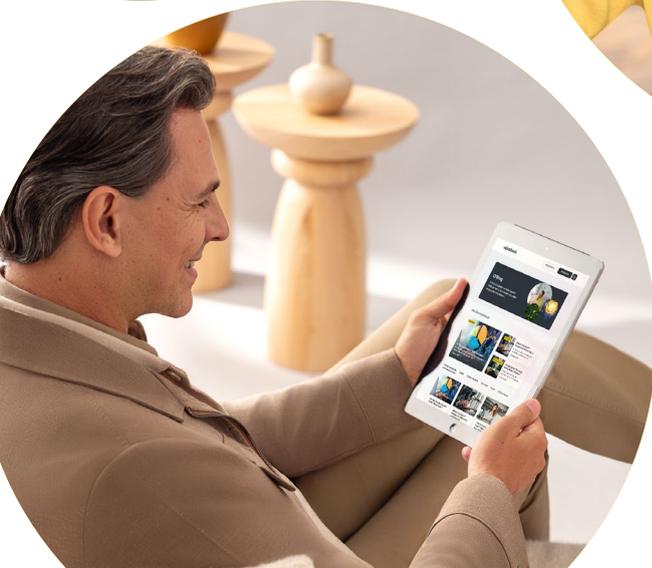


odeabank

INNOVATIVE, DYNAMIC AND
SUSTAINABLE
INVESTMENTS



Annual Report 2025

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As Odeabank, we make innovative, sustainable investments that shape the future by utilizing a holistic approach that centers people, society, and the environment.

We view banking not only as a financial service, but as a value-creation process that supports economic growth, strengthens social well-being, and accelerates environmental regeneration. Bringing together our goals of digitalization, sustainable development, and enhancing customer experience, we are building a dynamic, accessible, and responsible financial ecosystem. We see technology not only as a tool, but as a transformative force that raises efficiency, deepens environmental awareness, and enables equal opportunity for all. As we grow together with our customers, employees, and stakeholders, we create a broad sphere of impact encompassing digital transformation and sustainable finance, social contribution, and economic development.

INVESTING IN TRANSFORMATION

We offer our customers an integrated financial ecosystem by incorporating our investment-focused banking strategy with digital transformation.

Through Odea Privileges World, we turn everyday spending into savings while creating opportunities to grow investments. By means of the YDZ Fund, we reach investors who want to manage short-term foreign-currency savings in a flexible, accessible, and secure way. By integrating our “phygital banking” vision across our digital and physical channels, we elevate the customer experience to a new level. Within the Odea app, we bring the investment and savings journeys together on one platform, offering personalized solutions. With OdeAsistan, supported by artificial intelligence, we increase process efficiency, and through our technology subsidiary Odeatech, we bring innovative financial projects to life.



INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

We support sustainable development through our “Empowering and Transformative Banking” strategy, which addresses people, the environment, and the economy as an integrated whole.

By deploying renewable energy lending programs, energy efficiency financing, and paperless office practices, we support the transition to a low-carbon economy. As a signatory to the UN Global Compact, we align with global sustainability principles and help shape the sector by sharing our best practices on international platforms. By focusing on energy savings, water management, and waste reduction, we reduce our carbon footprint. Through our Green Transformation Loan and Green Deposit products, we finance environmentally friendly investments and move forward in full alignment with Türkiye’s 2053 Net-Zero target.



INVESTING IN EQUALITY

We view gender equality not only as a social responsibility, but as a fundamental pillar of sustainable development and corporate success.

Through our "Fair Tales" project, we raise awareness about stereotypical roles by helping children develop an awareness of equality from an early age. To date, we have reached more than 66 thousand children through 81 performances. We continue to deliver projects that strengthen women's equal participation in the economy, as well as in the arts and society. At the Istanbul Theatre Festival, we support women artists by sponsoring the theme "There Is a Woman Behind This," which highlights the contributions made by women. By adopting the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles, we make equal opportunity a core principle in our business processes, and with a 57% female employee ratio, we stand out in the sector.



İKSV İSTANBUL TİYATRO FESTİVALI
2023
BU İŞTE BİR KADIN VAR
TEMA SPONSÖRÜ
ODEABANK

5 YILDIR
aynı gururla

BU İŞTE

yazan
yöneten
oynayan
alkışlayan
besteleyen
dans eden
resmeden
aydınlatan
tasarlayan
hazırlayan
hayal eden
gerçekleştiren

BİR KADIN VAR

odeabank

INVESTING IN KNOWLEDGE

We view financial literacy as a responsibility that supports social development, and we design awareness initiatives guided by the principle that “Financial knowledge is everyone’s right.”

Through investment-focused programs launched on Odea Radio, Türkiye’s first digital bank radio station, we reached a broad audience, explaining economic developments in clear, simple language. The content we published on O’Blog and O’Mag helped boost the public’s financial knowledge in areas such as saving, investing, and budgeting. To further increase financial literacy, we consolidated our investment-focused content in the Odea Investment-Focused Bulletin, making it easier to access. We also reinforced internal awareness by providing our employees with financial literacy workshops. In addition, by sponsoring the “Paramı Yönetebiliyorum (I Can Manage My Budget)” program, organized in collaboration with the OECD and the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, we contributed to young people’s budget management education.



INVESTING IN ACCESSIBILITY

We act with a vision of a world where everyone can access financial services on equal terms. Guided by this vision, we integrate accessibility into every stage of banking.

As part of our Barrier-Free Banking Program, we ensure that our branches are accessible to people with disabilities. By way of systems such as ramp installations, braille signage, and tactile guidance surfaces, we have transformed our branches into more comfortable and inclusive spaces. In our digital channels, we provide an experience where every user can transact with ease through screen reader compatibility, text size options, and contrast settings. We also enable our visually impaired customers to conduct ATM transactions securely through SMS notifications. Through our "Conversations on Accessibility" program, we raise awareness of accessibility at the societal level and help foster a broader culture of accessibility.



Chair's Message

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

In placing artificial intelligence at the core of our technology investments, we view AI as an area of innovation—but also as a strategic lever that supports sustainable growth.

Esteemed Shareholders,

In the last few years, we have observed a multilayered transformation in the global economy that goes beyond conventional cycles. Geopolitical developments and evolving trade policies are reshaping global financial systems. In this era, institutions that can adapt quickly, preserve strategic flexibility, and maintain a long-term perspective are the ones that stand out.

In 2025—a year marked by global volatility—the Turkish economy was characterized by stability, attesting to its dynamic structure and agile decision-making capacity. The careful balance between domestic demand and production was a key factor in supporting macroeconomic stability, as was the steady course of economic activity in the country and the steps taken to combat inflation. Against this backdrop, Türkiye's adaptability and resilience throughout this period also assured a solid foundation for the future.

The evolution of banking and finance has been deeply intertwined with technological innovation over the course of history. Today, digitalization, advanced technologies, and artificial intelligence continue to be the most powerful drivers of transformation in our industry. Artificial intelligence (AI), in particular, represents a strategic inflection point that is fundamentally redesigning the

way financial services are delivered. No longer just a tool for improving efficiency, AI is also driving a transformation that strengthens decision-making processes, deepens the customer experience, and makes banking more intuitive.

Following the transfer of a majority stake to ADQ in the first quarter, Odeabank successfully executed a capital increase. This transaction further enhanced our financial strength and created a solid foundation for future growth.

From the start of Odeabank's operations in Türkiye, we have positioned digital transformation and enhancing our digital capabilities at the core of our strategy. Over the years, we closely followed this transformation while actively helping to shape it within our sector. We extended this pioneering approach to the field of artificial intelligence: In this area, we are among the first banks in Türkiye to deploy MCP (Model Context Protocol) and LLM (Large Language Model) technologies together.

Thanks to our digital architecture, we make banking services a natural part of our customers' digital lives. In placing artificial intelligence at the core of our technology investments, we view AI as an area of innovation—but also as a strategic lever that supports sustainable growth.

In terms of sustainable growth, we are fully aware of the responsibility undertaken by the banking and financial sector in this area. Accordingly, one of our most significant steps in 2025 was becoming a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact. We place its ten universal principles—covering human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption at the center of our strategy, thereby reinforcing our commitment to responsible banking at a global level.

In the period ahead, and in line with the principles of transparency, responsibility, and sustainability, we will determinedly continue to preserve our strong financial structure, to leverage technology as a value-creating tool, and to contribute to our country's economic development.

We would like to extend our appreciation to all our stakeholders for their continued and valuable support throughout this year and the years preceding it.

Sincerely,

Marcos Alonso De Quadros
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Odeabank



We have positioned digital transformation and enhancing our digital capabilities at the core of our strategy.

Marcos Alonso De Quadros
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Odeabank



CEO's Message

WE TURNED OUR LOAN-TO-DEPOSIT MARGINS POSITIVE

By managing our funding costs effectively, we turned our loan-to-deposit margins positive again.

Esteemed Shareholders,

In recent years, rapidly evolving technologies across the world, together with economic and geopolitical developments, have become key dynamics that profoundly affect everyday life and the business world. It is increasingly difficult to anticipate what developments we will face in the future or what will define the agenda at that time. As the pace of change accelerates, uncertainty continues to be an important part of our lives.

We can now clearly feel the impact of this rapid transformation across all aspects of our lives. From our spending habits and savings preferences to our investment decisions and our relationship with technology, many areas are directly affected by these dynamics.

The banking sector stands at the very center of this transformation. Beyond providing financial services, today's banks must also interpret change accurately, anticipate customers' needs, and transform technology into real value.

The year 2025 stood out globally as a period shaped by the geopolitical balance between East and West. Key components of this landscape included economic protectionism, trade barriers, tariffs, innovation, energy, and technology.

Against this backdrop, strengthening growth expectations, the relative stabilization of energy and commodity prices, and the gradual move toward more predictable monetary policies in advanced economies collectively improved risk sentiment in global markets.

For financial institutions operating in this environment, agility, data-driven decision-making, and the ability to use technology strategically are as critical as resilience.

Within this challenging global context, Türkiye's economy maintained its equilibrium thanks to its dynamism and capacity to adapt. The downward trend in inflation, improvements in the foreign trade balance, and the strengthening of foreign exchange reserves emerged as key factors supporting macroeconomic stability. Preserving the balance between domestic demand and production, together with the recovery in the services and consumption, also paved the way for sustainable growth in the banking sector.

As Odeabank, we closed this period with a robust performance while preserving our young, dynamic, and innovative identity. In 2025, we increased our total assets by 55%, reaching TL 123 billion. Our loan portfolio recorded strong growth, particularly in the final quarter, reaching TL 50 billion. We believe we will continue this momentum confidently in the period ahead through our Banking-as-a-Service partnerships. Meanwhile, we reduced our non-performing loan ratio to 2.3%. Compared with the sector data published in December, we are now below the industry average; evidence that we are managing growth in a healthy and controlled manner. In addition, our deposits reached TL 71 billion, while our non-deposit asset management volume rose to over TL 101.6 billion. By managing our funding costs effectively, we turned our loan-to-deposit margins positive again. From a historical

perspective, the progress we have achieved is a source of pride for all of us, reflecting our rigorous risk management approach and the dedicated efforts of our teams.

This solid performance was driven in large part by our strengthened capital structure following the completion of the ADQ share transfer. As we fortified our financial resilience with USD 100 million in additional capital, our new shareholder's long-term vision and international perspective further advanced our strategic capabilities. ADQ's confidence in Odeabank accelerated our digitalization and innovation investments, while increases in our Eximbank and Takasbank limits and improvements in our correspondent banking network enabled us to achieve significant growth, particularly in export letters of credit.

In line with our investment-oriented banking strategy, we consistently develop innovative products and services focused on helping our customers grow their savings. As a result of the sustainable performance we delivered throughout the year, I am pleased to note that, also considering the scale of our bank, we have achieved a significant market share. Through Odea Privileges World, a first in Türkiye, we brought together cashback rewards earned from daily spending with investment funds and term deposit accounts, making investing an organic part of everyday life. Through our investment campaigns and targeted digital communication strategies, we achieved strong growth in the number of digitally active customers.



In 2025, we increased our total assets by 55%, reaching TL 123 billion.

Dr. Mert ÖNCÜ
CEO and
Board Member



CEO's Message

OUR TRANSFORMATION INTO A TECHNOLOGY COMPANY

Through Odeatech, we steadfastly pursued our journey beyond being a bank, continuing our transformation into a technology company.

Over the past year, technology and innovation remained at the heart of Odeabank's growth strategy. Through Odeatech, we steadfastly pursued our journey beyond being a bank, continuing our transformation into a technology company.

We approach our investments in artificial intelligence not merely as a path to technological transformation, but as a means to create tools that produce tangible value for our customers and our institution. Thanks to MCP (Model Context Protocol) and LLM (Large Language Model)-based applications, our customers receive fast, intuitive, and context-aware responses tailored to their needs, enabling them to complete financial transactions with fewer steps and to make more informed decisions. This approach streamlines the customer experience while enhancing accessibility and satisfaction.

On the corporate processes side, artificial intelligence substantially enhanced the speed and quality of our decision-making. Data-driven analytics enable us to build a more predictive and effective structure across many areas, from risk management and portfolio optimization to customer management and operational efficiency. As a result, our teams can focus on higher value-added activities instead of repetitive tasks, supporting both productivity and sustainable performance across the Bank.

Meanwhile, we continued to enhance our "phygital" service network. In addition to our branch in Istanbul, through our new digital branch Bank'O in Ankara, our new contact center in Balgat, and our private banking branch in Ümitköy, we remained close to our customers. Our award-winning contact center also continued to raise the bar in customer experience.

These digital advancements are highly important for today and for the future. However, the qualified human factor is paramount to every critical operation, every value-creating effort, and every success. In this context, the foundation of our achievements lies with our highly valued colleagues—our Odealists. On this occasion, I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to all my colleagues who contributed to our bank's performance.

We believe that our greatest assets are our people and our corporate culture. We see the professional and personal development of our colleagues, particularly the enhancement of their digital skills, as essential to our future. While connecting young talent with banking through the OdeaStellar Young Talent Program and the Nova Internship Program, we also supported our employees' learning and development journeys through our AI-powered development assistant. Through programs designed to boost data literacy and artificial intelligence capabilities, we are building teams ready for the future of banking.

Contributing to sustainability and social development continued to be an integral part of Odeabank's strategy. As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, we did not limit value creation to financial results alone. Instead, through our social impact projects, initiatives to enhance financial literacy, and practices that strengthen accessibility, we broadened the scope of the value we deliver.

Looking ahead, our strategy is built around two core priorities: continuing to deliver strong services in retail and private banking while expanding our commercial and corporate customer base, and advancing our ecosystem banking vision through Banking-as-a-Service partnerships to create tangible value in the lives of millions of customers.

As a bank that accurately interprets change, creates value through technology, and acts with a strong sense of responsibility, we are determined to build the future of banking together.

I would like to thank all our colleagues who have contributed to this journey, as well as our shareholders, our customers and all our stakeholders who place their trust in us.

I am confident that we will continue on our path in the period ahead, building on our successes with the same passion and energy we had on our first day.

Sincerely,

Dr. Mert ÖNCÜ
CEO and
Board Member



As a bank that accurately interprets change, creates value through technology, and acts with a strong sense of responsibility, we are determined to build the future of banking together.

Odeabank in Brief

CONTRIBUTING TO TÜRKİYE'S FINANCIAL RESILIENCE

With an asset size of TL 123 billion as of December 31, 2025, Odeabank is in a strong position to contribute to Türkiye's long-term economic growth and financial resilience.

Entering the Turkish banking sector in 2012 with an innovative perspective, Odeabank today ranks 17th among private deposit banks in terms of total assets, supported by its strong capital structure, investments in digital banking, and customer-focused approach.

As of March 2025, Odeabank's majority shareholder became ADQ, an Abu Dhabi-based investor focused on strategic infrastructure and global supply chains.

Operating with 35 branches and a total of 1,211 employees across the country, Odeabank is guided by a customer-focused strategy and is committed to taking initiatives that advance its customers, shareholders, and Türkiye. The Bank conducts commercial and retail banking operations.

With an asset size of TL 123 billion as of December 31, 2025, Odeabank is in a strong position to contribute to Türkiye's long-term economic growth and financial resilience.

Through its customer- and service-oriented approach, the Bank has steadily expanded its customer base over time and continues to enhance and innovate its digital banking channels to meet customer needs in a fast, seamless, and convenient way. Odeabank's vision is to become the leading "phygital" bank of Türkiye, offering a leading digital experience integrated with distinctive physical services.

In line with its new business strategies, Odeabank, which focuses on serving high value-added, export- and production-oriented sectors and companies through a wide range of products, will continue its efforts in the coming period to develop its business model and to carry out initiatives aimed at being prepared for changing conditions and at providing higher added value to all its stakeholders.



35

Branches



1,211

Employees



Capital and Shareholding Structure

Shareholders*	Number of shares	Share Price (TL)	Shareholding ratio
ADQ Financial Services LLC	5,051,109,306.00	5,051,109,306.00	95.99564216%
H.H Sheikh Dheyab Binzayed Binsultan Al-Nahyan	210,701,739.000	210,701,739.000	4.00435776%
Flash Investment Holding 1 RSC Ltd	1.00 (*)	1.0	0.00000002%
Flash Investment Holding 2 RSC Ltd		1.00 (*)	0.00000002%
Flash Investment Holding 3 RSC Ltd		1.00 (*)	0.00000002%
Flash Investment Holding 4 RSC Ltd		1.00 (*)	0.00000002%
Flash Investment Holding 5 RSC Ltd		1.00 (*)	0.00000002%
TOTAL	5,261,811,049.00	5,261,811,049.00	100.00

*Neither Board Members nor senior managers are the Bank's shareholders.

Articles of Association

In accordance with the decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Türkiye dated May 9, 2025, bearing reference number E-153669, which approved the amendment to Article 7 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the shareholding structure specified above has been incorporated into Article 7 of the Bank's Articles of Association.

Branch Network and Personnel Information

Headquartered in Istanbul, the Bank is authorized and organized to carry out all activities permitted under Article 4 of the Banking Law in the fields of Commercial and Retail Banking, with 35 domestic branches and 1,211 employees as of December 31, 2025. The Bank does not have any directly owned subsidiaries in the financial sector.

About ADQ

Established in 2018, ADQ is an active global sovereign investor with a focus on critical infrastructure and global supply chains. As a strategic partner to the Government of Abu Dhabi, ADQ invests in the growth of business platforms anchored in the Emirate that deliver value to local communities and long-term financial returns to its shareholder. ADQ's total assets amounted to USD 263 billion as of 30 June 2025. Its rapidly expanding portfolio encompasses companies across numerous core sectors of the economy, including energy and utilities, transport and logistics, food and agriculture, healthcare and life sciences, financial services, infrastructure and critical minerals, and sustainable manufacturing.

The Bank's paid-in capital, previously amounting to TL 5,261,811 thousand, was increased by TL 4,418,133 thousand to TL 9,679,944 thousand pursuant to the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on February 11, 2026. The capital increase was funded by contributions of TL 4,241,215 thousand from ADQ Financial Services LLC and TL 176,918 thousand from H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, with the entire amount paid in cash. The capital increase was registered on February 17, 2026.

In accordance with the decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Türkiye dated January 15, 2026, bearing reference number E-32521522, which approved the amendment to Article 7 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the update made during the current period has been duly incorporated into the content of into Article 7 of the Bank's Articles of Association.

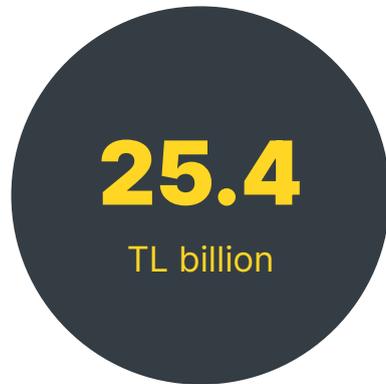


"A Sustainable Perspective" Photo Contest 📷 Hilal Uçurum

Key Financial Indicators

SOLID FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Primary Liquid Assets



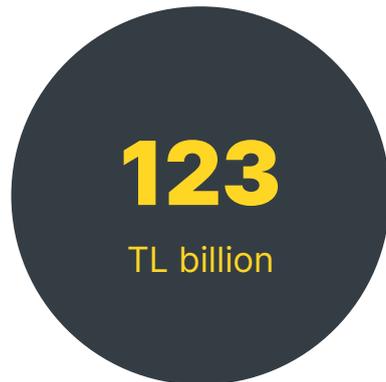
Net Loans



Securities



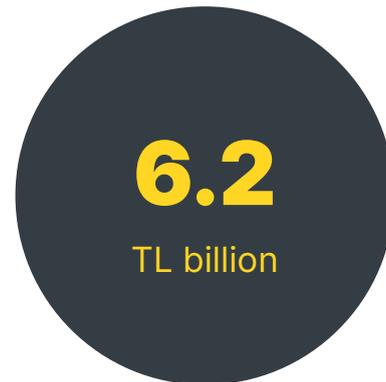
Total Assets



Deposits



Shareholders' Equity



OUR VISION

To become the leading “phygital” bank of Türkiye, offering the best digital experience integrated with authentic physical services.



OUR MISSION

To facilitate banking through authentic products and expertise, and be a responsible member of our community who contributes genuinely to its sustainable development.

OUR VALUES

- ✓ **Authenticity**
We understand our stakeholders, and make their lives easier. We think creatively, offer quick and practical solutions. We distinguish with our influence.
- ✓ **Excitement**
We wonder, we discover, we believe in continuous learning. We make bold decisions to develop and improve. We design and achieve together.
- ✓ **Openness**
We build honest and reliable relationships with the principle of accountability. We care about being simple and accessible. We share our thoughts and experiences openly.
- ✓ **Respect**
We respect the individual, we value diversity and polyphony. We support gender equality, we volunteer for an equal world.

OUR STRATEGIC GOALS

- ✓ **For Our Customers**
To become a bank that can identify its customers’ needs accurately and increase their quality of life to make them feel special and become their indispensable business partner.
- ✓ **For Our Employees**
To become a Bank where each and every employee will be proud to be a part of, treated fairly, and are given the opportunity to improve themselves and achieve their career goals.
- ✓ **For Our Society**
To become a Bank that is sensitive towards the needs of the community in which it operates, aware of the duties of being a corporate citizen, and determined to improve the prosperity of the society.
- ✓ **For Our Sector**
To become a dynamic and innovative Bank in the sector with its technological infrastructure, efficient service approach and experienced workforce.

Commercial Banking

STRONG LONG-TERM CUSTOMER BASE

Focusing on enhancing existing customer satisfaction, Commercial Banking aims to build a strong customer base in the long term, together with new customer acquisition objectives.

Commercial Banking aims to create pioneering and rapid solutions in its sector and to adopt a customer-focused approach in developing financing solutions. Focusing on enhancing existing customer satisfaction, it aims to build a strong customer base in the long term, together with new customer acquisition objectives. In line with these goals and initiatives, the Bank continued its steady growth in 2025, particularly in cash loans. Value-added services are offered to customers in eight provinces through a total of 10 locations, comprising five Commercial Centers and five Commercial Branches, supported by expert workforce. Among the services of Commercial Banking, cash loans, trade finance, letters of guarantee, and cash management solutions are prominent.

The Commercial Banking structure consists of the following departments:

Commercial Banking Field Management

The Commercial Banking Field Management Team establishes coordination and information flow between branches and Head Office units, ensuring that commercial banking activities are carried out effectively in the field. In order to analyze branch and customer dynamics

and closely monitor market conditions, the Field Management Team conducts regular field visits, evaluating regional and sectoral developments on-field. Within this framework, Commercial Banking Field Management Team manages the processes of setting Commercial Banking targets, distributing these targets to branches, and monitoring performance results. Reviewing credit proposals received from branches, submitting proposals to the relevant allocation teams, and coordinating preparations for credit committee processes are among the team's core responsibilities. Furthermore, the Field Management Team provides guidance to branches regarding credit decisions, maintaining a sound balance between customer needs and risk management policies. Field Management Team also ensures that loan pricing is conducted centrally in alignment with the Bank's overall pricing strategy. In addition, the Field Management Team plays an active role in human resource management processes for the branches, providing managerial support in recruitment, performance evaluation and talent development. Through this holistic structure, the Field Management Team aims to enhance efficiency across all levels

of the Commercial Banking organization, manage risks effectively, and sustainably strengthen customer satisfaction.

Treasury and Investment Products

The Treasury and Investment Products Unit was established under the Commercial Banking umbrella due to an increase in customers' needs for these products resulting from market conditions. The Unit closely monitors domestic and international economic conditions and market trends to address the needs of Commercial Banking customers and branches. In addition, the Treasury and Investment Products Unit organizes various product and system training sessions to enhance customer representatives' literacy in this area, and conducts customer visits together with branches to offer products aligned with customer needs and expectations. In 2025, its first year of operation, the team focused on increasing Commercial Banking transactions in Treasury and Investment Products. This included offering derivative products that protect companies from risks, raising awareness in the Mutual Funds area, and translating expectations and changes in the current economic context into actionable insights for the field.

In 2025, the Global Trade and Insurance Unit prioritized initiatives involving exporters, who are the most fundamental actors in the development and growth of the Turkish economy.

PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

Deposits and Cash Management

Odeabank Cash Management continued its efforts in 2025 to deliver the right products aligned with customer needs through a strong customer-focused approach. Emphasizing the importance of building high-quality, long term relationships, Odeabank offers a range of Cash Management solutions that enable customers to manage their payment and collection processes quickly and easily.

Within the scope of integration with Faturalab, a supply chain finance platform service provider, suppliers are able to discount their future-dated invoices, issued by buyer companies prior to maturity. Leveraging its parametric system infrastructure, the Bank can also directly facilitate supplier finance transactions. Presentations for customers to introduce supplier finance product have begun, with the aim of increasing transaction volumes and further product development efforts will continue in the coming period. Additionally, initiatives are underway to expand the use of the bulk payment system while customized solutions are



being developed to address various system related needs of customers.

Global Trade and Insurance

The Global Trade and Insurance Unit provides sales and marketing support tailored to the needs of commercial branch customers, while also carrying out activities to strengthen relationships with existing clients and plan sales campaigns.

Odeabank's Head Office team, which provides fast and tailored solutions in global trade products, offers import, export, and international project-supporting products to customers. This is carried out in collaboration with expert global trade representatives in Commercial Branches, the Global Trade and Cash Management Expert Line, and a branch network covering 75% of Türkiye's exports. In addition to conventional global trade products, the Bank structures solutions that are best

suited to companies' global trade cycles and minimize potential risks by preparing new products tailored to Odeabank customers and relevant market dynamics. In 2025, the unit prioritized initiatives involving exporters, who are the most fundamental actors in the development and growth of the Turkish economy, and facilitated client transactions by leveraging the global trade opportunities created by its connections, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa region. In 2026, it will continue to facilitate and support customers' global trade transactions in various countries, especially in the MENA region, through its global network. In addition to commercial customers' global trade transactions, the unit enhances cross-selling opportunities by participating in customers' domestic trade cycles through guarantee letters and domestic letters of credit. The unit, which always focuses on customer needs, will continue its digitalization efforts in 2026.

