positions	-	-	-	-	289	540

Promotions / Promoted Position	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Senior Executive	-	-	-	-	0	0
Director	-	-	-	-	0	6
Manager	-	-	-	-	4	36
Supervisor	-	-	-	-	9	8
Senior Specialist	-	-	-	-	20	21
Specialist	-	-	-	-	0	0

Metrics Related to Maternity/Parental Leave	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of Employees Taking Maternity/Parental Leave	-	-	-	-	2,199	2,008
Number of Employees Returning from Maternity/Parental Leave	-	-	-	-	2,130	1,645
Number of Employees Retained for One Year After Returning from Maternity/Parental Leave	-	-	-	-	2,129	1,645
Number of Female Employees Benefiting from Postpartum Part-Time Work	-	-	-	-	7	0
Number of Female Employees Benefiting from Postpartum Part-Time Work	-	-	-	-	326	0

Employees in Governing Bodies	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30	1	1	4	3	0	5
Ages 30-50	99	537	129	592	128	597
Over 50	6	96	8	115	12	148
Board of Directors	0	6	0	6	0	10

Performance Indicators

Performance System	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of employees subject to regular performance reviews	86	490	97	516	226	742

Trainings Hours*	2023	2024	2025
Gender pay gap*	-	4.1%	0.2%

*Only BİM Türkiye

Training Hours*	2023	2024	2025
Total training hours	360,115	661,738	1,060,526
Total training hours - female	-	-	592,987
Total training hours - male	-	-	467,539
Total training hours - senior management	-	-	3,481
Total training hours - mid-level management	-	-	134,098
Total training hours - first-level management	-	-	242,789
Total training hours - specialist and junior employees	-	-	3,190
Total training hours - store and warehouse employees	-	-	676,968
Average training hours per employee**	4.5	7.6	12
Total training hours - professional development training	-	-	119,233
Total training hours - technical development training	-	-	422,709
Total training hours - personal development training	-	-	180,945
Total training hours - leadership development training	-	-	337,639

* As the breakdown of training data began to be compiled as of 2025, no breakdown data is available for the years 2023-2024.

** Data for 2023 and 2024 have been restated. The indicator, which was previously presented as 'training hours/number of employees trained,' has been revised to the 'total training hours/total number of employees' methodology to improve methodological consistency and cover the entire employee population.

Profile of Employees Attending Training*	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of Employees Attending Training	-	-	-	-	59,222	49,217
Number of employees under 30 attending training	-	-	-	-	38,457	32,913
Number of employees aged 30-50 attending training	-	-	-	-	20,039	15,679
Number of employees over 50 attending training	-	-	-	-	726	625

* As the breakdown of training data began to be compiled as of 2025, no breakdown data is available for the years 2023-2024.

BİM Türkiye OHS Data	2023	2024	2025
Accident frequency rate*	3.5	4.2	4.7
Absenteeism rate***	39.16	47.74	24.30
Number of Fatalities	2	3	1

Türkiye Operations OHS Data	2023	2024	2025
Accident frequency rate*	-	-	5.5
Absenteeism rate***	-	-	27.3
Number of Fatalities	-	-	1

* As OHS Türkiye Operations data began to be compiled in 2025, consolidated data for 2023-2024 are not available.

BİM TÜRKİYE OHS Training	2023	2024	2025
Total training hours	550,652	604,228	404,168
OHS training hours	425,852	431,788	287,536
First aid training hours	58,160	89,872	66,000
Emergency training hours	66,640	82,568	50,632
OHS training hours per employee	6.9	6.9	5.1

Türkiye Operations OHS Training	2023	2024	2025
Total training hours	-	-	471,365
OHS training hours	-	-	344,728
First aid training hours	-	-	73,747
Emergency training hours	-	-	52,890
OHS training hours per employee	-	-	5.1

* As OHS Türkiye Operations data began to be compiled in 2025, consolidated data for 2023-2024 are not available.