Commercial Banking

CORPORATE INTERNET BANKING INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCED

In 2025, the existing Corporate Internet Banking infrastructure was updated, providing corporate customers with digital banking services through a more user-friendly and secure infrastructure.

Odeabank was one of the fastest banks to adapt to the rule changes introduced for CBRT Rediscount Credits and has effectively contributed to Türkiye's export targets by connecting exporters with the product. The Bank will continue to serve as a bridge for access to both CBRT Rediscount Credits and loans offered by Eximbank in 2026. In terms of export financing, support for exporters' financing needs will also continue in 2026 as part of Odeabank's partnership with İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (İGE).

Through the strategic cooperation agreement signed with Marsh Sigorta ve Reasürans Brokerliği A.Ş., one of the leading companies in the insurance sector, services continue to be offered to customers through the branch network with structured products designed to meet their needs.

Budget, Performance and Data Management

The Commercial Banking Budget, Performance and Data Management team manages the planning processes for the Commercial Banking budget in close cooperation with the finance teams and oversees that the finalized budget is distributed to Commercial Banking

branches in coordination with the Site Management teams. Budget realizations and performance indicators are monitored periodically, relevant performance scorecards are prepared, and the results are communicated to branches through regular reports.

In addition, the team collaborates with technical teams to lead the development and enhancement of digital applications that provide employees within Odeabank's Commercial Banking division with access to accurate and up-to-date data. Furthermore, the team continues its joint activities with Odeatech teams to provide the best digital banking services to corporate customers via Corporate Internet Banking and the Corporate Mobile application.

One of the projects implemented by the team, the Commercial RM Dashboard application, aims to provide all Commercial Banking and Commercial Branch personnel with access to up-to-date data on the portfolios and Branches for which they are responsible. Odeabank won first prize among all European banks in the Operational Excellence category at the Qorus Reinvention Awards-Europe 2025 for its Commercial RM Dashboard design.

In 2025, the existing Corporate Internet Banking infrastructure was updated, providing corporate customers with digital banking services through a more user-friendly and secure infrastructure. In addition, the Corporate Mobile Banking application was launched with the new infrastructure. The scope of transactions offered to corporate customers through digital channels will be expanded in the coming periods, aiming to further enhance the digital banking experience provided.

Project and Structured Finance

The Project and Structured Finance team is managing products and processes related to project finance, syndication, and financial restructuring loans for Commercial Banking customers. The team is responsible for analyzing projects based on the needs and/or demands of existing or potential commercial customers and for providing the most appropriate financial solutions by developing the necessary project finance products in line with the Bank's strategies.

Green Transformation Loan Program and Sustainability Initiatives

Odeabank supports green, technological, and digital transformation, aiming to provide its customers with future-proof financing and savings solutions and to guide them, while accelerating its efforts through the "Empowering and Transformative Banking" strategy. In this context, environmental impacts have been analyzed from a holistic perspective, and the Green Transformation Loan Program was launched in 2024 to support and guide customers in the transformation process mandated by legal regulations.

Odeabank's Green Transformation Loan Program, implemented to support the investments of its commercial customers to increase energy and resource efficiency, continued in 2025, and within this scope, disbursements were made entirely from the Bank's own resources without an external financier. Through its strategic cooperation with İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (İGE), Odeabank continues to offer different solutions to exporting companies with its "Green Transformation Package," which aims to increase energy efficiency, and its "Women in Export Support Package," which supports women exporters.

The "Sustainability Ambassadors" program, consisting of branch portfolio managers and built on a 360-degree sustainability approach, was launched in 2024, and its activities continued in 2025. The relevant teams received training and provided consultancy services to customers on sustainable finance, the climate crisis, and responsible investments. Additionally, in 2025, the Bank organized a special conference to support customers in their transformation processes and continued to actively participate in these transformations.



"A Sustainable Perspective" Photo Contest 📷 Ezgi Küçükünsal

Retail Banking

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TAILORED TO CUSTOMER NEEDS

Odeabank's main goal is to establish long-term and reliable relationships with its customers by offering products and services that suit their evolving needs.

odea
*Ayrıcalıklar
Dünyası*

The Retail Banking Unit, operating across Türkiye with its experienced staff, has continued to develop structures that will provide the best service in deposit and investment products at every point of contact with customers.

Odeabank's main goal is to establish long-term and reliable relationships with its customers by offering products and services that suit their evolving needs. Through initiatives carried out under the motto "You Are at the Center of Investment," the number of non-deposit investor customers increased by 6.9% in 2025, while total non-deposit assets grew by 48.6%.

Odea Privileges World: From Spending to Saving, From Saving to Investing

In 2025, Retail Banking continued to expand its product range and enhance its service quality, with the aim of adding value to customers' investments. In line with its investment-oriented strategy, Odeabank launched the Privileges World program, which converts credit and debit card spending into investment opportunities, pioneering a distinctive innovation in the sector. In this program, a first in Türkiye, customers are segmented into "Privilege,"

"Privilege Plus," and "Private" based on their total asset value. As their assets grow, they enjoy higher levels of their existing privileges and gain access to new, diversified privileges.

The Odea Privileges World offers customers advantages under three main categories: the "Savings Program," "Card Privileges," and "Banking Privileges." Under the savings program, cash rebates earned from card spending may be allocated to mutual funds or a daily deposit account. The maximum monthly earnings may reach TL 5,000, depending on the customer segment. With card privileges, customers can enjoy various monthly benefits such as rebates on digital platform payments, complimentary coffee, airport transfers, and free international departure fee. Additionally, customers enrolled in the program can also benefit from various banking privileges, such as free transactions at all domestic and international ATMs, along with free EFT/Transfer and FAST transactions.

In the second half of the year in which we launched the Odea Privileges World program, bank and credit card turnover increased by 60% compared to the same period of the previous year. The program also made a significant contribution to customer loyalty.

As one of the sector's pioneers, Odeabank Retail Banking took the remote, branchless account opening process it launched in 2015 a step further by introducing video calls; compared with 2024, account openings carried out via video calls increased by 22%. Accordingly, digital marketing investments account for the majority of marketing activities.

Odeabank continues to offer its customers a "phygital banking experience" by combining experienced financial advisory services under portfolio management with Digital Banking.

In 2025, digital marketing investments focused on performance-based strategies aimed at new customer acquisition and improving channel efficiency; a high level of efficiency was achieved through digital marketing efforts aligned with these strategies. Sponsorships were carried out on deposit comparison sites and investment-focused digital platforms, and targeted campaigns were placed on mobile applications and websites used by the target customer segments.



The phygital banking experience was enhanced by launching new investment content, segment-based landing pages, and web conversion optimizations on odeabank.com.tr. Increased investments in Türkiye's leading social media platforms reinforced awareness of Odea investment products, while digital marketing

technology integrations and measurement projects enabled more transparent and effective management of campaign performance. Throughout 2025, the Odea brand further strengthened its presence in the financial ecosystem through innovative and data-driven marketing methods on digital channels.

Retail Banking

BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICE STRATEGIES ARE DEVELOPED BASED ON CUSTOMER NEEDS

In 2025, Odeabank aimed to offer innovative solutions in digital banking, loans, deposit products, and investment services.



Odeabank's year-long campaigns centered on mutual fund and stock products significantly contributed to customer acquisition targets through both digital and branch channels, while also offering existing customers the opportunity to make the most of their assets. In addition to investment-focused campaigns, the Invite Your Friend campaign aimed to increase the number of customers and enhance customer loyalty.

In 2025, nearly 250,000 Odeabank customers used digital contact points. As a result of these transactions, mobile transaction volume increased by 19% compared to the previous year. Additionally, the Odea application was downloaded more than 540,000 times in 2025. Odeabank enables its customers to perform their banking transactions through 47 installed ATMs across Türkiye.

Akademi'O, Odeabank's training and content platform, continues to offer content aimed at increasing customers' financial literacy. The audio bulletin titled "Investment Focus of the Week," released

on Mondays, shares information on global markets, while the "Investment-Focused Podcast" series addresses various topics and questions related to the investment world. Furthermore, the daily and audio bulletins from Tacirler Investment continue to be offered on the Akademi'O platform, ensuring an uninterrupted flow of investment news.

In 2025, the customer experience was enhanced through user-oriented innovations in the Odea application. The Easy Login feature enabled quick access to the application using facial recognition and fingerprint authentication, without requiring a password, reducing login time and transaction steps. The home page was completely redesigned, introducing a personalized "For You" menu based on user behavior, with campaigns and benefits highlighted more prominently. Additionally, to increase in-app engagement, Odea programs were integrated into the menu structure, making loyalty programs and benefits accessible from a single point. Customer satisfaction on Odea's digital channels was strengthened, creating an important foundation for sustainable growth.

Strategies and practices for Retail Banking services and products are structured as follows:

Investment Services:

Odeabank Retail Banking Investment Services operates through a customer-focused investment management approach to protect and grow customers' savings. This service develops optimal investment strategies for customers using investment research and delivers the most suitable products and services through its experienced branch staff.

Mutual Funds: Odeabank's total fund volume reached TL 94.2 billion, a 60.5% increase in TL terms compared to year-end 2024. Projects launched during the year contributed significantly to increasing customer satisfaction. The Odea Privileges World program offered customers who wish to earn fund rewards in exchange for their credit and debit card spending the opportunity to convert their expenditures into savings. On the other hand, gift fund campaigns were organized for customers during the year. Thanks to enhancements on digital channels and branch screens, it became possible to cancel fund orders until the relevant legal deadline. In mobile and internet banking, customers can access fund composition and performance information through KAP (Public Disclosure Platform) reports integrated into the mutual fund screens. To enhance branch staff efficiency, a project was launched to digitize operational document processes, with completion scheduled for 2026.

Stocks: In 2025, infrastructure and integration enhancements in the Odea application significantly improved system performance, transaction speed, and user experience. Improvements in reporting and

data visibility have enabled users to access information more quickly. As a result of all these efforts, while transaction volume and user engagement increased, the total number of stock accounts showed a 32% increase compared to 2024. The total stock balance in 2025 increased by 40% compared to the end of 2024. At the same time, the platform's technical competence and user satisfaction were strengthened, paving the way for new partnerships and growth opportunities.

Foreign Exchange & Precious Metals:

Launched in 2025, the instant exchange rate project allows customers to conduct foreign exchange and precious metals transactions through digital channels at real-time, competitive rates. The screens displaying foreign exchange and precious metal assets on digital channels were simplified, improving the customer experience.

Deposit Products

Odeabank offers a range of options for savers looking to invest their savings in deposits with fixed or variable returns. In addition to the monthly time deposit product, customers can choose the Oksijen Account, which is available in TL, USD, and EUR, earns overnight interest, and meets daily cash needs through its demand deposit sub-limit.

In 2025, digital and operational processes were enhanced to provide customers with a superior experience in deposit products, supporting the vision of becoming a pioneer in the field. The customer experience in the accounts and account activity sections of the Odea app has been improved. Welcome screens that provide information about the product and process have been added to the Oksijen Account opening flow. The total

Odeabank Fund Volume (TL Billion)



assets section has been enhanced for the customer experience by including other bank accounts authorized via open banking, with instant updates available in TL, USD, and EUR.

Retail Loans

Prioritizing its customers' personal loan needs, Odeabank has launched a pre-approved additional account (Credit Deposit Account) to address potential cash needs and payments, alongside its pre-approved personal consumer loan. Retail banking customers can access their pre-approved additional account limits via the Odea application at any time and make repayments either in a single installment or over a term of up to 12 months. Customers who choose the additional account can access all product-related information and documents via the mobile application.

Retail Banking

A BANKING EXPERIENCE THAT ADDS VALUE TO LIFE

Odeabank delivers a digital and personalized banking experience that adds value at every stage of life, offering solutions that range from upper-segment card services to insurance coverage, by focusing on the financial needs of its customers.

Additionally, in 2025, a year-long cash-collateralized personal loan campaign was launched to address the potential cash needs of customers investing their savings with Odeabank. Thus, customers who prefer long-term deposit and investment products have been provided with solutions to address their short- and medium-term cash needs under favorable financing conditions, without any loss of investment income.

Debit and Credit Cards

In 2025, segment-focused efforts continued with the aim of strengthening customer loyalty, increasing new customer acquisition, and enhancing the value proposition for the upper-segment customer base. Through the Odea Privileges World program, developed within the asset-based segmentation model, privileges tailored to customers' financial behaviors and banking needs were implemented. Additionally, in collaboration with Mastercard, the Odea Private Card product, featuring the World Elite Exclusive logo, was introduced for the high-net-worth segment. The product provides comprehensive privileges in airport services, travel, daily life, and

events. Process improvements were implemented on digital channels, enhancing the satisfaction of existing customers and supporting new customer acquisition.

Bancassurance

Aiming to offer the most suitable solutions for all its customers' retail banking needs, Odeabank continuously carries out product and service development activities in the field of bancassurance. In this context, the Insurance Management System was launched in 2025, providing customers with online quotes from multiple insurance companies for policy and renewal transactions in both life and non-life products. Thanks to the Insurance Management System, reconciliation, payment, and accounting processes with insurance companies were also carried out online and in real time.

Within the framework of product and service development activities in bancassurance, agency agreements were signed with Magdeburger Sigorta, HDI Sigorta, Fiba Emeklilik, and Fiba Sigorta.

All insurance policies from both new and existing insurance companies have been migrated to the Insurance Management System, ensuring end-to-end secure, transparent, and paperless processes for customer information, policy delivery, and collections, while adhering to efficiency and sustainability principles.

Retail Cash Management

New regulations and solutions that improve and regulate the customer experience in money transfers, payments, and open banking products have been implemented. In this context, customers can increase their limits via NFC, and the bill payment network has been expanded to serve nearly 200 institutions through a project with another bank. Additionally, adjustments to the payment menus have introduced new payment types to customers, including international departure fees and passport payments.

The Add Account, Money Transfer with Open Banking, and Bring Money from Another Bank screens on the open banking platform, which allow users to transfer

deposits from other banks to Odeabank via the open banking infrastructure, have been redesigned to provide a user-friendly and functional experience. By managing the consents obtained from customers when registering accounts from other banks, the use of customer data in value-added projects within Odeabank has been enabled.

In line with a nature-friendly and sustainability-focused approach, the Bank has aimed to reduce the issuance of physical account statements, and measures implemented within this scope have increased the adoption of digital statements while ensuring that operational costs borne by the Bank are not passed on to customers.

Customer Experience

The Odeabank Customer Experience Unit aims to enhance satisfaction at every touchpoint by managing customer journeys end-to-end and to ensure that the customer-centric transformation is sustainable. The unit collects and analyzes feedback from all touchpoints—including the call center, digital channels, branches, and social media—through a multi-channel framework. Based on these analyses, action areas are identified in coordination with product and service teams, processes are streamlined, and innovative solutions that reduce customer effort are developed.

Over the past year, customer feedback has been regularly shared with relevant business units, and a systematic follow-up framework has been established to ensure timely service recovery and product development. Findings from social media and complaints management were evaluated through root cause analyses, which prevented recurring issues. CSAT, CES, and NPS indicators have been regularly monitored, and the insights



gained have been integrated into strategic decision-making processes. The unit, taking a holistic approach to the voice of the customer, employees, and processes, aims to create a seamless, consistent, and comprehensible experience ecosystem through its technological infrastructure and AI-supported analytics.

Advanced Analytics and Data Science

The Advanced Analytics and Data Science team is responsible for producing AI (artificial intelligence)-based solutions that the Bank needs, leveraging existing and potential data sources. The team focuses on customer satisfaction by conducting effective deposit pricing studies and efforts aimed at increasing investment returns in line with customers' risk expectations. The team conducts initiatives aimed at generating value from alternative data sources such as open banking, thereby

enabling the provision of more personalized services to customers. The team closely monitors Generative AI (generative artificial intelligence) technologies with the aim of both increasing efficiency within the Bank and enhancing the quality of personalized services, and aims to use them effectively.

Data Analytics

The Data Analytics team carries out analytical initiatives that support customer acquisition, deepening, and loyalty, leveraging all existing and potential data sources. With the insights generated by the team, the data-driven management culture of the Retail Banking business line is strengthened, ensuring that data becomes a strategic element in decision-making processes. Its analytical solutions and reporting infrastructure enable faster, more accurate, and more proactive management of both strategic decision-making and daily operations.

Retail Banking

PERSONALIZED CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

In line with its vision of delivering personalized services, the Bank increased engagement rates through real-time campaigns and notifications, while implementing digitalization initiatives focused on enhancing customer satisfaction.

Performance Management

The Performance Management team manages the budget planning, goal setting, and performance evaluation processes of the Retail Banking business line from end to end. The team monitors performance-based optimization efforts and the effects of field campaigns. These initiatives ensure the strategic priorities of the business line are aligned with field dynamics.

Retail Banking CRM

The Retail Banking CRM team carries out initiatives that increase customer satisfaction by delivering effective, personalized, and timely proposals, incorporating real-time campaigns into communication processes, leveraging the Bank's technological investments.

During 2025, comprehensive enhancements were implemented to support field teams' efforts to deepen customer relationships and to improve their decision-making processes. This enables the prioritization of opportunities. Additionally, within the "Voice of Customer" framework, customer feedback has been

integrated into the customer management platform, supporting close monitoring of customer satisfaction and facilitating insight-driven improvement processes.

In the remote account opening process, a communication program has been implemented to provide customers with a seamless and effortless experience by identifying incomplete applications and guiding them to complete the process. This supported potential customers in completing the process quickly and smoothly.

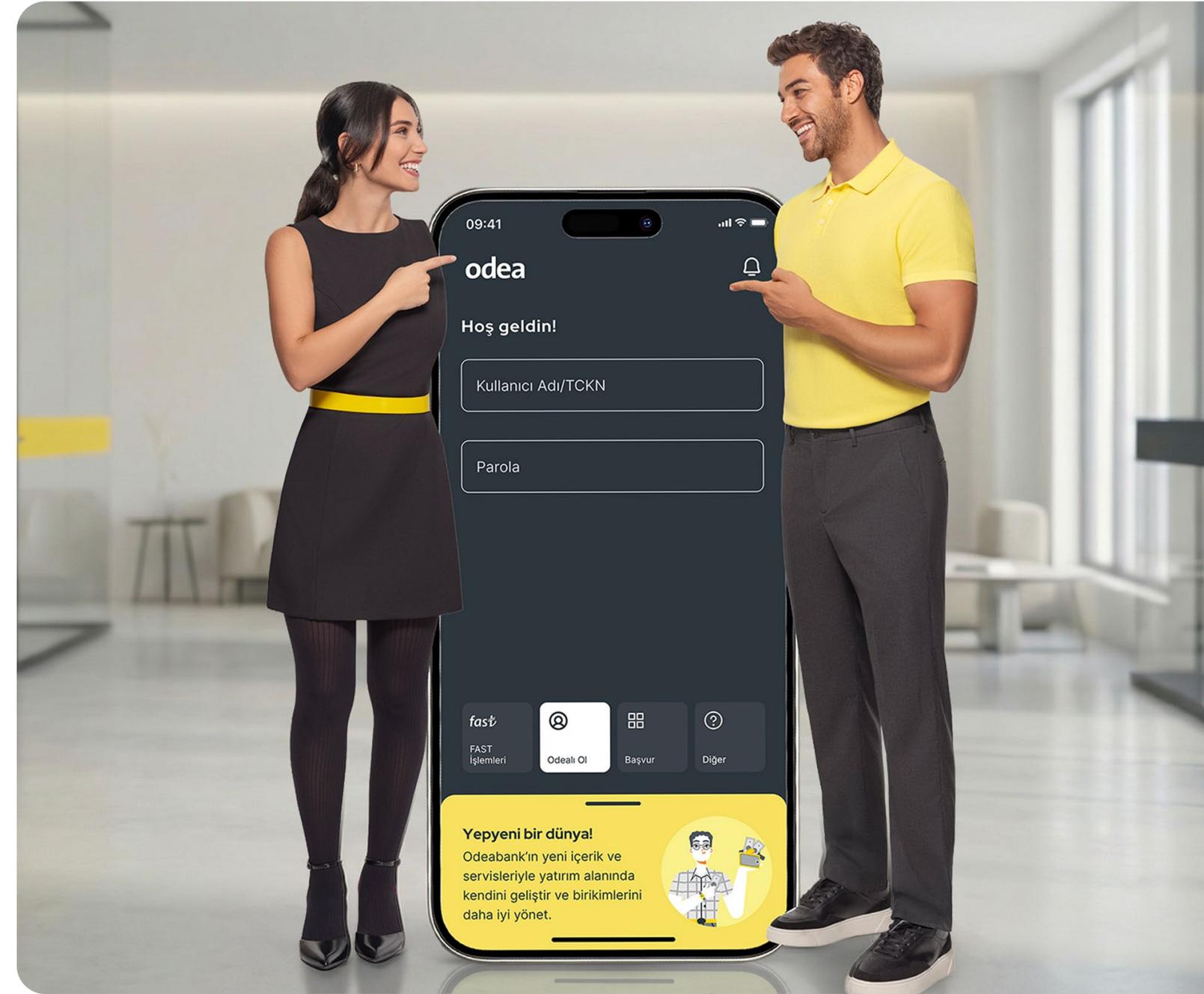
Within the Odea Privileges World program, real-time communication and information mechanisms regarding special advantages and campaigns, along with personalized notifications based on customers' interests and transaction behaviors, increased engagement rates and strengthened customer loyalty.

Ongoing development efforts in the marketing automation infrastructure have contributed to the Retail Banking business line's vision of digitalization and providing personalized services.

Contact Center

The Odeabank Contact Center continues its efforts to create a unique customer experience with a service approach tailored to individuals and institutions. The Contact Center continuously analyzes reasons for calling to minimize customers' need to contact the Contact Center. In 2025, the capacity of the outbound calls team was increased 2.5-fold, making the Bank's products and services available to more customers.

Customer Feedback Management is the unit that handles customer feedback from all Odeabank channels and moderates platforms such as social media and sikayetvar.com. Another goal of the team is to develop permanent solutions to problems by conducting root cause analysis of incoming feedback and to reduce the number of notifications per active customer. With this mission, a 17% improvement was recorded in 2025 compared to the previous year.



Treasury, Capital Markets and Financial Institutions

EFFICIENT LIQUIDITY AND INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

Treasury, Capital Markets and Financial Institutions continues to manage liquidity and interest rate risk in the most efficient manner and in line with Odeabank's general policies.

Treasury, Capital Markets and Financial Institutions is managed within the framework of the strategy determined by the Bank's Senior Management and approved by the Board of Directors, and accordingly carries out activities that affect funding and placements. Treasury, Capital Markets and Financial Institutions performs its functions as follows:

Treasury, Capital Markets and Financial Institutions plays an active role in supporting Odeabank's strong capital structure, as it has in previous years and will continue to do in the years to come. Leveraging its extensive know-how and experienced team, the Bank continues to offer a broad range of products across all interbank and customer transactions, while also expanding its services with new product offerings.

The team contributes to the Bank's interests in line with high return and profitability targets, while managing liquidity and interest rate risk efficiently and in accordance with the Bank's general policies.

Balance Sheet Management

Balance Sheet Management manages the Bank's liquidity and interest rate risk. The Unit is responsible for managing potential liquidity needs or surpluses in Turkish Lira and foreign currencies, within the framework of the Bank's general policies and the responsibilities and obligations imposed by relevant legislation and regulations. The development and implementation of the balance sheet interest rate curve strategy also fall within the core responsibilities of Balance Sheet Management. Monitoring funding costs, executing Internal Transfer Pricing for loans and deposits, and managing the securities portfolio are also within the unit's area of responsibility.

In 2025, increased volatility in global and local markets, fluctuations in interest rates, and periodic tightening of liquidity conditions made active balance sheet management even more critical. During this period, Balance Sheet Management adapted quickly and effectively to market conditions, preserving the Bank's strong liquidity position and taking actions to mitigate interest rate risk and support

profitability. The hedge ratio was significantly increased to limit the potential impact of market interest rate volatility on the balance sheet; the strategic positions taken contributed positively to the Bank's interest income and overall profitability.

During this process, the securities portfolio was actively managed; a shift towards TLREF-indexed bonds significantly increased their weight in the portfolio. With their fixed first coupons, these instruments maintain income sustainability in a falling interest rate environment, while their variable structure ensures balance sheet stability. In foreign currency bonds, the Eurobond portfolio was strategically expanded, supporting interest income and Net Interest Margin performance in an environment of falling interest rates and declining credit spreads.

In 2025, the Bank transitioned to a new Internal Transfer Pricing methodology, with a more dynamic, consistent, and competitive pricing framework for loans, bonds, and other financial products, aligned with global market practices.

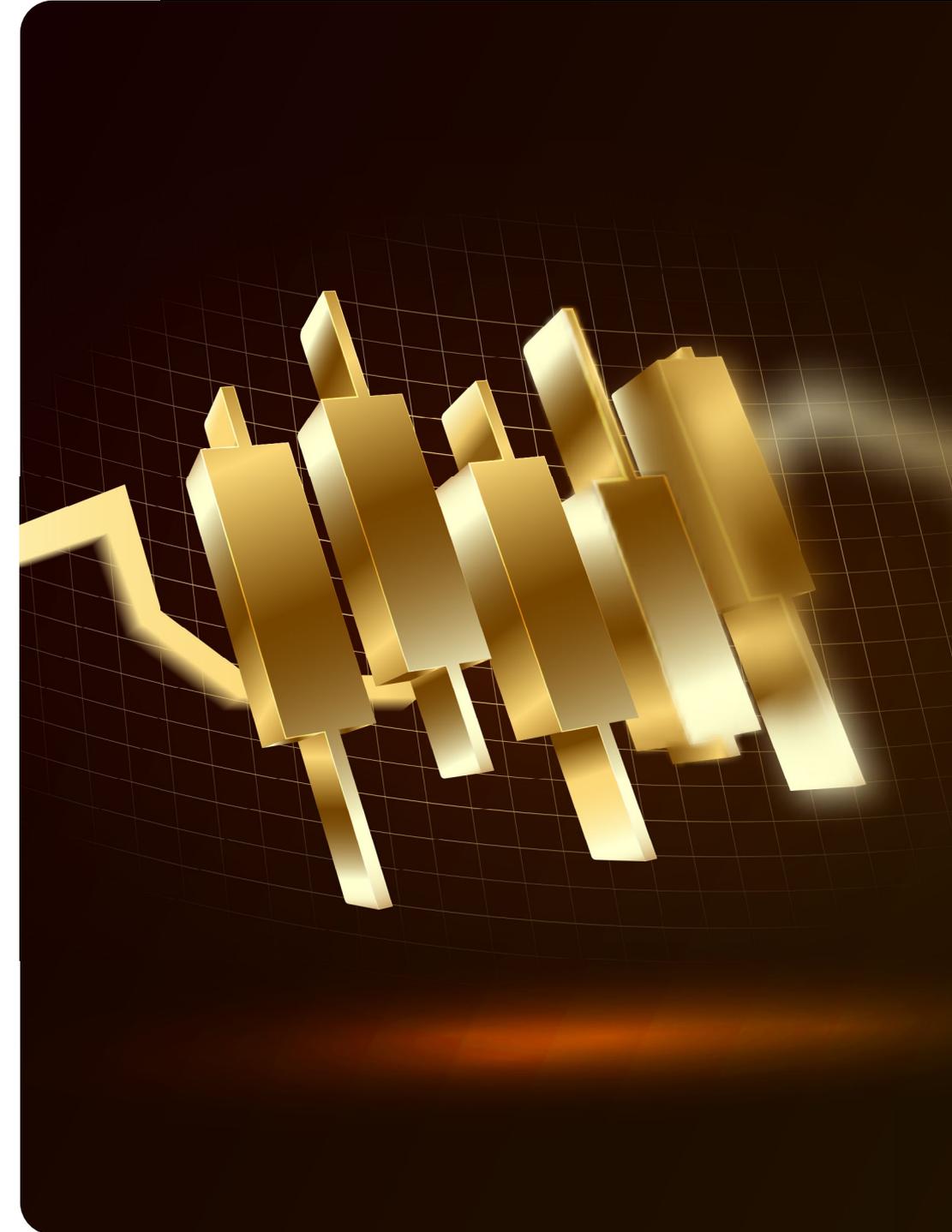
In 2025, Odeabank transitioned to a new Internal Transfer Pricing methodology.

Markets

Markets conduct the purchase and sale of derivative instruments—including Spot and Forward FX Transactions, Gold and Precious Metals, FX and Interest Rate Swaps, Treasury Bills, Government Bonds, Eurobonds, Cross-Currency Swaps, and Options—in the interbank market, in accordance with the Bank's profit targets and the limits established by the Bank's Board of Directors.

In addition, the Markets department prices all products it trades through Treasury Sales for branch customers and direct Treasury clients, and announces the prices of items such as Foreign Exchange, Precious Metals, Treasury Bills, Government Bonds, and Eurobonds to customers through the Bank's branches and alternative distribution channels.

On the FX'O platform, which ensures that instant prices reach both customers and the branch network quickly and accurately, transaction volume and profitability have increased. In addition, the product range has been expanded, with trading in spot and derivative products in platinum and palladium now available. Initiatives to increase product diversity and ensure products reach customers directly will continue in 2025. In this context, work has begun to enable the trading of index options on Borsa İstanbul.



Treasury, Capital Markets and Financial Institutions

INDEX-BASED DERIVATIVE PRODUCT PROJECT

In addition to the foreign-exchange and interest-rate underlying assets used in derivative products, a project for index-based derivative products has been initiated.

Treasury Sales

The unit develops and offers structured products to retail and commercial customers to manage foreign exchange and interest rate risks and enhance their returns, while effectively providing internal and external customers with up-to-date information in line with economic developments and market conditions. All of the Bank's commercial customer derivative transactions are carried out by Treasury Sales. The unit continued to increase its branch and customer visits this year.

Treasury Sales has also played an active role in directing the Bank's capital toward the most profitable products offered to customers. By doing so, Treasury Sales has ensured that the risks undertaken by customers are aligned with the company's balance sheet and cash flow data.

The unit also developed new ideas for improving bank systems and increasing automation, and acted proactively in projects. In this context, FX'O, the foreign exchange platform that enables more advantageous rates and faster transactions, completed the phase allowing for the creation of derivative products. Under this framework, customers will be able to execute forward, swap, and vanilla option transactions on the platform.

Following the completion of projects that extended the use of the FX'O platform to customers in addition to bank employees, a project was initiated under which the system responds to price requests transmitted electronically to Treasury Sales. Within this framework, the project to price spot foreign exchange requests submitted by commercial customers to the Treasury via the Bloomberg system has been completed. With this project, completed within a timeframe considered pioneering for the sector, the process—previously fed manually, frequently updated in line with market conditions, and manually recorded in the bank's systems upon transaction completion—has been automated end to end and now requires no dealer intervention.

An order system enabling customers to place buy and sell orders at exchange rates other than instant market prices has been integrated into the FX'O platform. These orders, which were previously placed on the platforms of banks operating 24/7, can now be transmitted via each bank's own platform. The order transmission system, which will also be made available to branch users and customers in subsequent phases, has made a significant contribution to the diversification and digitalization of products and services offered to customers.

In addition to the foreign-exchange and interest-rate underlying assets used in derivative products, a project for index-based derivative products has been initiated. A derivative product based on the BIST 30 index was selected as the first product built on the relevant underlying asset. With the project completed during the year, customers will be able to conduct vanilla option transactions based on the relevant index.

Within the framework of efforts to facilitate daily workflow and increase access to Treasury products through digitalization, the Treasury Products Introduction guide has been prepared in a digital format and made available to branch users. Customer representatives are now able to access the relevant product range by making selections based on Retail/Commercial customer types and needs (hedging, yield enhancement, interest rate risk management, etc.).

Financial Institutions and Funding

Financial Institutions and Funding contributes to the management of the bank's liquidity and balance sheet structure through its activities. Within its current scope, it primarily manages interbank relations, oversees the financing of foreign trade, and coordinates non-deposit funding processes. It also acts as a catalyst in collaborations with international financial institutions.

The Financial Institutions and Funding department implements alternative and innovative funding transactions to support the bank's growth targets, capital adequacy ratios, and net interest margin items. In 2025, following the change in shareholding, it is actively participating in international capital markets and is ready to evaluate potential opportunities.

In 2025, with the new era beginning for the bank, comprehensive efforts were made to expand the correspondent banking network, and in this context, extensive collaborations and partnerships were built with the world's leading international financial institutions. In 2025, the unit continued to strengthen its trade finance capabilities to meet the needs of the bank's customers.

In 2026, the Financial Institutions and Funding unit will continue to support the bank's vision and strategy by maintaining the momentum achieved over the past year. Its initiatives will include capital market issuances, positive impact projects implemented in cooperation with international financial institutions, and stronger, more diversified foreign trade products.

Treasury Middle Office

The Treasury Middle Office team is primarily responsible for identifying the systemic and technical requirements of Treasury and Capital Market products executed by the Bank and its customers, both before, during, and after their execution, and for taking the necessary actions. The team also conducts checks on transactions executed by the Treasury, ensuring they are accurately and fully processed in the Bank's systems. Additionally, it prepares the daily foreign exchange position, performs end-of-day market data checks and definitions, and ensures the reconciliation



of treasury transactions entered into the systems. In parallel, it ensures the execution of brokerage, ISDA, CSA, and GMRA agreements with counterparties and, pursuant to these agreements, effectively manages daily collateral with counterparties and regulatory authorities. It establishes streamlined communication on behalf of the Treasury by creating a single point of contact for all stakeholders of the Treasury and the Bank.

Meets the Bank's real-time and historical data needs in the Bank's Treasury systems and supports solution development by taking an active role in projects and matters related to Data, CRM, robotic automation, and system-based reporting on behalf of the Treasury.

The team also plays an active role in proposing process improvements within the Bank, working collaboratively with all Treasury teams.

Technology, Operations and Information Security

RELIABLE, EFFICIENT, COMPLIANT TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

In 2025, the IT Center of Excellence continued its efforts to ensure that Odeabank's technology operations were managed in a reliable, efficient, and compliant manner.

Throughout 2025, the R&D activities carried out by Odeatech within Dijitalpark Technopark were made more systematic and traceable.

Technology, Operations and Information Security continued to provide uninterrupted service in 2025, in compliance with regulations, in addition to technological advancements and project developments. After restructuring its functions with expert teams, the Technology, Operations, and Information Security unit has embarked on a new initiative with the vision of becoming Türkiye's leading "phygital" bank and has established a technology subsidiary named Odeatech. The following activities were carried out with the new organizational structure:

INNOVATION, IT PROJECT OFFICE AND CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

Technology, Innovation and Consulting

In 2025, processes for the rapid testing and implementation of innovative ideas were strengthened. The innovation cycle established within this framework has promoted the use of agile methodologies and a rapid prototyping approach. Idea development sessions involving cross-functional teams focused on

industry trends, user needs, and areas for improvement. PoC studies were conducted for high-potential ideas, and solution areas that could create value in the short term were identified. Throughout the year, developments in the technology ecosystem were closely monitored, and collaborations and memberships were effectively managed.

R&D and Technopark Management

Throughout 2025, the R&D activities carried out by Odeatech within Dijitalpark Technopark were made more systematic and traceable. R&D qualification approvals were obtained from the Technopark Management for 10 active projects undertaken during the year; progress, incentive, and exemption reports were completed in full. Project schedules, budgets, personnel, and incentive processes have been enabled for end-to-end digital management; records for more than 150 R&D personnel have been maintained regularly. These initiatives have led to the establishment of an R&D governance model supporting sustainable growth as of 2025.

Odeatech Teknoloji A.Ş.

In 2025, the operational capacity of Odeatech Teknoloji A.Ş. was scaled, and digital transformation-focused efforts gained momentum. The solutions developed in artificial intelligence, data management, digital banking infrastructure, and process automation have supported Odeabank's "phygital banking" vision. Throughout the year, technological components with commercialization potential were developed, the capacity of the technical team was expanded, and a development environment compliant with information security standards was established. Visibility across the sector has also been enhanced through association memberships and program sponsorships targeting the Fintech ecosystem.

IT Center of Excellence

In 2025, the IT Center of Excellence continued its efforts to ensure that the Bank's technology operations were managed in a reliable, efficient, and compliant manner. Operational continuity and service quality were enhanced through banking service support, identity, access, and authorization management, test automation, governance, and release management.

The Service and Quality Center of Excellence continued performing first-level support, banking application authorization, automation, and release management, while initiating efforts to develop AI-driven support agents aimed at improving the efficiency of support processes. The **governance** unit contributed to ensuring compliance by enhancing IT processes, monitoring IT risks and reporting on them, coordinating audits, and managing audit findings. In this context, consulting services

were procured to support process maturity, and new digital platforms were launched to strengthen institutional memory.

The Supplier and Budget Management

unit improved IT budget management processes by implementing a forecasting structure, increased resource utilization efficiency and traceability through timesheet-based capacity measurement, and introduced new processes to enhance supplier relationships.

Project and Portfolio Management

In 2025, a value-oriented and transparent structure was established in the field of project and portfolio management. Portfolio categorization, which distinguishes between strategic and tactical initiatives, was implemented; capacity, dependency, and prioritization processes were managed in a balanced manner through quarterly planning cycles. The portfolio was kept up to date and manageable through regular portfolio monitoring meetings and reporting mechanisms. Project management processes were digitized, automation levels were increased, and the decision support infrastructure for senior management was strengthened with portfolio dashboards. Communication and coordination cycles were restructured at the corporate level; information sharing was supported by training and certification programs. This approach was nationally recognized in 2025 with an award in the "Community Engagement & Culture" category at the PMI Türkiye PMO Awards.

IT Infrastructure

Throughout 2025, Odeabank undertook significant initiatives to modernize its technology infrastructure and increase operational efficiency. As part of

these efforts, a large portion of critical applications has been moved to a more robust and resilient active-active data center structure, enhancing uninterrupted service delivery and operational reliability.

A series of strategic updates and improvements were made to various systems:

- Comprehensive tests of the core database systems were successfully completed, ensuring the smooth operation of key banking services such as branch terminals, mobile banking, and internet banking.
- Critical security and customer service platforms were upgraded, resulting in improved performance, security, and service quality.
- Legacy systems were migrated to modern platforms, increasing system reliability and scalability.
- Advanced technologies such as open-source platforms were leveraged to consolidate and optimize different workloads on a single infrastructure.

Modernization and efficiency initiatives also continued in the following areas:

- Advanced job scheduler solutions were deployed to facilitate workload management in key projects.
- A transition to open-source automation systems was initiated to simplify IT infrastructure processes.
- Secure and user-friendly file transfer solutions were implemented.
- Outdated hardware in the branch network was replaced with secure and modern equipment.
- User systems were updated, enhancing the overall user experience and operational efficiency.

Technology, Operations and Information Security

50 LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED

In line with the strategies, targets, and needs of 2025, a total of 50 large-scale/strategic projects, 250+ Other/Tactical projects, and 60+ Regulatory projects were implemented across four quarters.

Additionally, as part of the renewal and stabilization of operational resources, improvements were made to printing systems, and preparations began for broader data center migration efforts. These initiatives reflect Odeabank's commitment to technological excellence and customer-focused innovation.

IT Software Development

In 2025, based on planning carried out in accordance with banking legislation, legal obligations, and considering efficiency, operational risk, and market conditions, a total of 50 large-scale/strategic projects, over 250 other tactical projects, and more than 60 regulatory projects were

implemented across four quarters. These initiatives were aligned with the strategies, targets, and needs of the business lines and support units of the Bank's Senior Management. The implementation of these projects ensured compliance with legal regulations and contributed to customers receiving high-quality service through all channels.

To accelerate core banking development processes and increase efficiency, improvements were made to the IT Operating Model, and software development activities were carried out through core banking. With the actions taken;

- Time efficiency was achieved in project development processes.
- Dependence on third-party service providers was reduced.
- Working with a one-team mindset resulted in a 50% cost reduction thanks to time savings in project timelines.

As part of the renewal of digital channel infrastructure and the addition of new investment products and features, many innovative functions were introduced in the Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, and Contact Center channels.

Work was carried out to modernize existing systems through various consolidation and transformation projects to deliver technology advancements, improved performance, and cost savings.

Data-Driven Transformation Initiatives

Efforts within the scope of data management encompass end-to-end data processes, including data analysis and business intelligence, data engineering, data governance, big data and MLOps, as well as robotic process automation applications. In this context, a three-tiered corporate financial data model was created as part of the data warehouse modernization project, and the project phases were advanced incrementally. Data governance efforts established a singular data inventory, ensured the traceability of the data lifecycle, defined data ownership structures, and performed data quality analyses. With the establishment of the big data platform, data lake, data warehouse, and data lakehouse architectures were implemented, and technologies enabling real-time and near-real-time data processing were deployed. An MLOps environment that allows for the automatic execution, monitoring, and management of artificial intelligence models was created, along with an architecture that enables the integration of generative AI applications into processes, and the monitoring and logging of analytical applications were completed. Process analyses were carried out within the scope of robotic and automation applications, and an increase in the digitalization rate was achieved.

Information Security

Ensuring the security of Odeabank's information assets is carried out within the framework of an effective risk management approach. These activities encompass the Bank's information systems, data,



and related processes, with continuous improvement efforts carried out across workforce, processes, and technology to address ever-evolving cyber threats and attacks.

Throughout 2025, efforts continued to ensure compliance with the regulations and directives applicable to the Bank, and to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and accessibility of information accordingly. Audit logs of information systems infrastructure were continuously monitored, and activities aimed at detecting and reporting cyber threats and at responding promptly to incidents continued. In this context, tests to measure the effectiveness of cyber incident management processes

were conducted within the Bank in 2025 in a framework compliant with internationally accepted standards.

Processes designed to detect security-critical anomalies in user access were reviewed, and improvement measures were implemented; the accuracy, accountability, and reliability of access controls were enhanced. Additionally, efforts were undertaken to strengthen the security of software development processes as part of secure coding, vulnerability management, and process improvement initiatives. Within the framework of disaster recovery preparations, the redundancy structure of Information Security systems was examined as part of regular review activities, and necessary improvements were made.

Technology, Operations and Information Security

DATA DISCOVERY PROCESSES CONDUCTED

To ensure data security in unstructured environments, data discovery processes were conducted, up-to-date technologies were deployed to implement the necessary security measures, and process improvements were implemented.

In 2025, awareness training and information sessions on current cyber threats were continued for Odeabank employees and external personnel.

The Supplier Information Security Risk Management process continued in 2025; it aimed to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, prevent operational disruptions, and strengthen supply chain security while observing the Bank's data security standards. To ensure data security in unstructured environments, data discovery processes were conducted, up-to-date technologies were deployed to implement the necessary security measures, and process improvements were implemented.

Recognizing the importance of the human factor in information security, awareness and information sessions on current cyber threats continued for bank employees and external personnel in 2025, with infrastructure improvements implemented to monitor and continuously enhance their effectiveness.

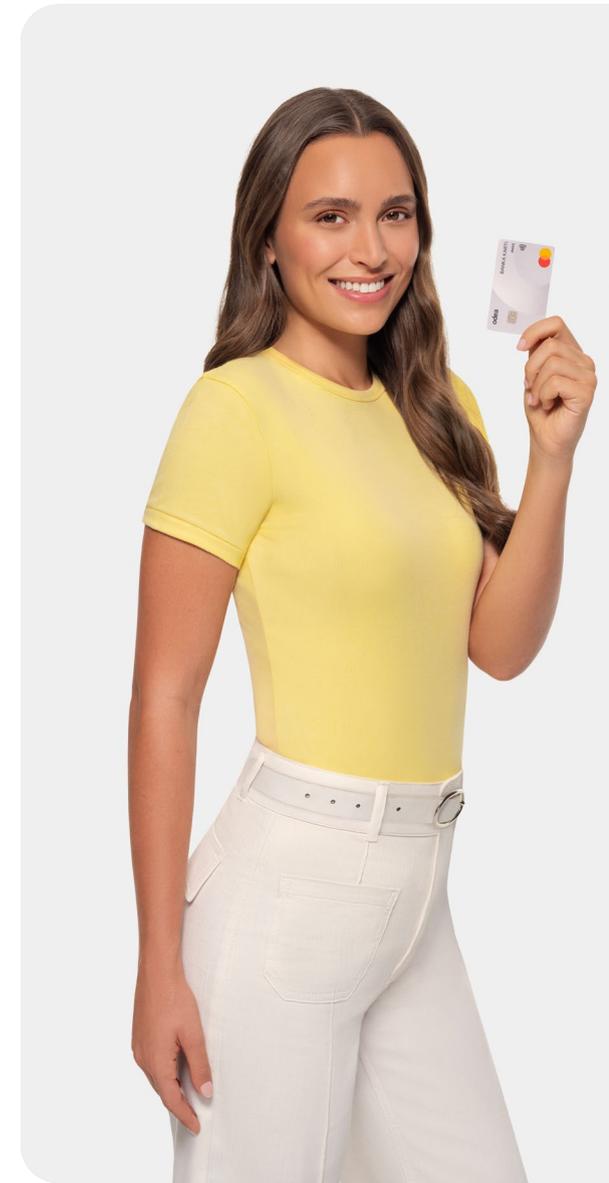
Operations

All operations teams, guided by Odeabank's principles of minimum risk and maximum efficiency, ensure that transactions are completed accurately, efficiently, and with high quality, while prioritizing internal and external customer satisfaction. The teller and back-office staff in branches, along with the central operations teams at the Head Office, handle the transactions of the products they manage and specialize in efficiently and with high quality, supporting the product owner units in achieving their targets in line with Odeabank's strategies.

The main activities carried out in 2025 are as follows:

- Risk reduction activities continued by reviewing processes from a risk perspective, especially based on evaluations from internal and external auditors. With a similar risk oversight perspective, regular briefings were provided by Head Office teams for the effective implementation of the Risk Committee, which was established to increase communication and information exchange between operations staff and marketing teams in the branches.
- Process improvement and automation efforts were implemented to increase operational efficiency, improve customer experience, strengthen regulatory compliance, and optimize costs. Processes were made more effective and faster through business process automation, system-level adjustments deployed to production, and monitoring and alert mechanisms.
- Documents related to workflows and screens, as well as printed papers and records, were reviewed to minimize printed materials, and work continues to store documents digitally whenever possible. Work has been completed for the automation of requests from Public Institutions/Organizations via KEP (Registered Electronic Mail).
- Significant contributions were made to process improvement and other digitalization targets with the operational support provided to strategic card projects such as Privileged, Elite Card, and Virtual Debit carried out within Odeabank. These efforts have supported the Operations unit's vision for digital transformation and increased corporate efficiency through tangible results.
- Planned work was carried out with other units in the organization to increase synergy and a collaborative work culture.
- New developments in technology are closely monitored, and efforts continue to digitize processes according to a defined timeline as part of the digital transformation and to achieve efficiency through automation. In this regard, the transition to Robotic Process Automation (RPA) applications continues.

In parallel with the marketing business lines and product owners, the necessary operational processes and controls for new products and services were designed and implemented in all Head Office operations teams. These new products and services include sending the TROY CARD to customers, launching the contactless debit card service, and offering IGE and Green Loan products.



Credits

EFFICIENT CREDIT EVALUATION PROCESSES

In 2025, focusing on digitalization and automation in retail credit allocation processes, a mobile pre-approval application process for overdraft accounts was launched, and the credit card application and pre-approval processes were also integrated into the mobile platform.

Credits, which uses its authority to extend credit in accordance with the Banking Law for commercial and retail customers, carries out activities to control and correct credit processes by monitoring the workflow in the core banking system. The scope of the Credits Unit's activities also includes the credit processes required for the Bank to achieve its targets, correct financial analysis, effective control, and effective monitoring functions. The Credits unit also contributes to the review of the Bank's sectoral strategies by periodically compiling results from the extensive customer financial database.

In 2025, Credits evaluated credit proposals using analytical methods as quickly as possible, completed the necessary intelligence processes, and continued to carry out the most effective resource allocation within the relevant approval processes.

During this period, Credits maintained efficient credit evaluation processes without compromising customer satisfaction amid changing financial market conditions. Throughout the year, Credits maintained the quality of its credit portfolio and its focus on customer satisfaction. Additionally, work continued on the digital transformation project to increase the efficiency of credit processes.

The functional structure of the Unit is as follows:

Commercial and Financial Institutions Credit Allocation

Credit Allocation analyzes credit requests using analytical methods and, after completing the intelligence process considering the specific conditions of the credit request, directs the request to the relevant approval mechanisms. Credit evaluation processes are supported by the Credit Bureau, the Risk Center, and other national and international private and official information sources, and are conducted promptly to meet customers' needs within established limits.

Retail Credit Allocation

The Retail Credit Allocation team evaluates housing, vehicle, consumer loan, credit deposit account, and credit card applications to meet customers' financing needs effectively and efficiently, through analytical decision-support processes encompassing customer requests and pre-approval steps. In addition to automated decision processes, manual evaluation processes are also carried out effectively; information obtained from internal and external data sources is analyzed holistically, and the most appropriate limits are allocated to customers in line with risk and income assessments.

2025 Activities

In 2025, significant progress was made in retail credit allocation processes with a focus on digitalization and automation. A mobile pre-approved application flow for credit deposit accounts was launched, and in addition, credit card application and pre-approval processes were integrated into the mobile platform. With these developments, customers have been provided with a faster, uninterrupted, and personalized credit experience.

Plans for 2026 and Beyond

As of 2026, the aim is to expand the retail loan portfolio and provide credit services integrated with external business partners within the Banking-as-a-Service (BaaS) framework. Furthermore, evaluation of small-business loan requests under the BaaS umbrella is planned, and, in addition to retail loan products, SME (medium and small business) loan products will also be included within the scope of Retail Credit Allocation.

In this context, the aim is to create a digital, analytics-driven credit ecosystem to increase customers' access to credit.

Detailed intelligence reports are prepared for corporate customers with loan requests based on information obtained from the risk center, credit bureau, and other sources.

Credit Coordination

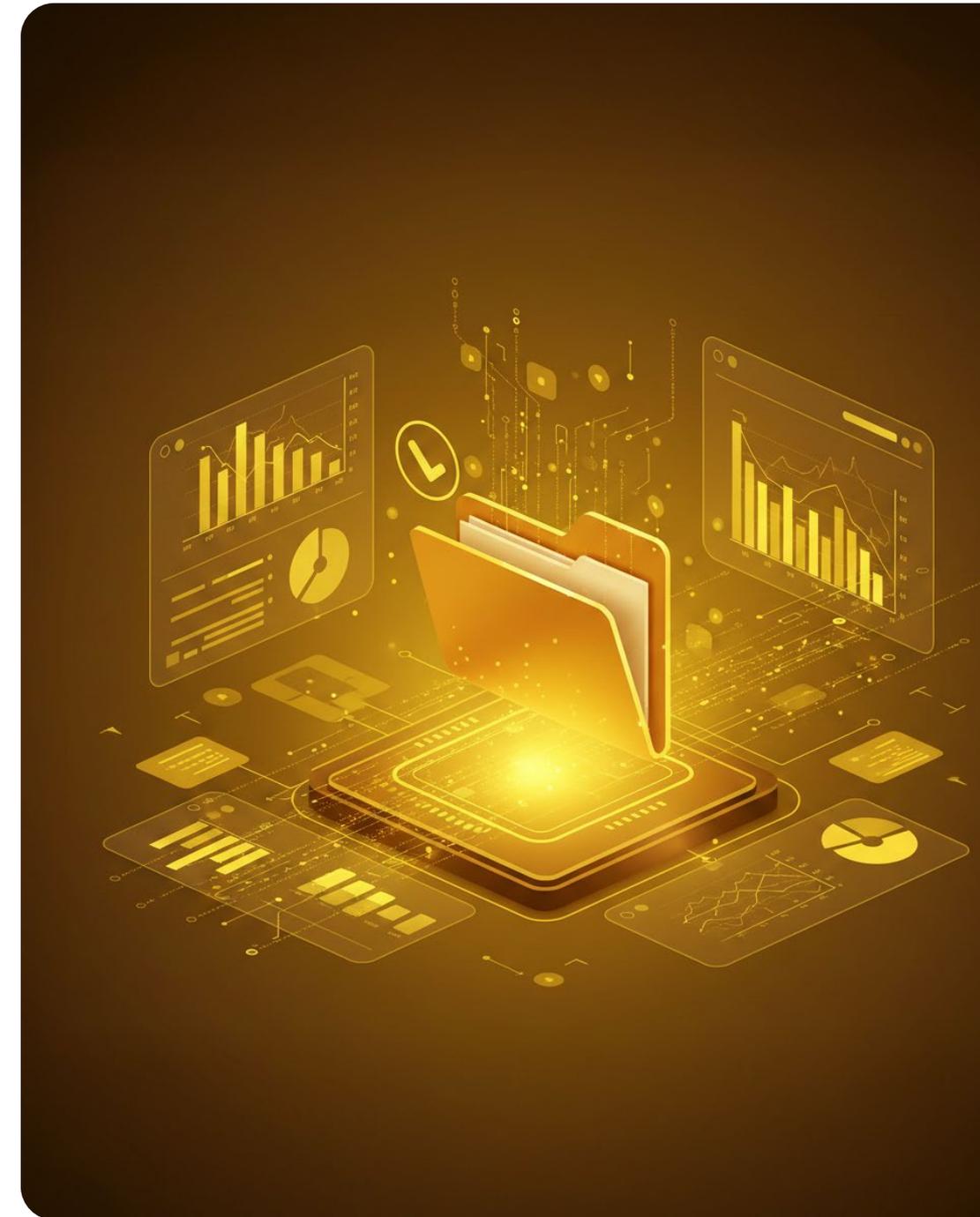
The primary responsibilities of the Credit Coordination team include the system-based execution of credit operations processes for customers evaluated by the credit allocation teams, ensuring appropriate controls, managing regulatory reporting related to loans, and carrying out internal loan-related reporting activities.