Consolidated Social Indicators

Employees by Gender and Category	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total number of employees	41,430	45,216	45,490	50,140	49,217	52,446
Office and management staff	1,626	2,688	1,690	2,962	1,732	3,126
Store and warehouse employees	39,804	42,528	43,800	47,178	47,485	49,320
Total number of employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	533	1,944

Female Employment by Role within the Company	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of first-level managers	-	-	-	-	4,810	10,649
Number of mid-level managers	-	-	-	-	103	591
Senior manager	-	-	-	-	60	279
Managers in revenue-generating functions	-	-	-	-	4,702	9,864
Total managers	-	-	-	-	4,973	11,519
Number of employees in IT, technology, and engineering positions	-	-	-	-	40	191

Employees by Category and Employment Type	2023		2024		2025	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Employees by full-time / part-time status	81,057	5,590	89,592	6,038	94,943	6,720
Office and management staff	4,315	0	77,511	5,913	4,880	13
Store and warehouse employees	76,742	5,590	12,081	125	90,065	6,705

Employees by Length of Service	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-5 years	40,254	41,352	38,357	35,967	41,438	37,159
5-10 years	943	2,992	2,285	6,655	5,297	9,100
10+ years	234	872	4,848	7,518	2,421	6,248
Average Length of Service for Employees	-	-	-	-	2.8	4.0

Performance Indicators

New Hires	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Share of new hires	55%	45%	53%	47%	53%	47%
Under 30	49%	35%	44%	36%	45%	36%
Ages 30–50	6%	9%	9%	10%	8%	10%
Over 50	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%
Number of employees hired for senior management positions	-	-	-	-	2	22
Number of employees hired for mid-level management positions	-	-	-	-	3	8
Number of employees hired for first-level management positions	-	-	-	-	69	141
Employees hired for specialist and junior positions	-	-	-	-	333	611
Net employment	6.033					

Promotions/Promoted Position	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Senior Executive	-	-	-	-	0	1
Director	-	-	-	-	0	16
Manager	-	-	-	-	5	52
Supervisor	-	-	-	-	9	10
Senior Specialist	-	-	-	-	72	318
Specialist	-	-	-	-	0	0

Metrics Related to Maternity/Parental Leave	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of Employees on Parental Leave	-	-	-	-	2,201	2,008
Number of Employees Who Returned from Maternity/Parental Leave	-	-	-	-	2,130	1,645
Number of Employees Who Remained Employed for One Year After Returning from Maternity/Parental Leave	-	-	-	-	2,129	1,645
Number of Female Employees Benefiting from Postpartum Part-Time Work	-	-	-	-	7	0
Number of Female Employees Benefiting from Postpartum Part-Time Work	-	-	-	-	326	0

Employees in Governing Bodies	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30	1	1	5	3	36	263
Ages 30–50	104	550	134	599	242	1,623
Over 50	6	99	8	124	12	154
Board of Directors	1	10	1	14	1	14

Performance System	2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of employees subject to regular performance reviews	86	490	97	516	226	742

Consolidated Environmental Indicators

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ton CO ₂ -eq)	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1*	322,863	352,568	394,369
Motor vehicles	92,593	106,061	120,413
F-gases	208,317	226,757	246,267
On-site fuel consumption	21,953	19,751	27,689
Scope 2**	294,904	307,363	299,831
Electricity consumption	294,904	307,363	299,831
TOTAL (Scope 1+2)	617,767	659,932	694,200
Scope 3***	12,873,850	17,167,934	16,779,920
Food purchase-based (FLAG)	9,559,021	10,922,678	11,788,757
Non-food purchase-based	3,314,829	6,245,257	4,991,163
TOTAL (Including Scope 3)	13,491,617	17,827,866	17,474,120

* Due to the inclusion of fuel used in generators and forklifts at our facilities, Scope 1 emission values previously reported for 2023 and 2024 have been updated.

**BİM A.Ş. calculates its Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions using only the location-based method. Accordingly, emissions have been determined using the average grid emission factors of the respective countries.

*** In 2025, the calculation methodology for Scope 3 emissions was updated in line with Net Zero targets. Emissions under Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services were recalculated based on FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture-based) purchases and Non-Food Purchase data. To ensure comparability, Scope 3 emissions for 2023 and 2024 were also revised using the same methodology. Therefore, Scope 3 emission values previously reported for 2023 and 2024 have been updated.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (tons CO ₂ -equivalent)	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	322,863	352,568	394,369
Türkiye	297,102	322,733	359,715
Morocco	16,342	18,376	22,871
Egypt	9,418	11,460	11,783
Scope 2	294,904	307,363	299,831
Türkiye	260,852	271,551	256,590
Morocco	24,719	25,077	30,780
Egypt	9,333	10,736	12,461
TOTAL (Scope 1+2)	617,767	659,932	694,200
Türkiye	557,955	594,283	616,305
Morocco	41,061	43,453	53,652
Egypt	18,751	22,196	24,244

	2023	2024	2025
Purchased Electricity (MWh)	594,197	614,368	591,221
Electricity Generation (MWh)	23,690	64,059	143,066
Total Electricity Consumption (MWh)	617,887	678,427	734,287

Glossary of Terms

Food Cold Chain: The food cold chain is a logistics and supply chain in which specific temperature conditions are maintained throughout the process from food production to the consumer. This chain usually involves the transportation of various food products, especially perishable and sensitive ones, maintained within a certain temperature range. The main target is to ensure the quality and safety of food products.