Intelligence

Detailed intelligence reports are prepared for corporate customers with loan requests based on information obtained from the risk center, credit bureau, and other sources. Additionally, information on checks pledged as collateral, news about customers published in the national press, and market-intelligence-related information is shared with the allocation teams.

Environmental and Social Risk Assessment

In its credit allocation processes, Odeabank assesses environmental and social impacts through detailed customer-based reviews and monitors them via periodic consolidated reports. In addition, the unit is responsible for the calculation of the Bank's Green Asset Ratio.



Remedial and Recovery Management

NON-PERFORMING LOAN AMOUNT MINIMIZED

In 2025, the amount of non-performing loans was minimized through timely actions.



Remedial and Recovery Management is responsible for Credit Monitoring and Data Management, Administrative Follow-up and Non-Performing Loans Management, Legal Follow-up, and Retail and Small Business Loan Collection units.

Remedial and Recovery Management Unit makes significant efforts to improve the Bank's asset quality through preventive actions and to collect on loans that have already become non-performing.

In 2025, the effectiveness and efficiency of the early warning system were demonstrated, ensuring that the right actions were taken at the right time for many customers. In 2025, in line with the Bank's retail loan growth target, effective collection activities were conducted, building on improvements made to the retail loan collection strategy in the previous year, and timely actions helped minimize non-performing loans.

In 2026, in parallel with the Bank's growth appetite for more effective expansion in retail and small business loans, the goal is to update collection strategies for retail loans and create a new collection strategy for micro loans.

Credit Monitoring and Data Management

- Ensuring that all Odeabank loans are closely monitored through the Early Warning System, which is based on artificial intelligence and machine learning, to identify loans that may become non-performing for any reason in advance and to take necessary actions with the relevant units,

- Meeting all reporting needs of the department and performing analyses,
- Keeping procedures and regulations up-to-date and ensuring coordination with internal and external auditors.

Administrative Follow-up and Non-Performing Loans Management

- Managing and closely monitoring customers whose loan payments are 30-90 days overdue within the scope of legal legislation,
- Restructuring loans for delinquent customers who are still operational in line with their current cash flows, obtaining additional collateral when necessary, aligning the loans of customers with currency mismatches between their income and expenses with their income, resolving delinquencies, and ultimately rehabilitating and recovering customers who are or may be problematic for Odeabank, or deciding to initiate legal follow-up processes if recovery is not possible,
- Conducting negotiations and making agreements with customers in the legal follow-up stage for the swift settlement of risks through amicable means,
- Conducting negotiations with all customers who wish to fulfill their payment obligations to Odeabank by transferring their individual or commercial real estate directly in settlement of their debts or under a buy-back guarantee, determining and agreeing on the terms of the agreement, obtaining committee approvals for these agreed-upon terms at the relevant authorization levels, and finally, signing these agreements with customers to ensure collections on behalf of Odeabank.

Legal Follow-up

- Managing and maintaining the legal processes for the collection of all loan receivables transferred to legal follow-up accounts,
- Negotiating customer offers that may arise during legal follow-up processes and the terms and conditions to be agreed upon with the customer under the supervision of the relevant units, and obtaining committee approvals,
- Maintaining legal processes for legal follow-up, both through contracted law firms and directly,
- Selecting and supervising contracted law firms that will perform legal follow-up procedures, managing these firms on a performance-oriented basis, and terminating engagements with contracted law firms when necessary,
- Coordinating all operational procedures for systemic and legal follow-up files.

Retail and Small Business Loans Collection

- Effectively monitoring and collecting all retail and small business loans with delinquencies between 1-90 days through internal and external resources.

Human Resources

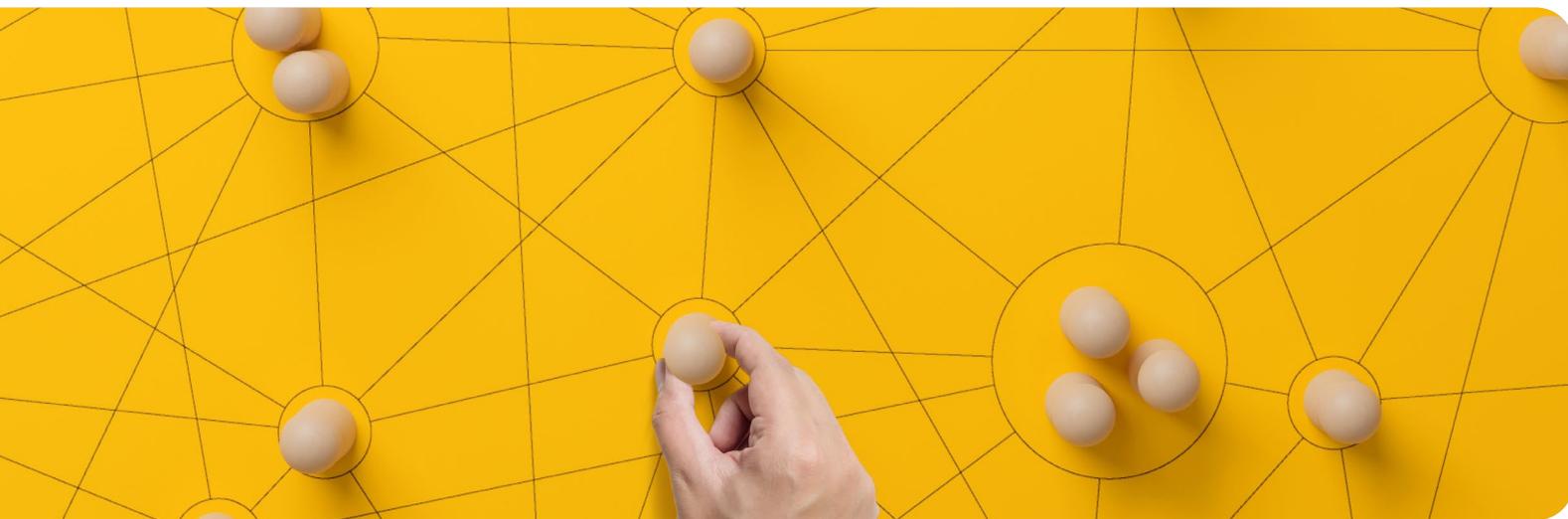
ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE MOTIVATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Human Resources aims to create a professional work environment, support the career development of employees, and design new processes tailored to the needs of different generations through practices that enhance motivation and engagement.

The Human Resources Department, aware that the Bank's strength comes from its employees, adopts fair evaluation, equal opportunity, and transparency as the fundamental principles of all its practices. The department adopts an employee-centric and solution-oriented approach, closely monitoring business line needs to deliver swift results, while providing supportive feedback to Senior Management and offering consultancy and guidance on change initiatives.

Human Resources is responsible for recruiting candidates who are success- and results-oriented, ethical, honest, consistent, and team-oriented; overseeing processes such as orientation, career development, compensation and benefits, performance management, training, talent development, and succession planning; and conducting activities including organizational analysis, design, business process modeling, and capacity planning. In addition, the department aims to create

a professional work environment, support the career development of employees, and design new processes tailored to the needs of different generations through practices that enhance motivation and engagement. By creating a structure that all employees can easily access for effective and prompt support, Human Resources contributes to the Bank's efficiency and prefers to recruit individuals who are success-oriented, dynamic, innovative, distinctive, authentic, customer-focused, and have a high level of social awareness.



Recruitment Processes

In 2025, Odeabank's recruitment processes were conducted with an approach aimed at attracting candidates who have the appropriate education and experience for the positions, are open to innovation, and are success-oriented. For experienced positions, the Bank primarily evaluates internal talent, shares career opportunities transparently with all employees, and handles applications based on competency-based and objective criteria.

Attracting young talent to the banking sector remained a priority area in 2025. In this context, recruitment processes for students and new graduates were completed through the Nova Internship Program and the OdeaStellar Young Talent Program. Candidates underwent a multi-stage evaluation process consisting of general aptitude and English tests, a personality inventory, AI-assisted interviews, and online one-on-one meetings.

In 2025, the use of AI-assisted applications continued in order to increase the effectiveness and objectivity of recruitment processes. Feedback was regularly evaluated through the Recruitment Candidate Survey, used to enhance the candidate experience, and instant responses were provided to all applicants via AI-assisted systems.

Additionally, a digital onboarding application was developed to support the rapid integration of new employees into the company, creating a more holistic structure for recruitment and orientation processes.

Program Name	Number of Participants
Nova Internship Program	29
OdeaStellar Young Talent Program	53
AI-Assisted Interview Process	801
Recruitment Candidate Survey	All candidates
Digital Onboarding Program	Newly hired employees

Employee Relations and Internal Communication

Throughout 2025, to strengthen internal communication, branch visits and employee meetings were organized to create direct communication opportunities, allowing employees' feedback, ideas, and suggestions to be heard firsthand. During the same period, efforts continued to promote the organization-wide adoption of the previously defined "Odealist" approach, a core element of Odeabank's culture. To disseminate this approach, strengthen the employee experience, and integrate corporate values into daily business processes, internal communication campaigns and various initiatives to encourage employee engagement were implemented.

Human Resources

DATA-DRIVEN STEPS FOR AGILE TRANSFORMATION

In 2025, significant practices were implemented in the areas of performance management, agile transformation, process improvement, capacity planning, compensation, and HR analytics.



Employee Programs and Outcomes in 2025

In 2025, Odeabank continued its human resources practices with a holistic approach to strengthen its high-performance culture, make employee contributions visible, and support employee development. In this context, significant practices were implemented in the areas of performance management, agile transformation, process improvement, capacity planning, compensation, and HR analytics.

The performance management process is based on scorecards that ensure individual goals are monitored in alignment with the Bank's strategic priorities, and on the role-based assessment of core, technical, and leadership competencies. Thanks to this structure, employees' job performance was measured more clearly, and areas for development were supported through competency-based feedback. While technical competency assessments have made knowledge and skill levels in areas of expertise visible, ways of working aligned with the corporate culture and values have been encouraged through core and leadership competencies.

Throughout 2025, agile transformation efforts gained momentum and their scope was expanded. In addition to agile areas, the OKR methodology was adopted in the IT and Information Security departments, intensifying goal-setting and tracking processes and enabling teams to work in a more agile and focused manner. With the implementation of the SenkrOn system, goal and performance processes have become more transparent and traceable in the digital environment. Focus teams formed within the scope of the agile working model initiated in the IT department were prepared for implementation through training, maturity assessments, and workshops; they began working actively with the support of a dedicated agile coach. The goal is to expand this approach to different business areas such as Retail Loans and Credit Allocation.

Within the scope of process and profile management, the Bank's high-volume processes were analyzed in 2025, and improvement, optimization, and automation efforts were carried out. Furthermore, thanks to newly developed AI-assisted applications, it has become possible for artificial intelligence to answer questions requiring expert opinion, thereby strengthening employee productivity and corporate knowledge management.

In line with the digitalization journey, capacity planning and organizational structure were also addressed with an analytical approach. Efficiency and capacity measurements of service channels were conducted, and workforce planning was moved to data-driven models, ensuring more effective use of resources.

Compensation management and reward practices continued in 2025 with an employee- and value-oriented approach. Compensation decisions were made based on industry salary averages, the scope

of the position, individual performance outcomes, internal equity, and budgetary considerations, resulting in a fair and sustainable structure.

During the same period, HR analytics initiatives collected employee data on dynamic platforms using advanced visualization techniques, providing senior management with real-time access to critical HR indicators. The expansion of advanced data analytics applications supported increased productivity and strategic workforce management.

Career Management

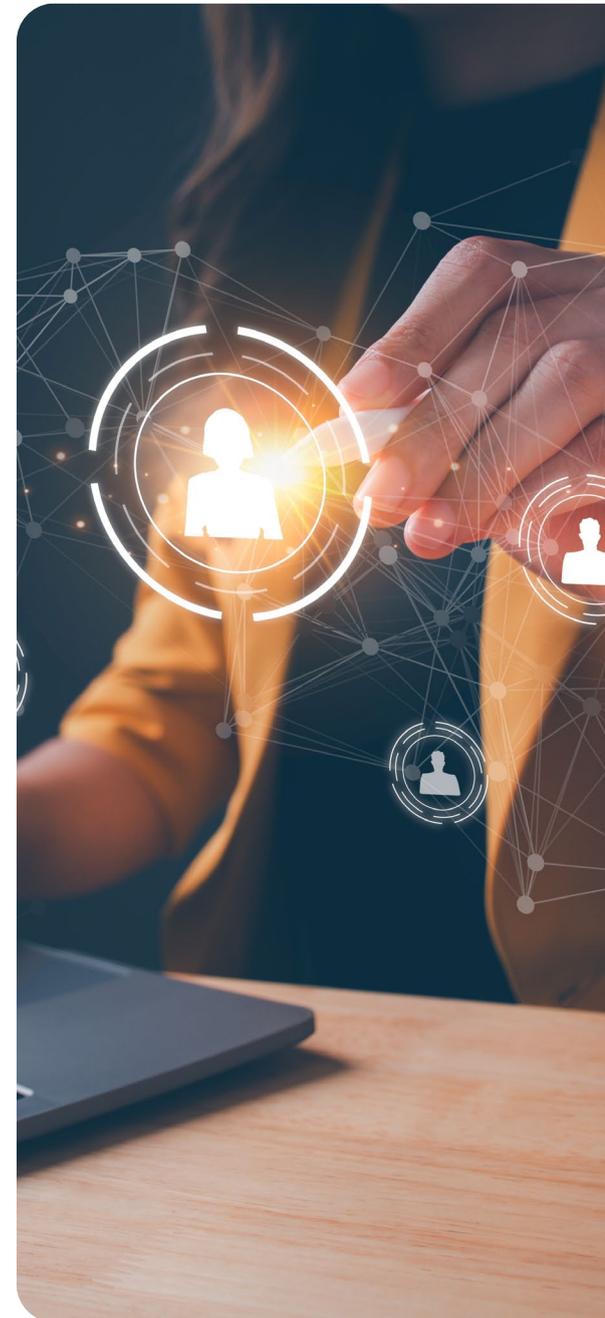
Within the scope of Odeabank's Human Resources practices, employees have opportunities for vertical and horizontal career progression and may assume authorities and responsibilities aligned with their competency development.

In this context, 55 individuals were transferred to different functions based on applications for positions posted within the Bank or upon manager/employee requests.

Training, Development and Leadership Management

It designs training and development programs, implements assessment practices to identify the most appropriate training solutions, plans training programs and measures their outcomes, takes necessary actions based on measurement results and reports them, and ensures succession processes are carried out.

Viewing employee training and development as a key determinant of success, Odeabank continues its training activities with the goal of providing an environment suitable for continuous learning and creating a motivated, high-performing, effective, and professional workforce in line with long-term strategic needs and objectives.



Human Resources

ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

The “Artificial Intelligence Development Program” was launched to increase employees’ awareness of artificial intelligence and prepare them for future technologies.

OdeaStellar Young Talent Program

With the aim of attracting young talent to the Bank, 53 young talents also participated in the two-month development program under the OdeaStellar Young Talent Program in 2025, which consisted of training and workshops in basic banking, technical, professional, and personal development. In addition to the training, they gained a deeper understanding of the Bank and its processes through knowledge-sharing sessions with department managers. For the first time at the Bank, an AI-Assisted Development Assistant was added to the development program, ensuring the integration of digital technologies into the development processes of young talent. Alignment was achieved between the competencies supported by the personal development trainings included in the program and the AI-assisted training tool, thereby providing participants with a more personalized development experience.

Leadership and Talent Management

In 2025, a “Leadership Development Program” was organized for managers appointed within the Head Office. The three-month program, which included practical applications and case studies in addition to theoretical knowledge, aimed to develop the critical competencies and skills for their new roles.

Nova Internship Program

As part of the activities to attract young talent to the organization, the “Nova Internship Program” was held with the participation of 29 interns. As part of the development program launched in August, interns participated in online training to support their personal and technical development, training to raise their awareness of artificial intelligence (AI), project work to gain professional experience, and on-the-job training.

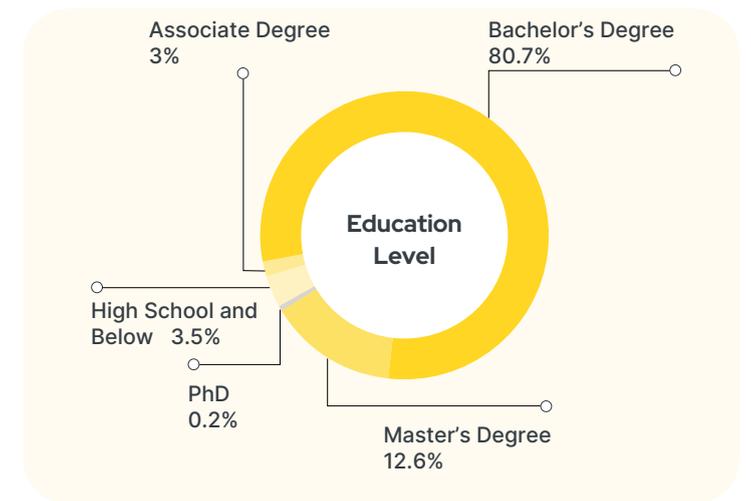
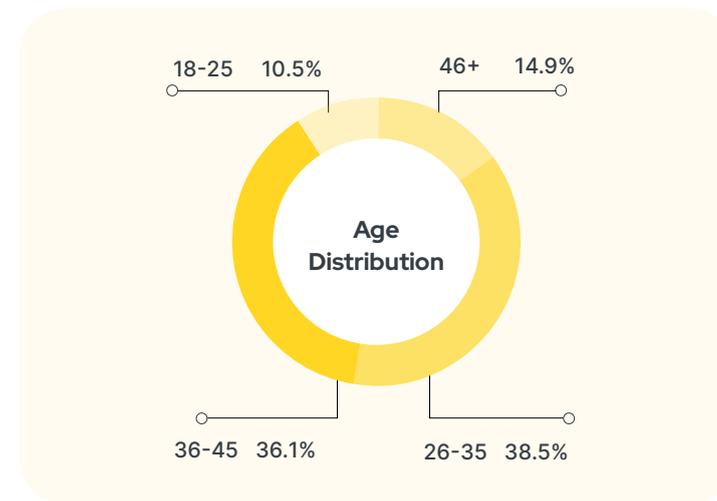
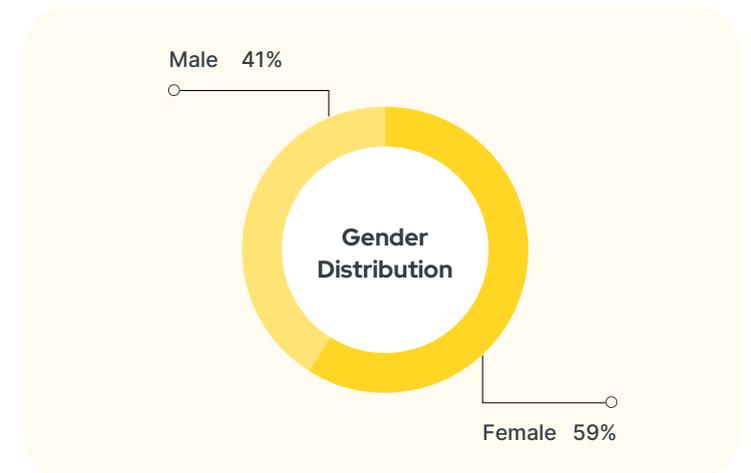
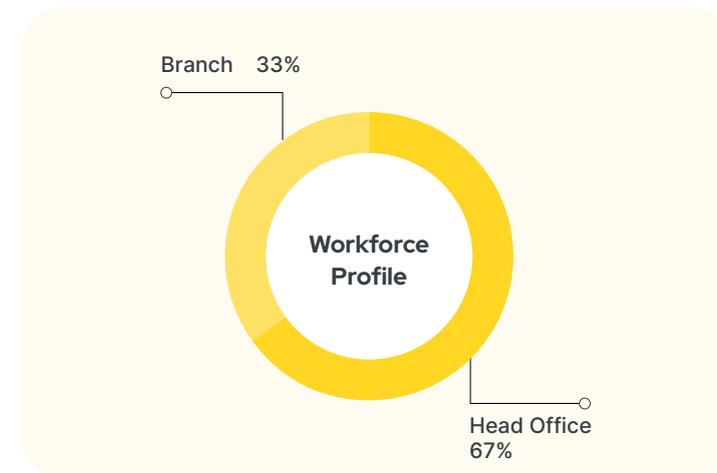
Data Science Development Training

In line with the Bank’s goals and strategies, the Data Science Development Trainings, which began in 2023 to enhance the competencies of Odeabank employees in data-driven management and data science, continued in 2025.

As part of data training designed to improve employees’ data literacy, promote a data-driven decision-making culture, and develop basic analytical and reporting skills, 15 group training sessions were held in 2025 by job title, with 302 employees participating.

Artificial Intelligence Development Program

The “Artificial Intelligence Development Program” was launched to increase employees’ awareness of artificial intelligence and prepare them for future technologies. In this context, an Artificial Intelligence Awareness Training Series was offered to all employees. The training series included information on the fundamentals of artificial intelligence, its ethical applications, data security, and the efficiency gains it provides in banking processes. 75% of employees participated in this training. In addition, as part of the development program, Artificial Intelligence Literacy training was initiated, and a total of 300 employees were trained in 12 groups during 2025. This training aims to actively contribute to the bank’s digital transformation process, bring an innovative perspective to employees’ ways of working, and strengthen the data-driven decision-making culture.



Finance, Financial Control and Strategy

TAKBAS AND WEB-TAPU PROTOCOLS UPDATED

Takbas and Web-Tapu protocols were updated together with the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Finance, Financial Control and Strategy Department consists of Legal Reporting, Financial Reporting and Capital Management, Financial Control, Accounting and Taxation, Planning & Control and Strategy Departments.

Finance, Financial Control and Strategy Department conducts accounting and taxation activities of the Bank in accordance with the standards, reports its financial results to its domestic and international customers, shares its analyses with national and international public institutions and regulatory authorities specific to the sector and the Bank, and analyzes the Bank's performance periodically. It prepares short- and long-term budgets and comprehensive periodic reports to help the Bank monitor the results and take necessary actions. It prepares market share tracking and periodic financial comparison analyses with other banks in the sector in order to analyze the total performance of the Bank.

Appraisal and Mortgage

The Department is charged with ensuring transparent and reliable preparation of appraisals for real estate taken as a guarantee in accordance with the rules determined by regulatory authorities. In addition, it is responsible for seamless receipt of collaterals and managing release processes, as necessary. Appraisal, Hypothec and Property Sales also reports monthly to regulatory authorities such as the BRSA, CMB and the Central Bank.

Commercial Real Estate Price Index and Housing Price Index are regularly transmitted from the Evas system every quarter.

Takbas and Web-Tapu protocols were updated together with the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

The application for the Geographic Information Systems License Certificate, which was required to be obtained by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate, was made in the second quarter of 2022 and the document was obtained. For 2025, the Geographic Information Systems License was renewed. GIS data was shared with the relevant Ministry in 2025.

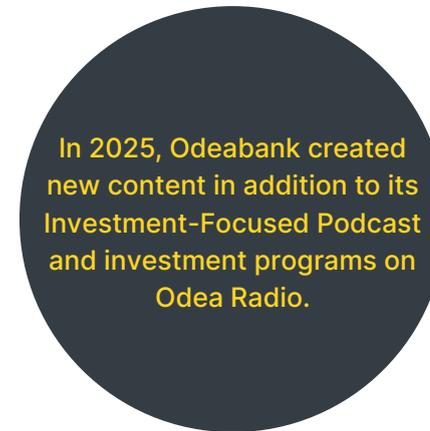
Planning, Control and Strategy

Planning, Control and Strategy Department is responsible for preparing Odeabank's budget and long-term strategic plans, while supporting sustainable growth and enhanced asset quality through business line-based profitability analysis. Within this framework, KPIs, budget-to-actuals, profitability and risk-based reports are regularly monitored, with timely updates provided to senior management. Effective cost control and cost optimization are among the department's core areas of focus. In addition, the Bank's relationships with shareholders and third parties are conducted in line with corporate governance principles, and the sharing of information and perspectives on the banking sector and Odeabank is ensured with internal and external customers, public institutions and regulatory authorities. Market trends in the Turkish banking sector are analyzed to develop projections, and the Bank's performance is periodically evaluated through comparative assessments with competitor banks.

Corporate Communications and Marketing

SEASON THREE OF THE INVESTMENT-FOCUSED PODCAST SERIES HAS LAUNCHED

Pursuing an investment-oriented banking approach, Odeabank undertakes initiatives to enhance and promote financial literacy across society.



Corporate Communications and Marketing manages Odeabank's digital and conventional advertising, marketing communications, social media communications, internal communications, press relations, public relations, sponsorships, event management, corporate social responsibility, and donation activities.

During 2025, within the scope of Retail Banking activities, digital and print communication efforts were carried out for the Privileges World, deposits, Oksijen Account, Stock, gift funds, IOP funds, Invite Your Friend, gold funds included in gift funds, total reward campaigns, Open Banking and mutual fund initiatives, and other brand collaborations. Additionally, press and digital communications were carried out for Odea Radio, the Investment-Focused Podcast series prepared to improve financial literacy, the Fair Tales project, the "There Is a Woman Behind This!" theme sponsorship within the scope of the IKSV Istanbul Theatre Festival, event sponsorships, and all other activities.

In 2025, in addition to Odeabank's communication activities, the free distribution of the Fair Tales books,

which reinterpret world classics from an egalitarian perspective, continued. In addition, the Fair Tales theatrical production was staged nationwide across Türkiye.

Pursuing an investment-oriented banking approach, Odeabank undertakes initiatives to enhance and promote financial literacy across society. In addition to the Investment-Focused Podcast and investment programs on Odea Radio that it has launched in this field, the Bank has also created new content. In 2025, 14 episodes were released as part of the third season of the Investment-Focused Podcast series. Additionally, Daily Investment Bulletins are published on the Bank's social media channels and mobile application. The Odea Investment-Focused Bulletin, Investment Guide for Tomorrow videos, and audio articles are also shared periodically through social media channels.

With the same approach, Odeabank has sponsored the Investment by Odea corner in popular lifestyle media outlets Oggusto

Corporate Communications and Marketing

ODEA RADIO KEEPS BROADCASTING

Odeabank continued to enhance Odea Radio, Türkiye's first and only 24-hour banking radio station, with new content.

and The Magger, sharing essential topics about investment and developments in the sector. Additionally, Odeabank continued its sponsorship of Aposto's newsletter distribution in 2025. Meanwhile, in the first quarter of the year, as a supporter of Serdar Kuzuloğlu's "Dünya Halleri" newsletter, published every Sunday, content highlighting Odeabank's activities appeared in the newsletter. Odeabank continued to enhance Odea Radio, Türkiye's first and only 24-hour bank radio, which it launched digitally in 2023, by adding new content.

On Odea Radio, which combines the rhythm of music with investment strategy, programs such as Investment-Focused Podcast, Investment-Focused Agenda, The Voice of Investment, Syndrome-Free Monday, Flashback, and Legends Classical Music Hour were broadcast in 2025. Special day programs were also featured on Odea Radio. On October 11, International Day of the Girl Child, a joint radio program was prepared with the Koruncuk Foundation, which supports girls' education and aspirations.

Odeabank has maintained its partnership with Accessible Everything, a social enterprise that provides solutions to institutions seeking to take steps toward a more accessible life. To raise awareness in the field of accessibility, the radio program "Conversations on Accessibility" was launched. The eight-episode series aimed to inspire institutions and individuals by addressing different dimensions of accessibility with expert guests in the field. The program reached listeners via Odea Radio and a podcast.

As in previous years, the Bank carried out various sponsorships within its areas of activity. As a Premium sponsor at the sixth Istanbul Fintech Week, Odeabank shared its approach to digitalization and innovation and how new technologies are developing in the banking sector. The Bank also participated as a Coffee Sponsor at the 2025 Treasury Management Summit of the Association of Corporate Treasury Managers.

Various events were organized to strengthen internal communication. In this context, the "Awards Calling You" event, which brought together the Contact Center teams, and the Human Resources' MT program events were held in 2025.

O'mag, a culture and arts magazine covering topics such as fashion, culture, travel, art, architecture, gastronomy, and new technologies, as well as the latest trends, was distributed throughout the year to the Head Office and all branches. It was also distributed together with Time Out magazine. O'mag is also available to readers digitally on Odeabank's website.

O'blog, Odeabank's reading corner, aims to broaden its readers' perspectives and provide insights that enrich daily life by offering inspiring content on topics such as the world of investment and banking, equality, sustainability, technology, lifestyle, and arts and culture. It continues to publish regular content every month.

Odeabank conducted a brand health research study in 2025 to measure brand perception and customer loyalty.

In line with its goal of making all its physical and digital channels accessible, Odeabank continued its efforts in 2025. Under the consultancy of Accessible Everything, accessibility reports were prepared for the website, mobile application, branch, and ATM channels. Development steps were determined for the website and mobile application in line with WCAG (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines) criteria. The accessibility analysis of communication materials was completed, strengthening the inclusive communication approach.

Odeabank conducted a brand health research study in 2025 to measure brand perception and customer loyalty. Through an additional study conducted specifically for the affluent customer segment, the expectations and perceptions of this audience were analyzed to obtain insights for developing marketing and communication activities.

In 2026, Corporate Communications and Marketing will continue to undertake collaborations and projects that will positively contribute to Odeabank's brand awareness and perception.



Sustainability

EMPOWERING AND TRANSFORMATIVE BANKING

Odeabank undertakes global responsibility with its “Empowering and Transformative Banking” strategy.

The Sustainability Department prepares action plans in line with the Bank’s overall strategy, reports sustainability performance in compliance with national and international standards, and regularly presents internal activities and monitored developments to the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee. An interdisciplinary working group operates within the Bank, affiliated with the Sustainability Department, which is led by the Group Manager of Financial Institutions, Funding, and Sustainability. This working group primarily consists of representatives from the Commercial Banking, Credit Allocation, Risk Management and Internal Control, Financial Control and Strategy, Human Resources, and Retail Banking departments. Sub-working groups operating in different thematic areas have also been established. These sub-working groups, focusing on the Green Asset Ratio, Gender Equality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and sustainability reporting in

compliance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard (TSRS), convene at regular intervals to undertake strategic initiatives and execute planned actions. The Sustainability Department organizes periodic briefing sessions for the Executive Committee, ensuring continuous compliance, awareness, and an effective flow of information at the corporate level.

The Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, composed of Board member representatives, convened three times in 2025. The Committee, which meets at least three times a year, regularly reviews the Bank’s sustainability activities and reports the results to the Board of Directors. The department addresses strategic priorities in environmental, social, and governance areas, and regularly evaluates the effectiveness and progress of the Bank’s sustainability efforts. In this context, it reviews the priorities set under the Bank’s sustainability strategy and offers

recommendations regarding these areas. When deemed necessary, the Committee invites Bank employees, Board members, or experts in relevant fields to its meetings to obtain their opinions and evaluations. This structure ensures that sustainability management is strongly integrated into the corporate governance framework.

The world is undergoing a profound transformation driven by digital transformation, the climate crisis, technological advancements, and the increasing impact of natural disasters. This transformation is also leading to significant changes in social structures. Odeabank responds to this global transformation with its “Empowering and Transformative Banking” strategy, supporting the green, technological, and digital transitions, and advancing with the vision of being a bank that offers its customers future-proof financing solutions.



The Sustainability Department organizes periodic briefing sessions for the Executive Committee, ensuring continuous compliance, awareness, and an effective flow of information at the corporate level.

Sustainability

Our Empowering and Transformative Banking Strategy

Strategic Area	Financial Empowerment	Responsible Transformation Finance	Human-Centered Banking
Impact Area	We focus on high value-added initiatives that will drive the development of our country through our innovative and dynamic banking approach. With the aim of accelerating Türkiye's digital and green transformation, we are working to strengthen our customers' financial access and enhance their ability to adapt to an ever-changing world. We enable customers to become financially stronger and future-proof.	We support the transition to a low-carbon economy and stand by our customers to accelerate their responsible transformation journeys. Through our responsible products and services, we facilitate the transformation of the business world.	We prioritize empowering our workforce, along with all stakeholders and society. Our goal is to create social value through projects that benefit disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
How Do We Implement?	Our innovative services help SMEs thrive, ensuring that they remain future-proof in a dynamic world. Through digital banking solutions and fintech innovations, we accelerate access to finance for SMEs and commercial enterprises. We are also investing in artificial intelligence and digital initiatives, delivering products and services that strengthen economic development. By offering differentiated banking solutions in both retail and commercial banking, we continuously improve the customer experience across all touchpoints.	We offer financial support to our exporters and SMEs to reduce their environmental impact, while accelerating investments in renewable energy projects. In sectors with high greenhouse gas emissions, we prioritize collaboration with our clients in their decarbonization journey. We are committed to enabling responsible transformation through our products and services designed to promote social and environmental responsibility. With solutions that support responsible transformation, we guide our clients in adopting sustainable practices.	We prioritize the health and well-being of our employees, focusing on effective talent management with the vision of growing and developing as a united team. We are dedicated to fostering a culture that promotes equal opportunities and inclusive growth. Our social investment programs focus on empowering women, promoting gender equality, enhancing financial and digital literacy, supporting access to arts, education, and contributing to sports activities.
Relevant Capitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Capital Manufactured Capital Intellectual Capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Capital Financial Capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Capital Social and Relationship Capital

Strategic Area	Financial Empowerment	Responsible Transformation Finance	Human-Centered Banking
Relevant Material Topics	Digital Transformation Customer Experience Fintech and Innovation Cybersecurity and Data Security Risk Management Financial and Digital Literacy Financial Inclusion Prevention of Financial Crimes	Financing the Low-Carbon Economy Responsible Products and Services Environmental Impact Renewable Energy Circular Economy Risk Management	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Talent Management Employee Health, Well-being, and Safety Business Ethics, Compliance, and Anti-Corruption Social Investment Programs Corporate Governance Risk Management
Sustainable Development Goals We Contribute to	   	   	   
Foundations	We build all our operations on strong cornerstones. These cornerstones ensure that our banking activities proceed on a solid foundation and secure our future by providing financial stability.		
	Cybersecurity and Data Security	Business Ethics and Compliance	Risk Management

Sustainability

STRATEGIC DIRECTION IN SUSTAINABLE GROWTH TARGETS

The Integrated Value Creation Model enables the creation of a more holistic and measurable impact in the long term in areas such as green finance, social impact investments, and climate risk management, while also providing a strategic direction for sustainable growth targets.

In 2025, Odeabank strengthened its efforts in the areas of Financial Empowerment, Responsible Transformation Finance, and Human-Centered Banking.

In 2024, to enhance the effectiveness of the sustainability strategy, material topics were reassessed based on the double materiality approach, and strategic focus areas were updated accordingly. This analysis, which considered environmental and social impacts in addition to financial ones, has created a critical foundation for integrating sustainability management into corporate structures. During 2025, building on these foundations, integrated thinking and the Integrated Reporting Framework (<IR> Framework) were embraced. With the contributions of the Sustainability Working Group, the first Integrated Value Creation Model was developed, linking the Bank's financial performance with its sustainability performance. This model enables the creation of a more holistic and measurable impact in the long term in areas such as green finance, social impact investments, and climate risk management, while also providing a strategic direction for sustainable growth targets.

In 2025, Odeabank strengthened its efforts in the areas of Financial Empowerment, Responsible Transformation Finance, and Human-Centered Banking. While the digital transformation gained momentum through the Rob'O Smart Investment Advisor, Odea Radio, and Odeatech, financing for environmental projects was provided via the Green Transformation Loan. In addition to expanding initiatives such as the use of rainwater in operations, automation, and waste management, solar power plant (SPP) installations have been initiated at two branches, an electric vehicle charging station has been deployed at a pilot branch, LED lighting upgrades have been implemented across all locations, and the transition to low-carbon operations has been accelerated by securing renewable energy certificates for 100% of electricity consumption. The share of female employees, which exceeds 50%, and the high proportion of women among new hires and promotions demonstrate that diversity and inclusion are among the core values of the corporate culture. Furthermore, the Bank actively participated in working groups within the Banks Association of Türkiye (TBB) and BCSD Türkiye, contributing to collaborative initiatives to advance the sectoral sustainability agenda and promote sustainable finance.

Following the share transfer process, strategically important steps were taken on the sustainability journey. In conjunction with the comprehensive integration process carried out with ADQ teams, the capacity of the Sustainability Team was expanded in parallel with the increasing project volume. The strengthened team aims to continuously improve sustainability performance, and a strategic roadmap is being created in line with the determined priorities. As part of this roadmap and considering increasing legal obligations, the [Sustainability Policy](#) was updated, and new processes such as responsible procurement practices were implemented with the contribution of the relevant working group.

As part of the integration processes with ADQ, the monitoring of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emission data was transitioned from an annual to a monthly basis, enabling a more dynamic and granular measurement of the Bank's carbon footprint. Utilizing technology to enhance data processing and reporting capabilities. Through this process, monthly activity data together with the relevant supporting evidence have been uploaded on a regular basis onto a carbon accounting platform accessible by ADQ to process emissions figures; further strengthening transparency, accountability, and data integrity across sustainability-related processes. In addition, the comprehensive ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) maturity assessment conducted by ADQ has enabled the Bank to evaluate its sustainability performance and potential improvement areas in alignment with internationally recognized standards. The assessment, carried out by an appointed third-party ESG rating agency, involved intensive cross-functional collaboration and extensive data collection efforts across environmental, social, and governance pillars. This work demonstrates the deepening of the sustainability approach at an institutional level and the effective internalization of sustainability principles across all business units to drive performance.



"A Sustainable Perspective" Photo Contest  İrem Bayraktar

Sustainability

FOURTH SUSTAINABILITY REPORT PUBLISHED

As part of its commitment to transparent reporting, the fourth Sustainability Report, covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024, was published. It was prepared in line with the Integrated Reporting Framework and the GRI Standards 2021 issued by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).



As part of its commitment to transparent reporting, the fourth Sustainability Report, covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024, was published. It was prepared in line with the Integrated Reporting Framework and the GRI Standards 2021 issued by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The report includes sections such as the Value Creation Model, Stakeholder Opinions, Board of Directors and Senior Management

Competency Matrix, and Contributions to Sustainable Development Goals, significantly enriching its content. The report is accessible on the Sustainability page of the Odeabank website.

Additionally, the first TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report was published within the framework of the TSRS issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA).

This report, covering 2024 activities and consisting of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets sections, complies with the TSRS 2 standard and represents a significant milestone in the Bank's sustainability journey. Thus, the principles of transparency and accountability were reinforced through the mandatory external assurance process in line with national regulations.

A gap analysis was conducted and an action plan was created within the scope of the "Guide on the Management of Climate-Related Financial Risks" published by the BRSA.



Among the efforts carried out for regulatory compliance, the Green Asset Ratio (GAR) calculation holds special importance. In line with the communiqué published by the BRSA, the GAR is defined as the ratio of compliant assets on banks' non-consolidated balance sheets to the total assets within the scope of the communiqué. In this context, the first calculation was completed and reported to the BRSA as of June 30, 2025. Simultaneously, a gap analysis was conducted and an action plan was created within the scope of the "Guide on the Management of Climate-Related Financial Risks" published by the BRSA.

Another significant development in the sustainability journey was becoming a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact. With this step, the 10 universal principles covering human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption have been placed at the center of the corporate strategy and culture. Thus, not only is global responsibility undertaken, but values

that directly impact business processes are also institutionalized. Among the most important goals are to transparently demonstrate the Bank's progress through annual progress reports and to increase its contribution to the global sustainability agenda.

To increase internal awareness, sustainability training customized for specific audiences continued to be delivered. As part of the Sustainability Ambassadors Program, a Green Asset Ratio module was added to the advanced training program developed to support the provision of accurate advice to customers. As part of this training, global developments, the GAR communiqué, and case studies were addressed, ensuring that participants gained a holistic understanding of up-to-date information. An online training session was held to share information on current sustainability practices, aiming to support commercial portfolio customers in their adaptation to climate and environmental requirements and to raise awareness about related products. A total of 73

people, including company representatives and teams from the Bank's Commercial Banking Site Management, Project Finance, Sustainability, and Human Resources departments, participated in the training.

Additionally, to raise internal awareness and engagement, an award-winning quiz organized within the scope of World Environment Day received strong participation from employees. Ten employees selected by the jury received awards; the photos from the contest were published in the sustainability report, contributing to the creation of lasting value from internal awareness initiatives. A shelter visit conducted with employee volunteers on October 4, World Animal Day, both raised social awareness and reinforced the culture of volunteerism. In order to strengthen public awareness and to make frequently heard sustainability concepts more understandable to everyone, the definitions of the most commonly used terms have been added to the Glossary of Terms on our website. A year-end event was held within the Bank, bringing together the working group to highlight and promote the impact of these initiatives.

Corporate Social Responsibility

ODEABANK ACTIVELY WORKS TO CREATE BENEFITS FOR THE COMMUNITIES IT SERVES

Odeabank encourages all its managers and employees to act with a sense of social responsibility in their personal and professional lives.

Odeabank actively works to create benefits for the communities it serves. The Bank assumes a proactive and collaborative role in achieving the goals of improving the quality of life of communities, serving the public interest, and supporting cultural development.

At the international level, the Bank focuses particularly on issues such as sustainability, equality, accessibility, the empowerment of women and girls, and financial literacy.

Odeabank continued its "Fair Tales" project in 2025, which was launched based on the insight that gender stereotypes are transmitted through fairy tales at an early age, reinterpreting world classics from an egalitarian perspective. To date, five published books have reached a total circulation of 1.3 million copies, directly reaching over 200,000 children. While the project's total reach has extended to 3.56 million people, the digital books have been viewed more than 200,000 times on the website. The theater play based on the tales in the books has met with over 100,000 theater-loving children and their families through performances in various provinces.

On March 8, International Women's Day, the Bank supported the economic empowerment of women in the earthquake-affected region by making a donation on behalf of all its employees to the "Women Rebuilding Life in Earthquake Zones" campaign of the Foundation for the Support of Women's Work, which addresses the needs of women affected by the earthquake.

For Mother's Day, Odeabank organized the seminar Egalitarian Parenting: Being a Working Mother Today for its employees, in collaboration with the social enterprise Eşitliğe Değer (Equality Matters), which provides specialized training and transformation programs for institutions in the field of gender equality.

On October 11, International Day of the Girl Child, the Bank supported the Koruncuk Foundation's "Is Success Necessary?" campaign, covering one month of educational expenses for 107 female students.

On April 4, World Stray Animals Day, and October 4, World Animal Day, the Bank collaborated with Happy Paws to support the vaccination and treatment of puppies in the Kars Susuz Project.

As part of its 13th anniversary, Odeabank celebrated this special day with children by delivering cakes to village schools in Ağrı, Van, and Iğdır through the Pastamızı Çocuklar Üflesin (Let the Children Blow Out Our Cake) platform.

Odeabank encourages all its managers and employees to act with a sense of social responsibility in their personal and professional lives. The Bank organizes training activities to enhance all employees' awareness of environmental and social issues and carries out special initiatives in support of this goal.



At the international level, the Bank focuses particularly on issues such as equality, accessibility, the empowerment of women and girls, organizational management, human rights, labor practices, the environment, fair operating practices, consumer issues, and community involvement.

Contributions to Art and Culture

ENHANCING THE VISIBILITY OF ART AND ARTISTS

Since 2015, Odeabank's art platform, O'art, which hosts representatives of contemporary art, has been supporting new artistic production while contributing to the visibility of art and artists.

Odeabank served as the theme sponsor of "There Is a Woman Behind This!" at the 29th İKSV Theatre Festival for the fifth time in 2025.

In addition to its financial activities, Odeabank also implements projects that contribute to society, culture, and the arts.

With the belief that culture and art are a strong bond that brings societies together, it undertakes projects that contribute to this field through its own art platform, O'art, and its sponsorships in the field of culture and arts.

Since 2015, Odeabank's art platform, O'art, which hosts representatives of contemporary art, has been supporting new artistic production while contributing to the visibility of art and artists. Odeabank continues to make the O'art exhibitions available to art lovers on its website by transferring them to a digital platform.

Under the O'art umbrella, content for local and international exhibitions was produced through Curator Begüm Güney, with insights from Art Basel Hong Kong, the Istanbul Biennial, and the Abu Dhabi Art Fair.

Continuing its support for equality and the transformative power of art, Odeabank served as the theme sponsor of "There Is a Woman Behind This!" at the 29th İKSV Theatre Festival for the fifth time in 2025. The collaboration, which supports women's contribution, creativity, and visibility on the theater stage, has been an important step in strengthening Odeabank's social responsibility in the field of culture and arts.

İKSV İSTANBUL TİYATRO FESTİVALİ 2025 BU İŞTE BİR KADIN VAR TEMA SPONSORU ODEABANK

5 YILDIR aynı gururla

BU İŞTE

yazan
silen
düşünen
sorgulayan
dönüşen
var olan
kendi olan

BİR KADIN VAR

Sahnedede: Aşağıdaki Pencere
Yazan: Alis Çalışkan
Oynayan: Gül Doğa Selvi

odeabank

İKSV İSTANBUL TİYATRO FESTİVALİ 2025 BU İŞTE BİR KADIN VAR TEMA SPONSORU ODEABANK

5 YILDIR aynı gururla

BU İŞTE

hayal eden
cesaret eden
yol alan
değişen
dönüşen
sorgulayan
arayan
kendini bulan

BİR KADIN VAR

Sahnedede: Bovary
Yöneten: Carme Portaceli
Oynayan: Maaïke Neuville

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Awards

Odeabank continued to garner prestigious awards in 2025, driven by its pioneering projects and industry-leading initiatives.

The Hammers Awards

Brand Experience, Media and Content Department: The Team That Uses Audio Platforms Best with the Odea Radio Project | Bronze
Strategy Department: Sustainable Success Team with the Odeabank "Fair Tales" Project | Silver
Social Responsibility and Sustainability Department: Best Team in Gender Equality with the Odeabank "Fair Tales" Project | Silver

The Institute of Internal Auditing Turkey (TIIA Turkey) 2025 Awareness Awards

Corporate Awareness Award

Prida Awards 2025

Grand Prize in Digital and Social Media for the Odea Radio Project
Creative/Innovative Use of Media for the Odea Radio Project
Community Building and Management in Digital for the Odea Radio Project
Music Platforms and Podcast for the Odea Radio Project

Şikayetvar A.C.E Achievement in Customer Excellence 2025

Diamond Award in the Banking Segment B Category

The Stevie Awards 2025

Gold Stevie in the New category for our Procedure Assistant OdeAsistan with the Agentic Generative AI Project
Bronze Stevie in the Business Intelligence Solution-Implementation Category for the RM Dashboard

Golden Compass Turkey Public Relations Awards

Two separate awards with the Odea Radio project in the Digital Communication-Community Communication and Financial Services and Investor Relations categories.

The Contribution to Professional Development Award presented to Odeabank at the 5th Compliance Conference organized by the Compliance Association.

PMI Turkey PMO Awards 2025

Community Engagement and Culture Award

Qorus Reinvention Awards

First Prize in the Operational Excellence Category for the Commercial Banking "Commercial Boost-RM Dashboard" Project



Board Members, Senior Management (Executive Committee Members) and Auditors

Name	Position	Appointment Date	Education
Marcos Alonso De Quadros	Chair	April 10, 2025	Bachelor's Degree
Jawad Shafique	Vice Chair	April 10, 2025	Bachelor's Degree
Mohamed M. Kaissi	Board Member	April 10, 2025	Bachelor's Degree
Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi	Board Member	April 10, 2025	Bachelor's Degree
Subramanian Suryanarayan	Board Member	April 10, 2025	Bachelor's Degree
Ayşe Botan Berker, PhD	Board Member	October 12, 2020	PhD
Oya Aydınlık	Board Member	June 17, 2021	Bachelor's Degree
Ali Temel	Board Member	April 10, 2025	Bachelor's Degree
Dr. Mert Öncü	Board Member-CEO	April 2, 2018	PhD
Yalçın Avcı	Deputy General Manager-AGM in charge of Commercial Banking	June 7, 2012	Master's Degree
Mehmet Gökmen Uçar	Deputy General Manager-AGM in charge of Finance, Financial Control and Strategy	July 2, 2018	Bachelor's Degree
Sinan Erdem Özer	AGM in charge of Technology and Operations	September 3, 2018	Master's Degree
Hüseyin Gönül	AGM in charge of Risk Management and Internal Control	June 24, 2019	Bachelor's Degree
Emir Alpay	AGM in charge of Treasury, Capital Markets and Financial Institutions	September 9, 2019	Master's Degree
Cenk Demiröz	AGM in charge of Credit Allocation	November 25, 2019	Master's Degree
Ebru Vardar	AGM in charge of Human Resources	September 14, 2020	Bachelor's Degree
Hüseyin Cem Taner	AGM in charge of Credit Monitoring and Remedial	June 1, 2012	Bachelor's Degree
Gürcan Kırmızı	AGM in charge of Retail Banking	November 21, 2022	Bachelor's Degree
Tolga Usluer	AGM in charge of Internal Systems	July 10, 2017	Master's Degree
Aslı Pınar Akbaydoğan	Senior Management Director, Chief Legal Counsel	January 4, 2016	Master's Degree

Title	Duty	General Assembly of Election	Duty Term
KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi	Auditor	March 26, 2025	1 Year



Marcos Alonso De Quadros
Chair

Marcos De Quadros is Group Chief Financial Officer at ADQ, where he leads the Accounting, Financial Planning and Analysis, Treasury, Tax functions and M&A function. He currently serves as a Board Member at Louis Dreyfus Company, Abu Dhabi Airports, Etihad Group, and Al Dahra.

Previously, Marcos De Quadros served as Group CFO at AW Rostamani Group and as CFO at Al-Futtaim GE Finance in the UAE. In his career in Brazil, he served as CFO at GE Capital Bank and held various positions at financial institutions, including Banco Itaú, Merrill Lynch, and ABN Amro Securities. Marcos De Quadros holds bachelor's degrees in Business Administration from Mackenzie University and Civil Engineering from São Paulo State University. He completed his postgraduate studies in Accounting and Controllship at São Paulo State University. He has also successfully completed the Wharton Advanced Management Program and the INSEAD International Directors Programme.

Appointed as a Board Member of Odea Bank A.Ş. on April 10, 2025, Marcos De Quadros serves as the Chair.



Jawad Shafique
Vice Chair, Chair of the Strategy and Investment Committee and the Remuneration Committee, and Member of the Credit Committee

Jawad Shafique has over 20 years of experience in the investment and financial services sector, specializing in mergers and acquisitions (M&A), portfolio management, value creation, and strategic transformation. He currently serves as an Executive Director at ADQ, where he is responsible for managing the Financial Services Unit. In this role, he is responsible for determining investment, governance, and operational strategies across various company portfolios in line with ADQ's long-term goals and value creation vision.

Before joining ADQ, Jawad Shafique was a Partner in the Transaction Advisory Services department at KPMG, where he managed mergers and acquisitions, due diligence, and corporate finance transactions. Jawad Shafique holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter from the CFA Institute and is a member of the UK-based Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA). He also holds a bachelor's degree in Applied Accounting from Oxford Brookes University. His current board memberships include Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange PJSC (ADX), Pure Health Holding PJSC, Wio Bank PJSC, Quantum Wealth Holdings SPV (Alpheya), Abu Dhabi Securities Holding, and Sayacorp B.S.C.

Appointed as a Board Member of Odea Bank A.Ş. on April 10, 2025, Jawad Shafique serves as the Deputy Chair of the Board of Directors.



Mohamed M. Kaissi
Board Member, Member of the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, and Remuneration Committee

Mohamed Kaissi serves as the Group Head of Strategy at ADQ, where he manages corporate strategy, corporate development, strategic projects, research and economics, sustainable investments, and government and corporate partnerships across the group. Before joining ADQ, Mohamed Kaissi served for over 14 years as the Director of the Economics and Energy Affairs Department at the Executive Affairs Authority of the Abu Dhabi Government. In this capacity, he advised on the formulation of economic and energy policies, conducted comparative analyses of different energy generation technologies, and contributed to shaping public finance policies. Mohamed Kaissi holds a bachelor's degree in finance from California State University. He also completed the Program for Leadership Development (PLD) at Harvard Business School and has participated in various executive education programs in economics, energy, leadership, innovation, and strategy at Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT Sloan).

He was appointed as a Board Member of Odea Bank A.Ş. on April 10, 2025.

Board Members, Senior Management (Executive Committee Members) and Auditors



Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi
Board Member, Member of the Audit Committee, Risk Committee, and Strategy and Investment Committee

AlShehhi began his career as an engineer at the Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (ENEC), contributing to the UAE's Peaceful Nuclear Energy Program. In 2013, AlShehhi transitioned to the investment sector, joining Mubadala Investment Company. AlShehhi joined ADQ in 2020 and currently serves as an Assistant Director. In this position, he leads strategic initiatives, particularly in the food and agriculture sectors; works on investment opportunities and partnerships that support the development of local talent; and promotes sustainable growth in agriculture and livestock.

AlShehhi holds a bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from Purdue University. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and has successfully completed the executive leadership program at London Business School.

He was appointed as a Board Member of Odea Bank A.Ş. on April 10, 2025.



Subramanian Suryanarayan
Board Member, Member of the Risk Committee, Strategy and Investment Committee, and Associate Member of the Credit Committee

Subramanian Suryanarayan is a Certified Public Accountant and holds an Honours Bachelor's degree in Commerce from the University of Kolkata, India. He has over 40 years of experience in banking and finance across Southeast Asia, the Far East, and the Middle East. Throughout his career, he has held various senior financial positions at leading international banks, including Group CFO roles. Until his retirement in February 2020, Suryanarayan served as the Group CFO of Emirates NBD, one of the largest financial institutions in the Middle East. He has also worked closely with the Singapore Ministry of Finance and the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority on the development of accounting standards.