GMO (Genetically Modified Organism): It refers to the process and result of altering the genetic material of an organism in a laboratory environment.

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

GWP (Global Warming Potential Values): GWP (Global Warming Potential) is a unit of measurement used in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report to quantify the global warming impacts of greenhouse gas emissions. GWP is a value determined by considering the lifetime and thermal capacity of a greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. Global Warming Potential is usually expressed in comparison to carbon dioxide (CO₂). Carbon dioxide is considered as a reference and is assigned a GWP value of 1. Other greenhouse gases have different GWP values than carbon dioxide because they remain in the atmosphere longer and absorb heat more effectively.

IFS (International Featured Standards): International standard used in the food and consumer products industries.

IFS Food (International Featured Standards Food): IFS Food is a certification system that specifies a quality and safety standard for businesses in the food production and processing industry. The IFS Food standard evaluates the production processes, product safety measures and quality management systems of food businesses. This standard aims to secure the quality and safety standards at every stage of the supply chain.

IFS Non-Food (International Featured Standards Non-Food): IFS Non-Food refers to a quality and safety standard for businesses that produce or trade non-food products such as clothing, home textiles, toys, cosmetics and similar non-food products. The purpose of this standard is to encourage businesses in the non-food sector to comply with high standards in production processes, product safety and quality management systems.

IPCC AR5 report: IPCC AR5 refers to the Fifth Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC is an international organization that provides scientific assessments on climate change worldwide. AR5 includes a series of reports published in 2013-2014 and presents up-to-date information, analysis and recommendations on climate change.

ISO: International Standardization Organization

Molderator: A product used as a natural mold inhibitor in dehydrated wheat, sourdough and baked goods. Molderators can be used in a variety of products, such as soft breads and baguettes, and they also increase the shelf life of the product.

NPS (Net Promoter Score-Net): The Net Promoter Score is a metric used to measure and evaluate customer satisfaction.

OHS: Occupational health and safety

Pesticides: Pesticides are chemical or biological agents used for the control or killing of harmful organisms (e.g. insects, fungi, weeds). They are widely used in agriculture, gardening and health sectors. Pesticides aim to reduce plant diseases, pests and other unwanted organisms by controlling harmful organisms. However, they can pose environmental impacts and health risks in cases of misuse or overuse.

Scope 1 Emissions: Scope 1 emissions refer to emissions under the direct control of an organization. This typically includes emissions resulting from sources owned and operated by a company.

Scope 2 Emissions: Scope 2 emissions refer to an organization's indirect greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are indirect emissions resulting from a company's energy consumption. Scope 2 emissions originate from energy producers or service providers that are outside a company's direct control but support the company's operations.

Scope 3 Emissions: Scope 3 emissions refer to an organization's indirect greenhouse gas emissions that are derived from processes outside the organization's operations. These emissions are linked to an organization's supply chain, customer use, waste management and other external factors.

SPP: Solar power plant

GRI Content Index

Statement of use	BIM has reported the period January 1–December 31, 2025 in accordance with GRI Standards.	
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021	
Applicable GRI Sector Standard(s)	Since the sector standard for the retail sector has not yet been prepared, no sector standard has been used.	
GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
Organization and Reporting Practices		
	2-1 Organizational details	About the Report, pages 10–11 About BIM, pages 18–23 Region of Operation, pages 26–27 Shareholding Structure, page 132
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	About the Report, pages 10–11
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Reporting is conducted annually. About the Report, pages 10–11
	2-4 Restatements of information	In 2025, in line with Net Zero targets, the calculation methodology for Scope 3 emissions was updated, and emissions under Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services were recalculated based on FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) purchases and Non-Food procurement data. To ensure comparability following this methodological change, Scope 3 emissions for 2023 and 2024 were also recalculated using the same methodology. Therefore, the previously reported Scope 3 emission values for 2023 and 2024 have been updated. The data for average training hours per employee for 2023 and 2024 have been recalculated. The indicator, previously presented as “training hours / number of employees who received training,” has been revised based on the “total training hours / total number of employees” methodology to enhance methodological consistency and ensure coverage of the entire employee population.
	2-5 External assurance	No independent assurance has been obtained for this report.
	Activities and Employees	
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	About BIM, pages 18–23 Subsidiaries and Affiliates, page 35 Value Chain, pages 52–55 Value Creation Model, pages 60–63 Stakeholder Map and Communication with Stakeholders, page 47
	2-7 Employees	Human Resources, pages 86–91
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	Human Resources, pages 86–91
	Governance	
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130 Board Committees, page 131
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	The selection of Board members is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations and the minimum required qualifications. Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130 Board Committees, page 131
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130 Board Committees, page 131

GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42–46 Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42–46 Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42–46 Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124–125 Corporate Governance Principles Compliance Report, pages 139–143
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42–46 Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48–51 Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124–125
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130 Board Committees, page 131
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126–130 Board Committees, page 131
	2-19 Remuneration policies	Human Resources, pages 86–91 Remuneration Policy
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	Human Resources, pages 86–91 Remuneration Policy
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	Human Resources, pages 86–91
	Strategy, Policies and Practices	
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	Message from the Chairman, pages 12–13 Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42–46 Sustainable Development Goals Contributed, pages 56–59 Value Creation Model, pages 60–63 Journey to Net Zero, pages 104–107
	2-23 Policy commitments	Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42–46 Policies
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42–46 Policies
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	Stakeholder Map and Communication with Stakeholders, page 47 Customer Satisfaction and Experience, pages 76–77 Supply Chain Management, pages 78–79 Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124–125 Customer Satisfaction Policy
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Stakeholder Map and Communication with Stakeholders, page 47 Customer Satisfaction and Experience, pages 76–77 Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124–125 Customer Satisfaction Policy BIM Whistle Blowing Policy
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	There were no instances of non-compliance with laws during the reporting period, and no penalties for non-compliance with laws and regulations were imposed.
	2-28 Membership associations	Corporate Memberships and Strategic Collaborations, page 307
	Stakeholder Engagement	
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder Map and Communication with Stakeholders, page 47
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	There is no collective bargaining agreement at BIM.

GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021

GRI Content Index

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51
	3-2 List of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51
Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124-125
		Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
GRI 205: Anti-Corruption 2016	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124-125
		In 2025, five allegations of conflict of interest, one allegation of discrimination, and 20 allegations of physical or verbal harassment were received through the Ethics Hotline. The allegations were forwarded to the relevant business units for investigation and resolution. No reports were received regarding corruption, bribery, incidents involving customers' personal data, or money laundering.
Climate Change and Decarbonization		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Value Creation Model, pages 60-63
	102-1 Transition plan to mitigate climate change	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99 Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107
GRI 102: Climate Change 2025	102-2 Climate change adaptation plan	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99 Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107
	102-4 GHG emissions reduction targets and progress	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99 Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107
GRI 102: Climate Change 2025	102-5 Scope 1 GHG emissions	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	102-6 Scope 2 GHG emissions	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
GRI 102: Climate Change 2025	102-7 Scope 3 GHG emissions	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	102-8 GHG emissions intensity	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
Energy Management		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107
		Environmental Policy
GRI 103: Energy 2025	103-1 Energy policies and commitments	Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107
	103-2 Energy consumption and own production within the company	Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	103-5 Decline in energy consumption	Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
Water and Wastewater		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Water Management, page 108
		Environmental Policy
GRI 303: Water and Wastewater 2018	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	Water Management, page 108
	303-5 Water consumption	Water Management, page 108
Biodiversity		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Biodiversity, pages 114-119
		Environmental Policy
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, and managed in or adjacent to protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Biodiversity, pages 114-119
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	Biodiversity, pages 114-119
Packaging and Waste		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Waste Management and Circular Economy, pages 109-111 Prevention of Food Waste, pages 112-113
		306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	Waste Management and Circular Economy, pages 109-111 Prevention of Food Waste, pages 112-113
	306-3 Waste generated	Waste Management and Circular Economy, pages 109-111 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	Waste Management and Circular Economy, pages 109-111 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	Waste Management and Circular Economy, pages 109-111 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	Environmental and Social Impacts in the Supply Chain	
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Supply Chain Management, pages 78-79
		Responsible Procurement Policy
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-2 Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69 Supply Chain Management, pages 78-79 Combating Climate Change and Environmental Management, pages 98-99
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69 Supply Chain Management, pages 78-79
Attracting and Managing Talent		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Human Resources, pages 86-91
		Human Resources Policy
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	Human Resources, pages 86-91 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313