Currently, Suryanarayan serves on the Board of Directors of Spinneys, one of the leading retail chains in the United Arab Emirates, and chairs its Audit and Risk Committee. In addition, he serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee at Americana Restaurants International PLC and Kuwait Food Company (Americana), two of the largest food companies in the region. In addition, he serves on the Audit and Risk Committee of Dubai Holding. In the past, he contributed to shaping global financial reporting standards as a member of the IFRS Advisory Council under the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Foundation. Companies where he previously held board-related positions include Network International Holdings PLC, DXB Entertainments, and Damac Real Estate Development Ltd.

He was appointed as a Board Member of Odea Bank A.Ş. on April 10, 2025.



Ali Temel
Board Member, Chair of the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, Member of the Credit Committee, and Strategy and Investment Committee

Ali Temel completed his Bachelor's degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering at Boğaziçi University in 1990 and completed the Executive Leadership (LEAD) program at Stanford University in 2008.

Ali Temel began his professional career in 1990 at Interbank A.Ş., serving in branches and various Head Office units, and joined Garanti Bank in 1997 as the Treasury Management Unit Manager. In 1999, he was promoted to Assistant General Manager in charge of Commercial Banking. In 2001, the position of Assistant General Manager in charge of Credits was established, consolidating all of the bank's credit units, and he held this position until 2012. In 2015, following BBVA Group's acquisition of a controlling stake in Garanti, he returned to Garanti as Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and held this position until the end of 2020.

In addition to these roles, Ali Temel served as a Board Member at Kredi Kayıt Bürosu A.Ş., Garanti Leasing A.Ş., and Garanti Faktoring A.Ş. between 2001 and 2020, and was a Board Member at Garantibank Romania from 2016 to 2025.

He was appointed as a Board Member of Odea Bank A.Ş. on April 10, 2025.



Dr. Ayşe Botan Berker
Board Member, Chair of the Risk Committee, Member of the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee, and Associate Member of the Credit Committee

Dr. Botan Berker completed her secondary education at TED Ankara and holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Middle East Technical University, a Master's degree in Economics from the University of Delaware (USA), and a Ph.D. in Banking & Finance from Marmara University. Berker began her professional career as an External Debt Specialist at the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, later serving in various departments and levels at the Bank. Work has been carried out on loans provided by the World Bank and the OECD Aid to Türkiye Consortium. Following her role as Deputy Manager in the Balance of Payments Department, she served as Manager in the International Institutions Department, responsible for the Central Bank's borrowing from foreign markets. After serving at the Central Bank's London Representative Office from 1994 to 1996, she left her position as Deputy General Manager of External Relations in January 1999 and established Fitch's Türkiye office. Until March 2012, she served as the General Manager and a Board Member of Fitch Ratings Türkiye. In April 2012, she founded Merit Risk Yönetimi ve Danışmanlık Hizmetleri. From 2012 to 2018, she served as an Independent Board Member and Chair of the Risk Committee at Turcas Petrol A.Ş., and from 2018 to 2024, she was an Independent Board Member and Chair of the Audit Committee at İş Leasing A.Ş.

Since 2023, Berker has served as an Independent Board Member and Chair of the Risk Committee at Ulusal Faktoring A.Ş. Since May 2025, she has also been a Board Member and Chair of the Risk Committee at Vestel Beyaz A.Ş. and Vestel Elektronik A.Ş. In addition to these roles, she is a member of the Global Relations Forum, and serves on the Board of Trustees and as a Board Member of the Turkish Education Foundation.

Botan Berker has been a Board Member of Odea Bank A.Ş. since October 2020.



Oya Aydınlık
Board Member, Chair of the Audit Committee, and Member of the Remuneration Committee

Oya Aydınlık, who holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of Maryland, began her career as an Auditor at Arthur Andersen. She later joined Societe Generale as an Inspector and served as Assistant General Manager between 1991 and 1996. She worked in London for a period and was involved in the establishment of the JPM Istanbul Branch, after which she moved to Türkiye as Assistant General Manager and Board Member of JPMC Türkiye. Aydınlık also served as a Board Member at JPM Menkul Değerler A.Ş., a company providing brokerage services in equities, futures, and options.

In 2011, she joined Credit Agricole, Türkiye as an Independent Board Member and later assumed the role of Chair of the Audit Committee. Subsequently, following Standard Chartered Investment Bank's receipt of a banking license, she continued her career as a Board Member and Chair of the Audit Committee of the Institution, a position she held until 2020.

Since June 2021, she has been an Independent Board Member and Chair of the Audit Committee at Odea Bank A.Ş.



Dr. Mert Öncü
Board Member, CEO, Chair of the Credit Committee, and Member of the Strategy & Investment Committee

Dr. Mert Öncü holds a Bachelor's degree from Istanbul Technical University, Electronics and Telecommunications Department (1992) and an MBA in Finance from DePaul University, Chicago, where he also worked as a graduate assistant. He served as an intern in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Group between 1992-1994 and, in 2001, he received a Ph.D. in banking from Marmara University Banking and Insurance Institute. In 2010, he completed the Emerging Leaders and Emerging Companies Certification Program at Insead France, followed by the Advanced Management Program (AMP) of Harvard Business School in 2017.

Dr. Mert Öncü started his career at Koçbank in 1994 and was present in the merger of Koçbank and UniCredit in 2001 and in the merger of Koçbank/UniCredit with Yapı Kredi and all its subsidiaries after the acquisition of Yapı Kredi in 2006. After the merger, he assumed executive roles in Treasury Management at Yapı Kredi. In addition to these duties, between 2007 and 2013, he served as a Board Member at the Futures and Options Exchange established in Izmir.

Between May 2011- March 2018, Dr. Öncü served as Assistant General Manager responsible for Treasury and Financial Institutions and as a member of the Executive Committee at Yapı Kredi Bank. He also served as a Board Member at Yapı Kredi Yatırım in 2018. On April 2, 2018, Dr. Öncü was appointed as the CEO and a Board Member at Odeabank.

Board Members, Senior Management (Executive Committee Members) and Auditors



Yalçın Avcı
*Deputy General Manager, Assistant
General Manager*

After graduating from the Middle East Technical University with a bachelor's degree in Metallurgy Engineering in 1995, Avcı was accepted to the MT Program at Türk Boston Bank A.Ş., thus beginning his career in Corporate Banking.

He then completed his MBA degree at the School of Administration of Ankara Bilkent University in 1997 and worked as a Customer Representative at the Ankara Branch of İktisat Bank from 1997 to 1998.

Avcı joined Midland Bank A.Ş. (later to become HSBC A.Ş.) and moved to Istanbul in 1998. After restructuring of the bank as HSBC A.Ş., he contributed to its rapid growth in the Turkish market, actively taking part in the acquisition of first Demirbank in 2001 and then the Advantage Card, i.e., a credit card brand, in 2002. He served as the Head of Corporate Banking in charge of Automotive, Retail, Energy and Real Estate banking operations from 2005 to 2010 and led the Corporate Branches Sales and Marketing operations as the Group President of Corporate Banking from 2010 to 2012.

After his career journey at HSBC, which lasted 13.5 years, Avcı joined Odea Bank A.Ş. in 2012 as the Assistant General Manager of Corporate Banking, effectively becoming one of the founding members of the Bank. His area of responsibility was expanded first to Commercial Banking and then to SME Banking. In November 2018, all of the bank's activities in the field of Wholesale Banking were combined under the umbrella of Commercial Banking, which had the most competitive edge at the time. Avcı still serves as the Assistant General Manager in charge of Commercial Banking and has also been appointed as the Deputy General Manager effective from November 2019 onwards.



Mehmet Gökmen Uçar
*Deputy General Manager, Assistant
General Manager*

Mehmet Gökmen Uçar graduated from Boğaziçi University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Economics Department in 1998. Between 1998 and 2002, he worked at Başaran Nas Bağımsız Denetim ve S.M.M.M. A.Ş. (PwC) as an Independent Auditor and obtained the Certified Public Accountant qualification. He joined Koçbank in 2002 and worked in Budget Control and Planning as Budget Planning and MIS Supervisor until 2005.

Between 2005 and 2007, Mr. Gökmen Uçar assumed various management responsibilities in the strategy, budgeting and planning areas under UniCredit Group, in Italy, Germany and Austria. He returned to Yapı Kredi in 2008 and worked as Capital Management, Cost Control and Allocation Supervisor, Head of Financial Reporting and Vice President in charge of Financial Reporting and Accounting, respectively. Between 2012 and 2015, he served as Assistant General Manager responsible for Retail Credits, concurrently serving as a Board Member at KKB.

He worked as Assistant General Manager responsible for Human Resources and Organization from January 2016 until July 2018, and also served as a Member of the Executive Committee at Yapı Kredi. Mr. Gökmen Uçar joined Odeabank as Assistant General Manager in charge of Strategy and Business Development in July 2018. He has served as CFO-Assistant General Manager in charge of Finance, Financial Control and Strategy since November 2018 and as Deputy General Manager as of December 2021.



Sinan Erdem Özer
Assistant General Manager

Sinan Erdem Özer graduated from the Department of Computer Engineering at Middle East Technical University and completed the MBA program at Koç University. Beginning his banking career in 1994 at Koçbank, Mr. Özer worked as System Engineer, Division Manager and System Support and Operations Group Manager until 2006. He led the infrastructure team during the integration project of Yapı Kredi Bank and Koçbank and served as the head of Yapı Kredi Bank's IT Service and Support Groups between 2008 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2018, he worked as the Group Director in charge of IT Infrastructure, Operations, IT Security, Software Development and IT Governance of Subsidiaries at Yapı Kredi Bank.

Mr. Özer has been serving as Assistant General Manager in charge of Technology and Operations at Odea Bank A.Ş. since September 2018.



Hüseyin Gönül
Assistant General Manager

Hüseyin Gönül graduated from Istanbul Technical University with a bachelor's degree in Management Engineering in 1995. Mr. Gönül began his career in 1995 with the Management Trainee Program at Demirbank A.Ş. He worked as an Internal Auditor at Demirbank A.Ş. from 1996 to 1998 and then as an Internal Auditor and Risk Manager at Dışbank A.Ş. from 1999 to 2005.

In 2005, Mr. Gönül assumed the position of Credit Risk Management Director at Fortis Bank A.Ş. In February 2011, he was appointed Director of Rating Models Development at TEB A.Ş. Mr. Gönül who served as Internal Systems Assistant General Manager/CRO at Odea Bank A.Ş. from 2019 till April 2022 has been serving as Assistant General Manager in charge of Risk Management and Internal Control as of April 2022.



Emir Alpay
Assistant General Manager

Emir Alpay graduated from the Department of International Business Administration and Marketing at Marmara University in 1996. He completed his MA in Business Administration at the University of North London in 1997.

Mr. Alpay started his career in 1999 at Koçbank and, in 2006, joined Akbank, where he held the titles of Corporate Sales Director and Director in charge of Treasury, Derivatives and FX Markets, respectively. In 2013, he was appointed CEO of Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management. Since September 2019, Mr. Alpay has been serving as the Assistant General Manager in charge of Treasury, Capital Markets, and Financial Institutions at Odea Bank A.Ş.



Cenk Demiröz
Assistant General Manager

Cenk Demiröz holds a BA and MA from the Department of Economics at Boğaziçi University and Cornell University, respectively. In 2000, he started working as a Customer Representative in Corporate Banking at HSBC Bank.

Between 2002 and 2010, Mr. Demiröz served in the Corporate and Commercial Loans Department at HSBC Bank. In 2010, he joined ING Bank as Co-Chair of Commercial and SME Loans, after which he returned to HSBC Bank to serve as Director in charge of Corporate, Commercial and Financial Institutions Credit Allocation, Market and Counterparty Risks. He served as Assistant General Manager and Deputy General Manager in charge of Credits at Albaraka Türk from 2017 to 2019. In November 2019, Mr. Demiröz joined Odeabank A.Ş. as Assistant General Manager in charge of Credits.

Board Members, Senior Management (Executive Committee Members) and Auditors



Ebru Vardar
Assistant General Manager

Ebru Vardar, a graduate of Istanbul Technical University's Industrial Engineering Department, began her career at Vestel. In 1997, Ms. Vardar continued her career as an HR consultant at Arthur Andersen, where she worked on numerous restructuring projects in various sectors during her six years of consulting experience.

In 2003, she assumed the role of HR Director at Ernst & Young. In 2013, she took the role of HR Director at Yapı Kredi Bank and during her career, she carried out projects on corporate culture, employer branding, performance management and reward systems, recruitment and talent management. Most recently serving as the Assistant General Manager of Human Resources at Boyner Büyük Mağazacılık, Ebru Vardar joined Odeabank A.Ş. in September 2020 and currently serves as the Assistant General Manager of Human Resources and a Member of the Executive Committee.



Cem Taner
Assistant General Manager

Graduated from Business Administration Department at Ankara University Faculty of Political Sciences, Cem Taner started his banking career at Koçbank with Management Trainee (MT) Program in 1996. Following that he held various managerial positions in the Corporate and Commercial Banking Departments at Citibank, Oyakbank, and HSBC Bank, respectively, and served as Group Head of Corporate Center at HSBC Bank until 2012. He then joined Odeabank in 2012, during its establishment stage, as the Corporate and Commercial Banking Director.

In 2019, Cem Taner was assigned with the reorganization of the Remedial and Recovery Department at Odeabank and he served as Senior Executive in charge of Credit Monitoring, SME Close Follow-up, Retail Collection, Data Analysis and Reporting, Administrative Follow-up, Problematic Loans Management, and Credit Asset Management.

In addition to these duties, managing and realizing the project to establish a new early warning system based on machine learning using artificial intelligence, which is developed by Odeabank as a first in the sector, Cem Taner has been serving as the AGM in charge of Credit Monitoring and Remedial, and an Executive Committee Member.



Gürcan Kırmızı
Assistant General Manager

Gürcan Kırmızı graduated from the Department of Business Administration at the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Boğaziçi University in 2002. He began his banking career in the same year at Yapı Kredi Bank Payment Systems. He then respectively worked at the same Bank as Portfolio Management Vice-President in 2010; Retail Banking Marketing Analytics and One-to-One Marketing Vice-President in 2013. Serving as Credit Risk Management Executive Vice President between 2015 and 2018, Mr. Kırmızı worked as Retail Banking Segment Management Executive Vice President at the same Bank between 2018 and 2019. Mr. Gürcan Kırmızı worked as Associate Partner at McKinsey & Company Istanbul Office between 2019 and 2022 with his managing role in consulting project of strategy design, business building and execution at Banking, Payments, and FinTech sectors until he was appointed as Assistant General Manager responsible for Retail Banking at Odea Bank A.Ş. as of November 2022.



Tolga Usluer
Assistant General Manager

Tolga Usluer received his bachelor's degree in Economics from Middle East Technical University in 2000 and his master's degree in Business Administration from the Social Sciences Institute of Bahçeşehir University in 2009. Tolga Usluer started his banking career as an Assistant Auditor at Finansbank in 2000 and served in various positions at the same institution, most recently as Deputy Head of the Internal Audit. As of 10.07.2017, Tolga Usluer, who started to serve as the Head of The Internal Audit at Odeabank, holds Certified Internal Auditor(CIA), Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) and Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) auditor certificates and is the chair of the Institute Relations Committee of the Institute of Internal Auditors (The IIA). As of 15.05.2024, Tolga Usluer was appointed as the Internal Systems Assistant General Manager and is responsible for the Bank's internal audit, regulatory and compliance functions.

Committees

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is responsible for establishing guidelines for the Bank's credit allocation activities in line with the credit policy, economic targets, and the overall risk profile of the Bank's loan portfolio. The Credit Committee is an advisory and decision-making body responsible for approving loans up to 10% of the Bank's equity, providing opinions to the Board of Directors on loans exceeding the Committee's delegated authority, and fulfilling duties assigned by the Board of Directors in relation to lending activities.

The organizational structure of the Credit Committee is as follows:

Committee Chair	Dr. Mert Öncü	Board Member (CEO)
Committee Member	Jawad Shafique	Vice Chair
Committee Member	Ali Temel	Board Member
Committee Associate Member	Subramanian Suryanarayan	Board Member
Committee Associate Member	Dr. Ayşe Botan Berker	Board Member

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible, on behalf of the Board of Directors, for monitoring the effectiveness and adequacy of the Bank's Internal Control, Risk Management, and Internal Audit systems, as well as the functioning of these systems together with the accounting and reporting systems in compliance with the Banking Law and relevant regulations, and the integrity of the information produced. The Committee is also responsible for conducting the necessary preliminary assessments for the selection of Independent Audit Firms by the Board of Directors and for regularly monitoring the activities of the Independent Audit Firms selected by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee oversees compliance with the provisions of the Regulation on Internal Control, Internal Audit, and Risk Management as set forth in the "Regulation on Banks' Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process," as well as with the Bank's internal policies and procedures approved by the Board of Directors, and makes recommendations to the Board on necessary measures.

Additionally, other duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee include overseeing whether the Internal Audit System covers the Bank's current and planned activities and the risks arising from them, reviewing internal regulations related to internal audit that will come into force with the approval of the Board of Directors, and ensuring the establishment of communication channels for reporting internal irregularities directly to the Audit Committee, the Internal Audit Unit, or inspectors.

In fulfilling these duties, it receives reports from relevant units and Independent Audit Firms and conducts its evaluations accordingly.

The organizational structure of the Bank's Audit Committee is as follows:

Committee Chair	Oya Aydınlık	Board Member
Committee Member	Mohamed M. Kaissi	Board Member
Committee Member	Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi	Board Member

Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee

The Committee provides appropriate communication channels to securely report actions and transactions that do not comply with corporate values and ethical rules to the relevant authorities within the Bank, establishes systems that enable the reporting of potential deviations, monitors the Bank's compliance with Corporate Governance Principles, and undertakes improvement efforts in this regard while submitting recommendations to the Board of Directors. The Committee annually reviews the Bank's Corporate Governance framework and submits a report to the Board of Directors.

The Committee regularly monitors the Bank's compliance with Corporate Governance Principles and manages the process of recruiting new members (executives) to the Board of Directors and, if deemed necessary, the creation and implementation of a continuous executive development program. It ensures that the composition, structure, policies, and processes of the Board of Directors meet the relevant legal and regulatory requirements, ensures the proper implementation of the Corporate Governance framework, and provides its opinion in case of issues. As part of an update made in August 2023, the Committee is also responsible for monitoring the Bank's sustainability activities and approving the Bank's Sustainability Report. In accordance with relevant legislation, the Chair of the Committee is a non-executive Board Member.

The organizational structure of the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee is as follows:

Committee Chair	Ali Temel	Board Member
Committee Member	Mohamed M. Kaissi	Board Member
Committee Member	Dr. Ayşe Botan Berker	Board Member

Committees

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling the risks to which the Bank may be exposed through policies, procedures, and limits established to monitor, control, and, when necessary, change the risk-return structure of the Bank's future cash flows and, accordingly, the nature and level of its activities. The Risk Committee supports the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities, such as establishing the Bank's risk appetite, reviewing and approving the risk framework and policies, reviewing periodic risk reports, and monitoring risk functions within the Bank.

The organizational structure of the Bank's Risk Committee is as follows:

Committee Chair	Dr. Ayşe Botan Berker	Board Member
Committee Member	Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi	Board Member
Committee Member	Subramanian Suryanarayan	Board Member

Remuneration Committee

The Committee evaluates remuneration policies and practices within the framework of risk management, submits its recommendations to the Board of Directors in an annual report, and ensures that the remuneration of Board Members, Senior Management, and other Bank personnel is aligned with the Bank's ethical values, internal balance, and strategic objectives.

The organizational structure of the Remuneration Committee is as follows:

Committee Chair	Jawad Shafique	Deputy Chair of the Board of Directors
Committee Member	Mohamed M. Kaissi	Board Member
Committee Member	Oya Aydınlık	Board Member

Strategy and Investment Committee

The Committee contributes to shaping the Bank's strategic direction on behalf of the Board of Directors, evaluates long-term investment plans and growth opportunities, and provides recommendations to the Board of Directors in this regard.

Committee Chair	Jawad Shafique	Deputy Chair of the Board of Directors
Committee Member	Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi	Board Member
Committee Member	Subramanian Suryanarayan	Board Member
Committee Member	Ali Temel	Board Member
Committee Member	Mert Öncü	Board Member

Information on the Participation of the Board of Directors and Committee Members at the Respective Meetings

During 2025, the Odeabank Board of Directors held in-person meetings on February 18, March 26, May 8, July 31, September 26, and November 4, and conducted meetings via videoconference on June 23, November 11, and December 10.

On February 18, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting chaired by Mr. Khalil El Debs, Chairman of the Board. The following members attended: Mr. Khalil El Debs, Vice Chairman Mouayed Makhoulf, and Board Members Mr. Antoine Najm, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, Mr. Farid Lahoud, Mr. Chahdan Jebeyli, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Mr. Hilmi Güvenal, Mr. Elias Abou Sleiman, and Mr. Mert Öncü. Board Member Mr. Hassan Saleh was unable to attend the meeting due to his prior commitments.

Eight (8) Board Resolutions were taken at this meeting.

On March 26, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting chaired by Chair Mr. Khalil El Debs. The following members attended: Chair Mr. Khalil El Debs, Vice Chair Mr. Mouayed Makhoulf, and Board Members Mr. Antoine Najm, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, Mr. Farid Lahoud, Mr. Chahdan Jebeyli, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Mr. Hilmi Güvenal, Mr. Elias Abou Sleiman, Mr. Hassan Saleh, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

Ten (10) Board Resolutions were taken at this meeting.

On May 8, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting chaired by Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros. The following members attended: Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros, Vice Chair Mr. Jawad Shafique, and Board Members Mr. Mohamed M. Kaissi, Mr. Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi, Mr. Subramanian Suryanarayan, Mr. Ali Temel, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

Seven (7) Board Resolutions were taken at this meeting.

On June 23, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting via videoconference, chaired by Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros. The following members attended the meeting via videoconference: Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros, Vice Chair Mr. Jawad Shafique, and Board Members Mr. Mohamed M. Kaissi, Mr. Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi, Mr. Subramanian Suryanarayan, Mr. Ali Temel, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

Three (3) Board Resolutions were taken at this meeting. as the meeting could not be held physically, the relevant resolutions were signed by circulation in accordance with article 390/4 of the Turkish Commercial Code.

On July 31, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting chaired by Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros. The following members attended: Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros, Vice Chair Mr. Jawad Shafique, and Board Members Mr. Mohamed M. Kaissi, Mr. Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi, Mr. Subramanian Suryanarayan, Mr. Ali Temel, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

Fifteen (15) Board Resolutions were taken at this meeting.

On September 26, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting chaired by Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros. The following members attended: Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros, Vice Chair Mr. Jawad Shafique, and Board Members Mr. Mohamed M. Kaissi, Mr. Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi, Mr. Subramanian Suryanarayan, Mr. Ali Temel, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

Ten (10) Board Resolutions were taken at this meeting.

On November 4, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting chaired by Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros. The following members attended: Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros, Vice Chair Mr. Jawad Shafique, and Board Members Mr. Mohamed M. Kaissi, Mr. Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi, Mr. Subramanian Suryanarayan, Mr. Ali Temel, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

Eighteen (18) Board Resolutions were taken at this meeting.

On November 11, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting via videoconference, chaired by Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros. The following members attended the meeting via videoconference: Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros, Vice Chair Mr. Jawad Shafique, and Board Members Mr. Mohamed M. Kaissi, Mr. Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi, Mr. Subramanian Suryanarayan, Mr. Ali Temel, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

No resolutions were taken at this meeting.

On December 10, 2025

the Board of Directors held a meeting via videoconference, chaired by Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros. The following members attended the meeting via videoconference: Chair Mr. Marcos Alonso De Quadros, Vice Chair Mr. Jawad Shafique, and Board Members Mr. Mohamed M. Kaissi, Mr. Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed Alshehhi, Mr. Subramanian Suryanarayan, Mr. Ali Temel, Ms. Oya Aydınlık, Ms. Ayşe Botan Berker, and Mr. Mert Öncü.

During this meeting, 6 (six) board of directors resolutions were taken. as the meeting could not be held in person, the relevant resolutions were signed through circulation in accordance with article 390/4 of the Turkish Commercial Code.

In 2025, in addition to the resolutions discussed in the above meetings and submitted for signature through circulation in accordance with article 390/4 of the Turkish Commercial Code, 18 (eighteen) resolutions were taken by the board of directors without holding a physical or videoconference meeting, in accordance with article 390/4 of the Turkish Commercial Code.

Committee Meetings

Audit Committee

During 2025, the Audit Committee held physical meetings on 17 February, 26 March, 7 May, 30 July, and 3 November, and adopted 11 (eleven) resolutions.

In addition, the Committee held a meeting via video conference on February 6, 2025, and adopted two (2) resolutions. Furthermore, on May 9, 2025, it adopted 1 (one) resolution by circulation without holding a meeting in person or via video conference.

Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee

In 2025, the Corporate Governance and Sustainability Committee held physical meetings on February 18, 2025; May 7, 2025; and November 3, 2025, adopting three (3) resolutions.

In addition, the Committee adopted one (1) resolution by circulation on September 26, 2025, without holding a physical or video conference meeting.

Risk Committee

During 2025, the Risk Committee held physical meetings on 17 February, 26 March, 8 May, 30 July, and 3 November, and adopted 6 (six) resolutions. The Risk Committee also held a meeting via videoconference on 5 December.

Remuneration Committee

During 2025, the Remuneration Committee held meetings via videoconference on 20 January, 24 March, and 18 September, and adopted 4 (four) resolutions.

Strategy and Investment Committee

In 2025, the Strategy and Investment Committee held meetings via video conference on September 15, 2025, and October 30, 2025.

In 2025, Odeabank paid a gross amount of TL 13,199,183.00 to its independent board and committee members.

Managers of Internal Systems Units

Hüseyin Gönül

Assistant General Manager in charge of Risk Management and Internal Control /CRO

Hüseyin Gönül graduated from Istanbul Technical University with a degree in Management Engineering in 1995. Mr. Gönül began his career in 1995 with the Demirbank A.Ş. Management Trainee Program. He served as an Internal Auditor at Demirbank A.Ş. from 1996 to 1998 and subsequently as an Internal Auditor and Risk Manager at Dışbank A.Ş. from 1999 to 2005. In 2005, Gönül assumed the title of Credit Risk Management Director at Fortis Bank A.Ş. In February 2011, he was appointed Rating Models Development Director at TEB A.Ş. Mr. Gönül appointed as Internal Systems Assistant General Manager / CRO at Odeabank A.Ş. in June 2019 has been serving as Risk Management and Internal Control Assistant Manager/CRO since April 2022.