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GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
Occupational Health and Safety		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93
	403-3 Occupational health services	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93
	403-10 Work-related ill health	Occupational Health and Safety, pages 92-93 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
Employee Engagement and Employee Wellbeing		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Human Resources, pages 86-91
GRI 404: Education and Training 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	Human Resources, pages 86-91 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Human Resources, pages 86-91 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Human Resources, pages 86-91 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
Equal Opportunity and Diversity		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Human Resources, pages 86-91 Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124-125 Diversity and Inclusion Policy
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Board of Directors and Senior Management, pages 126-130 Human Resources, pages 86-91 Performance Indicators, pages 308-313
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	There is no gender-based discrimination in employee remuneration at BİM. Human Resources Policy
Human Rights and Fair Working Conditions		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Human Resources, pages 86-91 Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124-125 Ethical Principles
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Human Resources, pages 86-91 Business Ethics, Transparency, and Legal Compliance, pages 124-125
		In 2025, one allegation of discrimination was received via the Ethics Hotline. The allegation was forwarded to the relevant business units for investigation and resolution. Human Rights Policy

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	BİM respects its employees' freedom of expression. In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the Company complies with legal requirements regarding employees' membership in associations or unions. Human Rights Policy
		BİM expects its suppliers to respect their employees' freedom of expression and to comply with legal regulations regarding their membership in associations or unions. Responsible Procurement Policy
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	In line with the principle of non-employment of child labor set forth in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, BİM does not employ child labor. Human Rights Policy
		BİM expects its suppliers to prevent the use of child labor. Responsible Procurement Policy
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	BİM has zero tolerance for forced labor and human trafficking. Human Rights Policy
		BİM expects its suppliers to prevent all forms of forced and compulsory labor. Responsible Procurement Policy
Contribution to Local Development		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Corporate Social Responsibility, pages 94-95
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Corporate Social Responsibility, pages 94-95
Product Labeling and Marketing		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories 416-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69
		Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69
Product Labeling and Marketing		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Responsible Marketing Communications, pages 74-75
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	There have been no incidents of non-compliance with industry or regulatory labeling and/or marketing rules.

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GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
Data Privacy and Cyber Security		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Digitalization and Information Security, pages 80-83 Information Security Policy
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Digitalization and Information Security, pages 80-83 During the reporting period, there were no substantiated complaints regarding breach of customer confidentiality and loss of customer data
Responsible Purchasing		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69 Supply Chain Management, pages 78-79 Responsible Procurement Policy
Customer Experience and Satisfaction		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 R&D and Innovation, pages 70-71 Customer Experience and Satisfaction, pages 76-77 Customer Satisfaction Policy
Food Waste		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Waste Management and Circular Economy, pages 109-111 Prevention of Food Waste, pages 112-113
Access to Food and Accessibility		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Our Service Philosophy, pages 24-25
Nutrition and Health		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69
R&D and Innovation		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 R&D and Innovation, pages 70-71

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURES	LOCATION AND/OR DIRECT ANSWERS
GENERAL DISCLOSURES		
Sustainable Agriculture		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Biodiversity, pages 114-119
Responsible Sourcing		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 The Most Precious Heritage: The Earth, pages 96-119
Circular Economy		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Waste Management and Circular Economy, pages 109-111
Sustainable Relationships and Partnerships with Suppliers		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Supply Chain Management, pages 78-79
Transparent, Responsible and Ethical Corporate Governance		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 The Most Precious Understanding: Corporate Management, pages 120-157
Corporate Governance		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 The Most Precious Understanding: Corporate Management, pages 120-157
Integrated Risk Management		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Risk Management and Internal Control Mechanism, pages 135-136
Social Responsibility Programs		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Corporate Social Responsibility, pages 94-95 Donation and Aid Policy
Stakeholder Dialogues and Collaboration		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder Map and Communication with Stakeholders, page 47 Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Corporate Memberships and Strategic Collaborations, page 307
Animal Welfare		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 Product Quality and Safety, pages 66-69 Biodiversity, pages 114-119

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Focus Areas	Recommendations	References
Governance	a. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Message from the Chairman, page 12-13
	b. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Sustainability Governance and Organization, page 42-46 BIM TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report 2025, page 158-221
Strategy	a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	BIM TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report 2025, page 158-221
	b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	Sustainability Governance and Organization, pages 42-46
		Materiality Analysis and Matrix, pages 48-51 BIM TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report 2025, page 158-221
c. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	BIM TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report 2025, page 158-221	

Focus Areas	Recommendations	References
Risk Management	a. Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	BIM TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report 2025, page 158-221
	b. Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	
	c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management process.	
Metrics and Targets	a. Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities, in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Energy and Emissions Management, pages 100-107
	b. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, where applicable, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks.	BIM TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report 2025, page 158-221
	c. Describe the targets the organization uses to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, and the organization's performance against those targets.	Performance Indicators, pages 308-313

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