Tolga Usluer

Internal Systems Assistant General Manager

Tolga Usluer received his bachelor's degree in Economics from Middle East Technical University in 2000 and his MBA from Bahçeşehir University's Institute of Social Sciences in 2009. Mr. Usluer began his banking career in 2000 as an Assistant Auditor at Finansbank. He served in various positions at the same bank, and finally as Deputy Head of Internal Audit. Tolga Usluer, who began serving as Head of Internal Audit at Odeabank on July 10, 2017, holds the Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA), and Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) designations. He also chairs the Institute Relations Committee at The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). Appointed as the Internal Systems Assistant General Manager on May 15, 2024, Tolga Usluer is responsible for the Bank's internal audit, regulations, and compliance functions.

Bahadır Bulut

Head of Internal Audit Director

Bahadır Bulut received his bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from Yıldız Technical University in 2004 and his master's degree in Industrial Engineering from Yıldız Technical University's Institute of Science in 2006. He began his career in 2007 as an Auditor at Ernst & Young. In 2008, Bahadır Bulut joined Alternatifbank as an Assistant Auditor and later served in various positions at Fibabanka and Odeabank, most recently as Deputy Head of Internal Audit at Odeabank. As of 10.06.2024, Bahadır Bulut started to serve as the Head of Internal Audit at Odeabank and holds a Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA) certificate.

Ersin Pirgaip

Director of Regulations and Compliance

Having graduating from Kabataş Erkek Lisesi (High School), Ersin Pirgaip received his bachelor's degree in econometrics from Marmara University in 2007 and his master's degree in business administration from Bahçeşehir University Institute of Social Sciences in 2011. He started his banking career as an Assistant Auditor at Türk Ekonomi Bankası in 2008 and joined Odeabank as an Auditor in March 2013. Ersin Pirgaip holds Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) and Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) auditor certificates as well as various capital markets licenses. After having served as the Deputy Head of Internal Audit as of July 2019, he has been serving as the Director of Regulations and Compliance as of 01.04.2024.

Managers of Internal Systems Units

Kaan Çiftçi

Director of Internal Control and Fraud Prevention

Kaan Çiftçi, who graduated from Bilkent University's Department of Business Administration in 1996 and completed his MBA at Yeditepe University in 2000, began his career in 1996 as an Assistant Inspector at Demirbank T.A.Ş. He joined HSBC Bank A.Ş. in 2002, where he worked in Internal Audit until 2005 and held various positions in the Commercial Banking Department from 2005 to 2012. In 2012, he moved to Odeabank A.Ş. to serve as the Director of Commercial Banking-Business Strategy and Infrastructure, a position he held until June 2019. He then served as the Director of Internal Control and Compliance from 2019 to 2022. Since 2022, he has been serving as the Director of Internal Control and Fraud Prevention.

Harun Yorulmazlar

Risk Management

Director

Harun Yorulmazlar graduated from Yıldız Technical University's Department of Economics (English) in 2005. He then completed his master's degree in Economics (English) at the University of Bologna and Marmara University between 2007 and 2008. Harun Yorulmazlar began his professional career in early 2008 as a Market Risk Management Specialist at Yapı Kredi Bankası. He continued his career as Assistant Manager, Risk Management at TSKB from 2011 to 2013, Deputy Manager, Risk Management at Anadolubank from 2013 to 2015, and Market Risk Manager at AlternatifBank from 2015 to 2024. Harun Yorulmazlar joined Odeabank in June 2024 as the Market and Asset-Liability Risk Group Manager and was appointed Director of Risk Management as of November 1, 2025. He also holds the Financial Risk Manager (FRM) certification from the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP).

Kemal Oğuz Ilgar

Operational Risk and Business Continuity Senior Manager

Ilgar holds a BA in Business Administration from the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Anadolu University in 2003. In 2005, he completed his MBA at Clarkson University, New York. Between 2006 and 2012, Kemal Ilgar worked as an Independent Auditor and Advisor in the Corporate Risk Services Department at an independent audit firm, DRT (Deloitte). Joining Odeabank in 2012, Ilgar was Assistant Manager in the Internal Control Unit until 2015. Currently, he has been serving as the Senior Manager of Operational Risk and Business Continuity Unit. Mr. Ilgar holds several certifications, including Certified Internal Auditor(CIA), Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA) Certified Control Self-Assessment (CCSA) and ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management System. He is specialized in internal control, operational risk, reputation risk, business continuity, and risk assessment.

Board of Directors Summary Report Presented to the General Assembly

Welcome to the Bank's 2025 Ordinary General Assembly Meeting.

It is my pleasure to welcome our esteemed shareholders, their representatives, and all distinguished guests who have joined us today. At this meeting, we will present for your review and approval the reports of our Board of Directors and our auditors, as well as the financial statements for the 2025 fiscal year. Before turning to Odeabank's financial results, I would like to briefly share recent developments both globally and in Türkiye.

Rapid technological change, together with economic and geopolitical developments, continues to profoundly impact both daily life and the business world. The year 2025 stood out as a period shaped by geopolitical dynamics between East and West, as well as by heightened competition in the energy and technology sectors. Globally, shifts in trade policies, the race for innovation, and the normalization trend in monetary policy have shaped market dynamics. In this environment, where uncertainties have not yet been fully resolved, agility, data-driven management, and the strategic use of technology have become as critical for financial institutions as resilience.

The Turkish economy, despite global fluctuations, has maintained a stable outlook, underpinned by its dynamism and adaptability. The downward trend in inflation, improvements in the foreign trade balance, and strengthened foreign exchange reserves have supported macroeconomic stability. Maintaining a balance between domestic demand and production, together with the vitality of the services sector, has provided a solid foundation for sustainable growth in the banking sector. This environment has fostered a cautious yet opportunity-driven growth strategy within the financial sector.

As Odeabank, we closed this period with a strong performance, with total assets reaching TL 123 billion and loans expanding to TL 50 billion. Thanks to our disciplined growth approach, our NPL ratio remained at 2.3%, below the sector average. Deposits increased to TL 71 billion, while non-deposit assets under management (AUM) surpassed TL 101.6 billion.

The share transfer completed with ADQ played a key role in driving this strong performance. While our strengthened capital structure enhanced our financial resilience, ADQ's long-term strategic perspective and international experience have further reinforced our corporate capabilities. This partnership has accelerated our investments in digitalization, innovation, and new business models, while also enabling us to expand our correspondent banking network and strengthen our position, particularly in export operations. ADQ's confidence in Odeabank marks a pivotal milestone in advancing our sustainable growth objectives.

With our "Investment-Oriented Banking" strategy, innovative products, and applications like the "Privileges World," we supported our customers in growing their savings. Through our investments in digitalization and artificial intelligence, we streamlined the customer experience while enhancing efficiency across our corporate processes.

Our success rests as much on our dedicated teams as on our robust capital structure. We continue to invest in our human capital and in strengthening our digital capabilities. In the upcoming period, while maintaining our strength in retail and private banking, we aim to expand our presence in commercial and corporate banking and further advance ecosystem banking through our "Banking-as-a-Service" partnerships.

We will continue to shape the future of banking, driven by technology and anchored in our commitment to sustainable value.

Sincerely,

Dr. Mert Öncü

CEO and Board Member

Explanations on the Risk Group of the Bank

1. Volume of related party transactions, income and expense amounts involved and outstanding loan and deposit balances:

a) 31 December 2025:

Risk Group of the Bank	Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities		Direct and Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Entities and Real Persons Included in the Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	10,000	-	-	-	3,624	209,494
Balance at the End of the Period	10,000	-	-	-	1,482	4,874
Interest and Commission Income	-	-	-	-	211	-

31 December 2024:

Risk Group of the Bank	Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities		Direct and Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Entities and Real Persons Included in the Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-	-	-	23,583	479	3,856
Balance at the End of the Period	10,000	-	-	-	3,624	209,494
Interest and Commission Income	-	-	-	-	93,391	9,261

b.1) Information on related party deposits balances:

Risk Group of the Bank	Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities		Direct and Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Entities and Real Persons Included in the Risk Group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	38,289	-	3,500	2,531	75,345	24,245
Balance at the End of the Period	188,772	38,289	-	3,500	45,868	75,345
Interest on Deposits	20,255	5,336	-	-	10,338	7,910

b.2) Information on funds obtained from the Bank's risk group:

Until the capital increase is registered, the balance of TL 4,418,133 thousand recorded in the capital commitments account (ADQ Financial Services LLC: TL 4,241,215 thousand; H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan: TL 176,918 thousand) is presented under "Other Liabilities" in the Bank's Statement of Financial Position. The amounts of non-deposit funds obtained by the Bank's risk group are TL 5,245,498 thousand (31 December 2024: TL 1,797,446 thousand Bank's risk group).

b.3) Information on forward and option agreements and other similar agreements made with related parties:

None.

b.4) Explanation on the benefits granted to the executive management of the Bank:

Gross payment made to the executive management as of 31 December 2025 is TL 261,609 thousand (31 December 2024: TL 181,444 thousand).

*Amounts in the tables are written in TL thousand.

Subsidiary Company Report

In accordance with Article 199 of the Turkish Commercial Code, the Bank's Board of Directors has prepared a subsidiary company report concerning the transactions carried out with the Bank's controlling shareholder and its subsidiaries during the fiscal year from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

The report concludes that the transactions with the controlling shareholder and its subsidiaries were executed on terms that provided fair and appropriate consideration for the Bank based on the circumstances and conditions known at the time of the transactions, and that the Bank did not suffer any losses as a result of these transactions.

During the fiscal period, no actions were taken, and no measures were avoided, at the direction of the controlling shareholder that would be detrimental to the Bank.

Upon review of all transactions between Odeabank and the controlling shareholder and its subsidiaries pursuant to Article 199 of the Turkish Commercial Code, it was concluded that all such transactions were carried out on an arm's length basis, in accordance with the market conditions prevailing at the time, and as if they had been conducted with unrelated third parties.

Accordingly, the conclusion of the subsidiary report for the 2025 fiscal year is disclosed to the public in this annual report.

Information on Outsourced Operations and the Individuals and Organizations Supplying the Outsourced Services

Supplier	Service Description
Asal Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Ege Taşınmaz Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Lodos Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Terra Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Yatırım Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Arves Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Nova Taşınmaz Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Ulusal Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Kalme Kurumsal Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Ekip Taşınmaz Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
İstanbul Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Gerçek Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Ekol Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Aden Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
TSKB Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Eva Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Akademi Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Atlas Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Avrupa Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Çizgi Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Denge Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Etik Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş.	Real estate value assessment
Netlab Arge Yazılım Hizmetleri ve Tic. A.Ş. (Magiclick Digital)	Web service and mobile banking service
32 Bit Bilgisayar Hizmetleri San. ve Tic. Ltd.	Murex deals integration
32 Bit Bilgisayar Hizmetleri San. ve Tic. Ltd.	CBRT Crawler-Automatic flow of exchange rates
32 Bit Bilgisayar Hizmetleri San. ve Tic. Ltd.	BBPAPI integrator-BIST connection with OTASS
Konecta Teknoloji ve Müşteri Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Comdata)	Processes for scanning customer documents and preparing related documents for submission to the archive.
Postcom Basım Posta ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Preparing card and account statements for printing in the specified format, delivering them to the Bank electronically, and delivering them to the distribution channel determined by the Bank

Supplier	Service Description
AGT Kurye Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Sending necessary documents to customers for remote account opening, identity verification, and delivery of signed documents to the Bank
Kuryenet Motorlu Kuryecilik ve Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Credit card delivery services
Key Yazılım Çözümleri A.Ş.	Appraisal report evaluation system and mortgage system
Key Yazılım Çözümleri A.Ş.	Real estate management and sales
Iron Mountain Arşivleme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Archiving services
Tepe Savunma ve Güvenlik Sistemleri Sanayi A.Ş.	Physical security service
Active Bilgisayar Hizmetleri ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	Nova securities software
Bilişim Destek Hizmetleri (BDH)-Netaş	IT infrastructure and service agreement
Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal ve Güvenlik Hiz. A.Ş.	Valuable goods transportation services
Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal ve Güvenlik Hiz. A.Ş.	ATM services
Callact İletişim Hizmetleri Ltd. Şti.	Call and messaging services for the collection of the Bank's customers' unpaid or overdue receivables
Safe Point Güvenlik Sistemleri A.Ş.	Services for electronic security systems (Camera System, Alarm System, etc.)
BI Stratejik Yazılım San. Tic. A.Ş.	Technical support service for the QlikView product
Loomis Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.	FX Cheque clearing transactions
Plastikkart Akıllı Kart İletişim Sistemleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Card purchasing, personalization, and card printing services
ODC İş Çözümleri Danışmanlık Tic. A.Ş.	Smart SMS and e-mail management software, campaign SMS dispatches
Turkcell Dijital İş Servisleri	Secondary systems hosting support services
MTM Holografi Güvenlik ve Bilişim Tek. San. Tic. A.Ş.	Cheque printing services
Atos Müşteri Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Outsourced call center service
Fineksus Bilişim Çözümleri Tic. A.Ş.	SWIFT applications sales, maintenance, and support services
Intertech Bilgi Teknolojileri A.Ş.	Information technology infrastructure and banking platform
NCR Bilişim Sistemleri Ltd. Şti.	ATM management services
Bilin Yazılım ve Bilişim Dan. Ltd. Şti.	Human resources data management application
Paycore Ödeme Hizmetleri Takas ve Mutabakat Sistemleri A.Ş. (Karbil Yazılım)	Credit card and POS operation services
Odea Teknoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Custom software development activities for Odeabank

Evaluations of the Audit Committee

The Odeabank Audit Committee has been established in accordance with the principles of Banking Law No. 5411 and the Regulation on Banks' Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (Internal Systems Regulation). The departments within the scope of Internal systems, including the Internal Audit Department, Internal Control Department, Risk Management, and Regulation and Compliance, operate under the supervision of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee monitors, on behalf of the Board of Directors, the compliance, effectiveness, and adequacy of the bank's internal systems with the Banking Law, relevant regulations, and internal policies. It evaluates whether the necessary methods are in place to identify, measure, monitor, and control the bank's risks. Additionally, it oversees the functioning of accounting and reporting systems and the integrity of the information produced, consults with independent auditors, and performs preliminary evaluations for the selection of independent audit firms, rating agencies, valuation companies, and support service providers by the Board of Directors. The committee also regularly monitors the activities of these organizations after their selection and contract approval by the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee convened six times in 2025, one of which was held online, and, based on the evaluations and reviews it conducted, concluded that the Bank's internal systems operated as planned and that the internal controls over financial reporting were effective. All of these meetings were attended by the managers of the internal systems units, who informed the Committee about their activities. Where necessary, managers of other relevant units of the Bank were also invited to attend the meetings. The Committee informed the Board of Directors regarding the activities of the internal systems units.

Based on information from the Internal Audit Department, the committee reviewed the risk analysis forming the basis of the internal audit plan, updated risk evaluations, management requests, and committee directives, along with other factors leading to revisions in the internal audit plan during the year. Findings from the audits, investigations, and consultancy activities conducted by the Internal Audit Department, as well as the status of actions taken regarding these findings, were presented to the committee. The committee evaluated the Internal Audit Department organization, the development of auditors, and other managerial aspects, provided necessary approvals, and informed the Board of Directors on these matters.

Through the presentations and information provided by the Internal Control Department during the year, the Committee reviewed matters such as the scope of the annual control plan, the level of compliance with the plan, issues identified in the controls, the number of Internal Control personnel and staff movements, as well as training and development information. In addition, the Committee received information and made evaluations regarding projects aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of control activities and infrastructure improvement efforts. Significant guidance was provided on critical matters such as strengthening controls over information systems and digital fraud risks, compliance with related regulations, follow-up of findings, and business continuity; and the Board of Directors was duly informed.

The committee gained detailed insights into the bank's current and potential risks through presentations, reports, and analyses by the Risk Management Department. It reviewed the 2024 ICAAP Report, along with validation and audit studies related to the report, and examined key indicators and limits concerning capital adequacy, liquidity, market, and operational risks. The committee received updates on projects aimed at improving risk management effectiveness and provided guidance to strengthen the bank's risk management framework.

The Regulation and Compliance Department, through presentations and reports, kept the committee informed about the bank's compliance with increasing regulations and their implications. Information on reporting and awareness training by the Financial Crimes and Compliance unit was shared, and discussions were held to enhance the unit's effectiveness. Measures taken to reduce and manage compliance risks were also communicated to the committee.

In 2026, the Audit Committee will continue to fulfill its monitoring and guiding duties on behalf of the Board of Directors, focusing on critical areas such as technological advancements, regulatory obligations, human resource management, information security, and climate risk management. Furthermore, it will continue to provide necessary support to strengthen the human capital and capabilities of internal systems units.

The activities of the units reporting to the Audit Committee are summarized in the following sections.

Internal Systems Units and Their Activities

Internal Audit Department

The Internal Audit Department undertakes the assurance function and operates under the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee to ensure the necessary independence and objectivity of its team.

In this context, through the Audit Committee, it regularly informs the Board of Directors based on the activity reports the Committee submits quarterly. In 2025, the Internal Audit Department carried out its activities within the framework of the audit plan prepared based on its risk assessments. The resulting reports were submitted to Senior Management and the Board of Directors via the Audit Committee, and actions taken in response to the findings were monitored throughout the year, with the results reported regularly. As per the specified plan, branch audits, process audits, head office audits, and audits of information technology and support service providers were conducted. Part of the work was devoted to unplanned audits and investigations, as well as participation in various projects and consulting assignments.

The Internal Audit Department uses computer-assisted audit techniques. During audit activities, custom data or sample sets are created through analytical queries as needed, and fraud detection and prevention efforts are carried out using scenario-based review methods. Additionally, continuous audit activities were maintained to create a more effective control environment. Furthermore, the O'dit application, implemented by the Internal Audit Department to conduct end-to-end digital branch audits, continued to be used and developed according to needs. The RSA Archer software, which supports the monitoring, tracking, and effective management of governance, risk, and compliance processes, has been actively deployed, with plans to maximize its value for the Bank and all stakeholders.

Through its activities completed in 2025, the Internal Audit Department has undertaken the responsibility of helping the institution achieve its ultimate goals by contributing to the evaluation and improvement of Odeabank's corporate governance, risk management, and internal control environment, taking into account the risk priorities of each department. In this context, it will continue to add value to the Bank in 2026 through its activities within the audit plan, which has been enhanced with the input of Senior Management, and through the digital innovations it has implemented and plans to implement for all audit activities.

Internal Control and Fraud Prevention

Internal Control monitors and independently evaluates financial, operational, and information systems controls to ensure that banking activities are conducted in accordance with current policies, procedures, and applicable regulations, and effectively reports the results to Senior Management periodically.

In 2025, as part of Internal Control activities, the results of controls conducted on banking processes and information systems, along with areas requiring improvement, were shared with the Bank's relevant units and Senior Management. Actions to be taken in this regard were determined by mutual agreement. New risks arising from changes in legislation and business workflows were analyzed, and additional controls were implemented for these risks. Additionally, Management Declaration studies, periodic controls on support service providers, and validation studies within the scope of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) were carried out.

The Bank's Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) platform was actively used to effectively manage risk and control processes. Enhancements were made via this platform to enable more effective monitoring of the Internal Control Department's control planning. The publication of findings, communication to relevant units, and tracking of actions were carried out systematically. Additionally, the data-driven "Continuous Monitoring System" developed by the Department was expanded, increasing the scope and effectiveness of control activities, particularly for account opening, fee and commission collection, and fraud prevention processes.

On-site control practices at branches were intensively maintained throughout the year; controls for all planned branches were completed with an expanded scope that included sustainability and fraud prevention areas.

Within the scope of Fraud Prevention activities, new customer acquisition and applications for retail loans and credit cards were carefully examined; proactive measures were taken against new fraud trends emerging in the sector. Credit card, Internet and Mobile Banking, and ATM transactions were monitored 24/7 based on risk factors.

To increase awareness, regular training was provided to employees, and customers were informed about fraud methods through both direct messages and the Bank's social media channels.

The focus on digital fraud risks was maintained throughout the year; governance and reporting processes in this area were improved, necessary infrastructure enhancements were implemented, and additional workforce were allocated. With the completion of ongoing projects, the goal is to continue fraud prevention activities through a more effective and efficient structure in 2026.

Regulations and Compliance

Regulations and Compliance Department consists of the "Regulations and KVK Compliance Unit," and "Combating Financial Crimes and Compliance Unit."

Regulations and KVK Compliance

The Regulations and KVK Compliance Unit carried out the following activities: monitoring legislative changes and ensuring their dissemination within the Bank; coordinating with regulatory and supervisory authorities; responding to questions from Bank personnel and providing regulatory support for compliance checks; supporting and advising on projects under Capital Markets Law aimed at increasing product diversity, customer numbers, and transaction volumes in investment products; providing regulatory guidance for all projects aligned with the Bank's "phygitalization" policy; supporting regulatory compliance efforts related to changes in CBRT regulations introduced since 2022, particularly regarding required reserves; and contributing to legislative initiatives and studies conducted with the Banks Association of Türkiye (TBB). Regarding the Personal Data Protection Compliance function, activities included reviewing existing internal processes for compliance with the Law on the Protection of Personal Data (KVKK); interpreting regulatory changes and communicating them to relevant units while implementing necessary internal updates; advising business units on new initiatives and projects from a KVKK perspective; conducting compliance activities for the Regulation on Sharing of Confidential Information; and managing the Information Sharing Committee established under this regulation, acting as its secretariat, completing inventories, and overseeing reporting. Additionally, contributions were made to the development of the sector by participating in official activities such as meetings and workshops organized by the TBB and the Personal Data Protection Authority (KVKK).

Internal Systems Units and Their Activities

Combating Financial Crimes and Compliance

Odeabank has an effective strategy to prevent money laundering, terrorist financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The strategy ensures compliance with all applicable legal obligations, national and international legislation, regulations, best-practice guidelines, and standards. It also ensures that all contracts are executed accurately and honestly in accordance with applicable regulations, while compliance risks are managed effectively.

The Bank's policies on preventing money laundering, terrorism financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, along with other policies and procedures, are built on a risk-based approach. These policies align with local legislation issued by the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK), the Bank's commitments to its stakeholders, and international standards such as those of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Wolfsberg Principles, and the Basel Committee principles.

In this context, the Bank's compliance policy, established with the approval of the Bank's Senior Management, primarily covers customer acceptance principles, monitoring, and control activities, and includes:

- Carrying out the necessary work to ensure the Bank's compliance with legislation for the prevention of money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,
- Ensuring communication and coordination between MASAK and the Bank; preparing, implementing, and monitoring the annual training program for the prevention of money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; conducting research and evaluation of transactions that are reported to it or that it learns of ex officio, and reporting transactions determined to be suspicious to MASAK,
- Carrying out monitoring and control activities within the scope of local and international sanctions,
- Establishing policies in line with directives and guidelines regarding the Responsible Supply Chain for Precious Metals; conducting related monitoring, control, and training activities; and fulfilling notification and reporting obligations,
- Fulfilling obligations to establish policies and/or procedures for FATCA and CRS applications in compliance with local legislation and international obligations, and to conduct monitoring, control, and training activities and report their results.

During 2025, appropriate training programs were identified and implemented for Bank employees to effectively apply regulatory requirements and Bank policies and procedures related to the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in line with the recommendations of international organizations. In addition, to better manage increasing potential and actual risks and to enable effective monitoring, improvements, developments, and purchases were made to existing processes and software to bring them in line with current technology.

The Bank believes that the effective fight against the laundering of proceeds of crime, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a collaborative effort involving all employees, and continues its activities and services in line with this approach.

Risk Management

Credit Risk

Credit risk, in its simplest definition, is the probability that a borrower or counterparty will fail to meet the terms of a contract. This risk is a fundamental element that must be assessed at every stage of the credit process, from its inception. The Credit Risk Unit is responsible for applying internationally accepted methods to identify, measure, and manage this risk. The Unit proposes limits within the framework of the risk strategy and appetite in accordance with regulations, submits these limits for Board of Directors approval, and regularly monitors the approved limits, submitting periodic reports to the Audit Committee, Risk Committee, and Board of Directors.

Additionally, regular analyses are conducted to ensure that the Bank's risk profile is aligned with the risk appetite determined by the Board of Directors. In cases of non-compliance, necessary action plans are developed. Calculating the provisions that the Bank must set aside according to BRSA and IFRS 9 regulations, establishing the infrastructure for these processes, and ensuring their sustainability are also among the unit's main duties.

The Credit Risk Unit also prepares and coordinates the ICAAP report. In this context, studies such as internal economic capital calculations and the calculation of climate risk using an internal approach have been carried out. The unit also manages capital adequacy calculations and the modeling of credit risk parameters (probability of default, exposure at default, and loss given default). The maintenance and improvement of the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) models developed under IFRS 9 have continued, and the integration automation of these models into the SAS IFRS 9 platform has been strengthened.

Market and Asset-Liability risks, within the banking risk management framework, include fundamental elements such as market risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk, and structural interest rate risk.

Market risk is the probability that the Bank's financial positions in its trading portfolio will incur losses due to adverse movements in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, stock prices, and commodity prices.

Counterparty credit risk, refers to the risk that a counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in derivative products and securities-related transactions.

Funding liquidity risk is the probability that the Bank will lose its capacity to meet its maturing debts and obligations without incurring unexpected losses or defaulting.

Structural interest rate risk defines the potential losses that changes in interest rates on banking book items could cause to the Bank's capital or income.

Internal Systems Units and Their Activities

The Market and Asset-Liability Risk Unit is responsible for managing these risks and establishing the relevant risk policies. In this context, risks are measured in accordance with national and international regulations and the Bank's risk policies, and are monitored, reported, and managed within the risk limits approved by the Board of Directors.

The unit implements continuous improvement initiatives in the management of market and asset-liability risks and manages related projects. Within this framework, comprehensive analyses are carried out as part of the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process. The unit works in close cooperation with the Bank's Senior Management to manage the Treasury Trading portfolio and Asset-Liability risk under changing market conditions, providing data analyses to strengthen decision support mechanisms in managerial processes, and ensuring compliance with legal and internal regulations.

The Market and Asset-Liability Risk Unit conducts comprehensive and continuous studies to improve existing processes, enrich report content, and increase the level of automation. In 2025, the unit carried out studies and projects on topics such as the calculation of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) and the New Market Risk calculation for the Trading Book (FRTB–Fundamental Review of the Trading Book).

Operational Risk and Business Continuity

Operational risk refers to losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or external events. In 2025, various initiatives were implemented within the Bank as part of this framework. In line with Basel II and local regulations, operational risk events were tracked, recorded, and reported; policies and procedures were updated. Preventive and corrective actions for risk and loss events were developed, and their implementation was monitored. Additionally, the following activities were carried out: implementation of the Support Services Risk Management Program; conducting Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) and Key Risk Indicator (KRI) studies; performing scenario analyses for operational risks; managing various insurance policies, including Bankers Blanket Bond (BBB), Directors & Officers Liability (D&O), and Employment Practices Liability (EPLI); coordinating the New Product and Service Working Group; and managing reputation risk. In line with initiatives to raise awareness of operational risk management, online training was assigned to all the Bank's personnel.

Within the scope of Business Continuity Management, efforts to keep critical business processes and technical infrastructure ready to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of operations in the event of a disaster were reviewed. Backup system tests for critical activities were conducted in line with updated business impact analyses. A significant portion of these tests was conducted using the Active-Active Data Center architecture, where two data centers (Istanbul and Ankara) provide services simultaneously. This architecture supported real-time service delivery by enabling the sharing of workloads between the two centers.

For situations where the Istanbul Head Office crisis management structure might be disabled, on-site training was provided to the Ankara Crisis Management Team at the Ankara GOP Branch Business Continuity Center, which was established to ensure the continuation of critical activities with minimal disruption and loss. Communication tests were conducted to ensure effective communication during crisis situations. In this context, the Emergency Communication System (ADIS) application, along with fixed and mobile satellite phones, was utilized. Additionally, all the Bank's personnel received training to enhance awareness of business continuity management.

Sincerely,

Oya Aydınlık

Board Member
Chair of the Audit Committee

Mohamed M. Kaissi

Board Member
Audit Committee Member

Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed

Board Member
Audit Committee Member

Information on Odeabank's Financial Status, Profitability and Solvency

In 2025, as the effects of geopolitical uncertainties and structural transformations persisted, the global economy experienced a period in which macroeconomic stabilization efforts came to the forefront, alongside progress in combating inflation. While central banks pursued cautious monetary policies that balanced price stability and growth, global economic activity followed a moderate yet fragile trajectory. Risk appetite in financial markets exhibited periodic fluctuations, and the currencies and capital flows of emerging markets remained sensitive to global financial conditions. Geopolitical developments, ongoing restructuring trends in supply chains, and global trade policies continued to play a decisive role in markets, while rapid advancements in artificial intelligence and digitalization continued to transform business practices, particularly in banking and finance.

2025 was a year in which Odeabank adapted to global and local conditions and strengthened its operational and financial structure. In this context, Odeabank continued its digital transformation initiatives and customer-focused approaches while taking steps to expand its sustainable revenue base and improve asset quality. Additionally, the Bank enhanced its technological infrastructure to support healthy growth and stable performance, achieving significant progress in digital banking and continuing its preparations for the future of banking on a solid foundation.

In addition to deposits, Odeabank offers its customers attractive alternatives in managing their assets through product diversification and investment fund options. As a result, the volume of the Bank's non-deposit customer assets under management increased by 58% compared to the previous year, reaching TL 101.6 billion, thereby strengthening Odeabank's market position. In the upcoming period, through continued investments in digital channels and opportunities to reach a broader customer base, Odeabank aims for balanced growth in both transaction volumes and customer base. Prioritizing effective balance sheet management, enhancement of asset quality, and adaptation to rapidly changing conditions, Odeabank achieved a total cash and non-cash loan size of TL 85 billion in 2025. The Bank's main funding source, customer deposits, stood at TL 71 billion as of year-end 2025.

With a portfolio predominantly composed of commercial loans, Odeabank's ratio of non-performing loans to total loans decreased from 3.8% at the end of 2024 to 2.3% at the end of 2025, reflecting an improvement in asset quality. The Stage 3 loan provision ratio was 80% at year-end 2025, while the Stage 2 loan provision ratio was 15.3% for the same period. In addition to the improvement in asset quality and a prudent provisioning policy, and with the support of its new shareholder, Odeabank maintained strong capital adequacy and liquidity ratios. The capital adequacy ratio stood at 16.3% as of year-end 2025, while the liquidity adequacy ratio remained well above regulatory requirements.

In 2025, tight monetary policy and rising funding costs exerted pressure on interest margins across the sector, while the inflationary environment caused operating expenses to remain high. During this period, Odeabank maintained strict control over expenses and a balanced management approach. Despite market conditions and narrowing margins, prudent balance sheet management was implemented in 2025. Non-interest income, treasury operations, and net fee and commission income continued to support the Bank's operational structure. With the structural measures taken throughout 2025, the Bank aims to achieve a stronger and more sustainable financial performance in the upcoming period.

Five-Year Summary Financial Information

Five-Year Summary of Unconsolidated Financial Information (TL thousand)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Assets	55,466,005	68,996,849	83,710,140	79,266,209	122,960,426
Loans (Net)	25,218,257	30,475,979	34,493,715	29,258,838	50,025,239
Securities	11,476,235	18,280,943	24,191,101	26,061,535	36,652,913
Deposits	38,417,088	49,238,459	58,232,245	48,022,603	70,555,287
Loans Borrowed	1,708,596	1,359,218	1,990,846	6,018,099	5,546,815
Interbank Money Market	2,224,902	4,000,353	6,247,455	6,910,513	19,021,917
Marketable Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Loans and Borrowing Instruments	3,833,893	5,336,904	8,412,601	10,067,701	12,241,564
Shareholder's Equity	3,566,950	5,040,951	6,110,552	5,583,562	6,174,392

Information and Content on Ratings Provided by Rating Agencies

FITCH RATINGS	(December 2025)	(July 2025)
Long-Term FC IDR	BB-	BB-
Short-Term FC IDR	B	B
Long-Term TL IDR	BB-	BB-
Short-Term TL IDR	B	B
Viability	b-	b-
National Long-Term Rating	AA(tur)	AA(tur)
National Long-Term Rating Outlook	Stable	Stable
Subordinated Notes	B	B

MOODY'S	(December 2025)	(August 2025)
Outlook	Stable	Stable
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Ba3 (cr)	Ba3 (cr)
Counterparty Risk Rating	Ba3	Ba3
Long-Term Deposit	B1	B1
Short-Term Deposit	NP	NP
Baseline Credit Assessment	b3	b3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	b1	b1
National Long-Term Rating	Aa3.tr	Aa3.tr
National Short-Term Rating	TR-1	TR-1

Statement of Compliance Concerning the 2025 Annual Report of Odea Bank A.Ş.

The accompanying 2025 annual report of Odea Bank A.Ş. has been prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on Principles and Standards for the Preparation and Publication of Annual Reports by Banks" published in the Official Gazette dated 1 November 2006 and numbered 26333.

Marcos Alonso DE QUADROS

Chair

Mert ÖNCÜ

Board Member and CEO

Mehmet Gökmen UÇAR

Deputy General Manager and AGM in charge of Finance, Financial Control and Strategy

Öcal PERÇİN

Financial Reporting Director

Oya AYDINLIK

Board Member and Chair of the Audit Committee

Mohamed M. KAISSI

Board Member and Audit Committee Member

Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed ALSHEHHI

Board Member and Audit Committee Member

Independent Auditor's Report on the Annual Report of the Board of Directors



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CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

To the General Assembly of Odea Bank Anonim Şirketi

Opinion

We have audited the annual report of Odea Bank Anonim Şirketi (the "Bank") for the period between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025, since we have audited the complete set of unconsolidated financial statements for this period.

In our opinion, the unconsolidated financial information included in the annual report and the analysis of the Board of Directors by using the information included in the audited unconsolidated financial statements regarding the position of the Bank are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited complete set of unconsolidated financial statements and information obtained during the audit and provides a fair presentation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with "Regulation on Independent Audit of the Banks" published in the Official Gazette No.29314 dated 2 April 2015 by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA Auditing Regulation") and Standards on Auditing which is a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") ("Standards on Auditing issued by POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Annual Report section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Auditors (including Independence Standards) issued by POA (POA's Code of Ethics), as applicable to audits of the public interest entities and the ethical requirements in other regulations that are relevant to audits of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the POA's Code of Ethics and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Auditor's Opinion on Complete Set of Unconsolidated Financial Statements

We have expressed a qualified opinion on the complete set of unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank for the period between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025 dated 17 February 2026.



Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Annual Report

In accordance with the Articles 514 and 516 of the Turkish Commercial Code numbered 6102 ("TCC") and Regulation on the Principles and Procedures Concerning the Preparation of and Publishing Annual Reports by the Bank ("Regulation") published in the Official Gazette dated 1 November 2006 and Numbered 26333, the Bank's management is responsible for the following regarding the annual report:

- The Bank's management prepares its annual report within the first three months following the date of statement of financial position and submits it to the general assembly.
- The Bank's management prepares its annual report in such a way that it reflects the operations of the year and the unconsolidated financial position of the Bank accurately, completely, directly, true and fairly in all respects. In this report, the financial position is assessed in accordance with the Bank's unconsolidated financial statements. The annual report shall also clearly indicate the details about the Bank's development and risks that might be encountered. The assessment of the Board of Directors on these matters is included in the report.
- The annual report also includes the matters below:
 - Significant events occurred in the Bank after the reporting period,
 - The Bank's research and development activities.
 - Financial benefits such as wages, premiums and bonuses paid to board members and key management personnel, appropriations, travel, accommodation and representation expenses, benefits in cash and kind, insurance and similar guarantees.

When preparing the annual report, the Board of Directors also considers the secondary legislation arrangements issued by the Ministry of Trade and related institutions.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Annual Report

Our objective is to express an opinion on whether the unconsolidated financial information included in the annual report in accordance with the TCC and the Regulation, and analysis of the Board of Directors by using the information included in the audited unconsolidated financial statements regarding the position of the Bank are consistent with the audited unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank and the information obtained during the audit and give a true and fair view and form a report that includes this opinion.

We conducted our audit in accordance with BRSA Auditing Regulation and Standards on Auditing issued by POA. Those standards require compliance with ethical requirements and planning of audit to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the unconsolidated financial information included in the annual report and analysis of the Board of Directors by using the information included in the audited unconsolidated financial statements regarding the position of the Bank are consistent with the unconsolidated financial statements and the information obtained during the audit and provides a fair presentation.

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi

Erdal Tıkmak, SMMM
Partner
27 February 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

**(Convenience Translation of Unconsolidated Financial
Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally
Issued in Turkish)**

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŐİRKETİ

**Unconsolidated Financial Statements, Related Disclosures and
Independent Auditors' Report Thereon
as of and for the year-ended
31 December 2025**



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Convenience Translation of the Independent Auditors' Report Originally Prepared and Issued in Turkish to English

Independent Auditor's Report

To the General Assembly of Odea Bank Anonim Şirketi

A) Report on the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the unconsolidated financial statements of Odea Bank Anonim Şirketi ("the Bank") which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 and the unconsolidated statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of Odea Bank Anonim Şirketi as at 31 December 2025, and its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the "Banking Regulation and Supervision Board Accounting and Reporting Legislation" which includes the "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette No. 26333 dated 1 November 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Board and circulars and interpretations published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and requirements of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for the matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations.

Basis For Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the "Regulation on Independent Audit of the Banks" ("BRSA Auditing Regulation") published in the Official Gazette No.29314 dated 2 April 2015 by BRSA and Standards on Auditing which is a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") ("Standards on Auditing issued by POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Auditors (including Independence Standards) issued by POA ("POA's Code of Ethics"), as applicable to audits of the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, and the ethical requirements in other regulations that are relevant to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the POA's Code of Ethics and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., a Turkish corporation and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative, a Swiss entity.



Key Audit Matters

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

Impairment of loans measured at amortized cost

Refer to Section III, No: VII to the unconsolidated financial statements relating to the details of accounting policies and significant judgments for impairment of loans measured at amortised cost.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As of 31 December 2025, the balance of loans measured at amortised cost represents 43% of the Bank's total assets.</p> <p>The Bank accounts for loans measured at amortised cost in accordance with TFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.</p> <p>Under the Standard, the Bank applies the <i>expected credit loss (ECL) model</i> for recognising impairment, which incorporates significant assumptions and judgements reviewed annually by management.</p> <p>Management's significant assumptions and estimates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determining significant increases in credit risk, incorporating forward-looking macroeconomic information into credit risk calculations, the design and application of the impairment model. <p>The determination of impairment of loans measured at amortised cost depends on the default status of loan, the model based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition and whether these loans are placed at the appropriate stage within that model. Since expected credit loss provisions differ depending on the stage of the financial asset, accurate staging is critical.</p> <p>The Bank estimates expected credit losses on both an individual and collective basis. Individual assessments consider expected future cash flows and fair value of collateral.</p> <p>Collective assessments involve data sets, including those related to collateral, reflecting historical and current performance as well as forward-looking expectations. The integrity and accuracy of these data sets are also considered. In addition, future expectations are reflected through macroeconomic models.</p> <p>As explained above, impairment of loans measured at amortised cost has been identified as key audit matter due to its complex nature and the involvement of management judgments and significant estimates and assumptions.</p>	<p>Our significant audit procedures in this area included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing, together with our IT specialists, the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls related to credit allocation, disbursement, collateralisation, collection, monitoring, classification, and impairment. Assessing whether the qualitative and quantitative criteria defined in the Bank's impairment model comply with the Standard. Involving specialists to evaluate the design, calibration and methodological soundness of the model and to assess the calculations through control tests and detailed analytical procedures. Performing loan review procedures, including the detailed examination of loan files selected on a sample basis and verifying the appropriateness of their stage classification. For individually assessed loans, evaluating the accuracy of expected credit loss calculations by examining forward-looking cash flow information and collateral valuations. For collectively assessed loans, testing the accuracy and completeness of data in the impairment models and verifying the expected credit loss calculations through recomputation. Reviewing the models established for risk parameters and recalculating such parameters for selected portfolios. Assessing the macroeconomic models used to incorporate forward-looking expectations and verifying their impact on risk parameters through recomputation. Evaluating the qualitative and quantitative assessments used to determine significant increases in credit risk. Assessing the adequacy of disclosures related to loan impairment in the financial statements.

Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets

The details of the accounting policies and the significant accounting estimates and assumptions used for the recoverability of the deferred tax asset are presented in Note I-15 of Section Five.



Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Bank recognised TL 3,649,289 of deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2025 for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses that it considers recoverable.</p> <p>The recognition of deferred tax assets involves significant management judgement regarding forward-looking profitability projections, the Bank's capacity to generate taxable profit, business plans, economic assumptions, and market conditions.</p> <p>Uncertainties relating to the timing and amount of taxable profits create significant judgement and have a material impact on the financial statements. Therefore, this area was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing tests of completeness on temporary differences and tax loss carryforward amounts underlying the deferred tax asset and recalculating the deferred tax amount. Analysing management's profitability projections and evaluating their consistency with historical performance, current economic conditions, interest rates, inflation rates, and other macroeconomic variables. Reconciling prior-year tax losses and their carryforward periods with tax returns. Reviewing management's analyses related to the recoverability of deferred tax asset and assessing compliance of recognition of the asset with the applicable tax legislation and with TFRS. Evaluating whether the deferred tax disclosures in the financial statements were adequate and understandable.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with the "BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation", and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of unconsolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the unconsolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Responsibilities of auditors in an audit are as follows:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 BRSA Audit Regulation and TSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these unconsolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with BRSA Audit Regulation and TSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the unconsolidated 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 Bank's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the unconsolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the unconsolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and if any, 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 unconsolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 ("TCC"); no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the Bank's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

2) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; the Board of Directors provided us the necessary explanations and required documents in connection with the audit.

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi

Erdal Tıkmak, SMMM

Partner

17 February 2026

İstanbul, Türkiye

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odeabank

Translated into English from the original Turkish report and financial statements

ODEA BANK A.Ş. UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

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Contact E-mail Address : <https://www.odeabank.com.tr/en-us/contact-us/sayfalar/contact-form.aspx>

The unconsolidated financial report as at and for the year-ended prepared in accordance with the communiqué of “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be announced to Public by Banks” as regulated by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, is comprised of the following sections:

- GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BANK
- UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK
- ACCOUNTING POLICIES
- INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK
- DISCLOSURES AND NOTES RELATED TO UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements for the year-end and notes to these financial statements are prepared based on the financial records of the Bank and in accordance with the Regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding Banks’ Accounting Applications and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and related appendices and interpretations of these, have been subject to independent audit and presented in **thousands of Turkish Lira** unless otherwise stated.

Marcos Alonso DE QUADROS	Mert ÖNCÜ	Mehmet Gökmen UÇAR	Öcal PERÇİN
Chair of the Board of Directors	Member of the Board of Directors and General Manager	Deputy General Manager and Assistant General Manager in charge of Finance, Financial Control and Strategy	Financial Reporting Director
Oya AYDINLIK	Mohamed M KAISSI	Hamad Saeed Ali Saeed ALSHEHHI	
Member of Board of Directors and Chair of the Audit Committee	Member of Board of Directors and Audit Committee Member	Member of Board of Directors and Audit Committee Member	

Contact information of the personnel in charge of addressing questions about this financial report:

Name-Surname / Title : Senem Sarohan / Financial Reporting Manager
Telephone Number : +90 (212) 304 86 50
Fax Number : +90 (212) 304 84 45

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor’s report originally issued in Turkish,

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Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BANK

I. Bank's Incorporation Date, Beginning Statue, Changes in the Existing Statue

Odea Bank A.Ş. ("the Bank") was established as a deposit bank with USD 300 Million capital with the permission of BRSA numbered 4432 dated October 27, 2011, which was published in the Official Gazette on October 28, 2011, numbered 28098. The Bank started its operations in the "foreign deposit banks founded in Turkey" group, by taking operating permission from BRSA numbered 4963 on September 28, 2012, which was published in Official Gazette dated October 2, 2012 numbered 28429.

II. Explanations Regarding Bank's Shareholding Structure, Shareholders Holding Directly or Indirectly, Collectively or Individually, the Managing and Controlling Power and Changes in Current Year, if any and Explanations on the Controlling Group of the Bank

Established in 2018 as a strategic partner of the Government of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi Developmental Holding Company P.J.S.C. (together with its subsidiaries and affiliates, "ADQ"), an investment and holding company headquartered in Abu Dhabi and active in critical infrastructure and global supply chain investments, has signed a share purchase agreement on October 14, 2024 with a shareholder consortium led by Bank Audi s.a.l. to acquire 96% of the shares of Odeabank, through its indirect and ultimate owner ADQ Financial Services L.L.C. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Regarding this transaction, approvals were received from the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) on March 06, 2025, and from the Competition Authority on March 20, 2025.

Within this context, the share transfer transaction was completed as of March 26, 2025, and the total shareholding rate of Bank Audi s.a.l. (76.42%), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (8.01%), International Finance Corporation (6.36%), IFC FIG Investment Company S.a.r.l. (3.43%) and Mr. Mohammad Hassan Zeidan (1.78%) in Odeabank decreased from 96% to 0%, while the shareholding rate of ADQ Financial Services L.L.C. and its affiliates in Odeabank increased from 0% to 96%.

The Bank's paid-in capital, which amounted to TL 3.288.842, was increased by TL 1.972.969 to TL 5.261.811 pursuant to the resolution adopted at the General Assembly held on 14 May 2025. Of the said capital increase, TL 1.893.964 was contributed by ADQ Financial Services LLC and TL 79.005 was contributed by H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, and the entire amount of the increase was paid in cash.

The Bank's paid-in capital, prior amounting to TL 5.261.811, was increased by TL 4.418.133 to TL 9.679.944 pursuant to the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 11 February 2026. Of the total capital increase, TL 4.241.215 was subscribed and fully paid in cash by ADQ Financial Services LLC, and TL 176.918 was subscribed and fully paid in cash by H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan. The capital increase was registered on 17 February 2026.

ADQ Group

ADQ is an Abu Dhabi-based investment and holding company with a broad portfolio of businesses. Its investments span key sectors of the UAE's diversified economy, including energy and utilities, food and agriculture, healthcare and life sciences, and transportation and logistics. As a strategic partner of the Abu Dhabi Government, ADQ is committed to accelerating the Emirate's transformation into a globally competitive, knowledge-based economy.

As of 31 December 2025, the shareholders' structure and their ownerships are summarized as follows:

Name and Surname / Commercial Title	Current Period	
	Share Amount	Share Ratios
ADQ Financial Services LLC	5.051.109	96,000%
H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Binzayed Binsultan Al-Nahyan	210.702	4,000%
Flash Investment Holding 1 RSC Ltd	1(*)	0,000%
Flash Investment Holding 2 RSC Ltd	1(*)	0,000%
Flash Investment Holding 3 RSC Ltd	1(*)	0,000%
Flash Investment Holding 4 RSC Ltd	1(*)	0,000%
	5.261.811	100,00%

(*) Full TL

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

III. Explanations Regarding the Chair and the Members of Board of Directors, Audit Committee, General Manager and Assistants and Their Shares and Areas of Responsibility in the Bank

Title	Name-Surname	Responsibility	Education
Chair of the Board of Directors	Marcos Alonso DE QUADROS(*)	Chair of the Board of Directors	Bachelor's Degree
Vice Chair of the Board of Directors	Jawad SHAFIQUE (**)	Vice Chair of the Board of Directors	Bachelor's Degree
Members of the Board of Directors	Mohamed M KAISSI (***)	Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Audit Committee	Bachelor's Degree
	Hamad SAEED ALI SAEED ALSHEHHI (***)	Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Audit Committee	Bachelor's Degree
	Subramanian SURYANARAYAN (****)	Member of the Board of Directors	Bachelor's Degree
	Ayşe Botan BERKER	Member of the Board of Directors	Ph.D. Degree
	Oya AYDINLIK	Member of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Audit Committee	Bachelor's Degree
Member of the Board of Directors and General Manager	Ali TEMEL (****)	Member of the Board of Directors	Bachelor's Degree
	Mert ÖNCÜ	Member of the Board of Directors and General Manager	Ph.D. Degree
Deputy General Manager	Yalçın AVCI	Commercial Banking	Master's Degree
	Mehmet Gökmen UÇAR	Finance, Financial Control and Strategy	Bachelor's Degree
Assistant General Managers	Emir Kadir ALPAY	Treasury, Capital Markets and FI	Master's Degree
	Sinan Erdem ÖZER	Information Technologies and Operations	Master's Degree
	Hüseyin GÖNÜL	Risk Management and Internal Control	Bachelor's Degree
	Cenk DEMİRÖZ	Credit Allocation	Master's Degree
	Hüseyin Cem TANER	Credit Monitoring and Remedial	Bachelor's Degree
	Ebru VARDAR	Human Resources	Bachelor's Degree
Gürcan KIRMIZI	Retail Banking	Bachelor's Degree	
Tolga USLUER	Internal Systems	Master's Degree	

* Mr. Marcos Alonso DE QUADROS has been appointed as chair of the Board of Directors as of April 10, 2025

** Mr. Jawad SHAFIQUE has been appointed as vice chair of the Board of Directors as of April 10, 2025

*** Mr. Mohamed M KAISSI and Mr. Hamad SAEED ALI SAEED ALSHEHHI have been appointed as members of the Audit Committee as of April 10, 2025 in addition to Ms. Oya AYDINLIK

**** Mr. Subramanian SURYANARAYAN and Mr. Ali TEMEL have been appointed as Board members as of April 10, 2025

Individuals mentioned above do not own any shares of the Bank.

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

IV. Information About The Persons and Institutions That Have Qualified Shares

Information about the persons and institutions that have qualified shares as of 31 December 2025:

Name and Surname / Commercial Title	Share Amount	Share Ratios	Paid up Shares	Unpaid Shares
ADQ Financial Services LLC	5.051.109	96,000%	5.051.109	-

V. Summary on the Bank's Functions and Areas of Activity

The headquarters of the Bank is located in Istanbul and as of 31 December 2025. The Bank has 35 domestic branches with 1.211 employees. The Bank is organized to operate in all operational aspects of commercial and retail banking under the scope of 4th Article of the Banking Law. The Bank has no direct or indirect subsidiaries in the financial sector (31 December 2024: 36 branches, 1.112 employees).

VI. Differences between the communiqué on preparation of consolidated financial statements of Banks and Turkish Accounting Standards and short explanation about the institutions subject to full consolidation method or proportional consolidation and institutions which are deducted from equity or not included in these three methods

While non-financial subsidiaries are not consolidated within the scope of the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks, all subsidiaries are consolidated within the scope of Turkish Accounting Standards as long as they meet the relevant consolidation standard requirements.

The Bank's newly established non-financial subsidiary is not consolidated in the accompanying financial statements.

VII. The existing or potential, actual or legal obstacles on the transfer of shareholder's equity between the Bank and its subsidiaries or reimbursement of liabilities

None.

SECTION TWO

UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- I. Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)
- II. Statement of Off-Balance Sheet Items
- III. Statement of Profit or Loss
- IV. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- V. Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
- VI. Statement of Cash Flows
- VII. Statement of Profit Distribution

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ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION) AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS

	Note Ref (Section Five)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I. FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)		13.767.464	32.553.988	46.321.452	9.771.881	20.322.846	30.094.727
1.1 Cash and cash equivalents		4.880.192	20.535.503	25.415.695	4.534.237	13.753.127	18.287.364
1.1.1 Cash and balances at Central Bank	I-1	4.279.851	14.045.166	18.325.017	3.362.999	9.861.864	13.224.863
1.1.2 Banks	I-3	601.914	6.494.056	7.095.970	177	3.894.300	3.894.477
1.1.3 Receivables from Money Markets		-	-	-	1.172.668	-	1.172.668
1.1.4 Allowance for expected credit losses (-)		1.573	3.719	5.292	1.607	3.037	4.644
1.2 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	I-2	3.881.556	338.198	4.219.754	2.132.643	174.327	2.306.970
1.2.1 Public debt securities		118.238	233.825	352.063	170	101.555	101.725
1.2.2 Equity instruments		-	95.643	95.643	-	72.413	72.413
1.2.3 Other financial assets		3.763.318	8.730	3.772.048	2.132.473	359	2.132.832
1.3 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	I-4	4.951.728	10.477.067	15.428.795	3.078.468	6.008.522	9.086.990
1.3.1 Public debt securities		4.921.931	10.474.331	15.396.262	3.059.104	6.006.530	9.065.634
1.3.2 Equity instruments		29.797	2.736	32.533	19.364	1.992	21.356
1.3.3 Other financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Derivative financial assets	I-2	53.988	1.203.220	1.257.208	26.533	386.870	413.403
1.4.1 Derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		53.988	1.203.220	1.257.208	26.533	386.870	413.403
1.4.2 Derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	I-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. FINANCIAL ASSET MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)		39.405.376	27.587.889	66.993.265	24.592.678	19.287.274	43.879.952
2.1 Loans	I-5	24.923.470	27.991.511	52.914.981	12.234.381	19.580.603	31.814.984
2.2 Receivables from leasing transactions	I-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Factoring receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	I-6	15.735.078	1.269.286	17.004.364	13.668.662	998.913	14.667.575
2.4.1 Public debt securities		15.166.932	1.269.286	16.436.218	9.717.330	998.913	10.716.243
2.4.2 Other financial assets		568.146	-	568.146	3.951.332	-	3.951.332
2.5 Allowance for expected credit losses (-)	-	1.253.172	1.672.908	2.926.080	1.310.365	1.292.242	2.602.607
III. NON-CURRENTS ASSETS OR DISPOSAL GROUPS "HELD FOR SALE" AND "FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS" (Net)	I-16	581.815	-	581.815	232.539	-	232.539
3.1 Held for sale		581.815	-	581.815	232.539	-	232.539
3.2 Held from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES		159.847	-	159.847	10.000	-	10.000
4.1 Investments in associates (Net)	I-7	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.1 Associates accounted by using equity method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Non-consolidated associates		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Investments in subsidiaries (Net)	I-8	159.847	-	159.847	10.000	-	10.000
4.2.1 Non-consolidated financial subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2 Non-consolidated non-financial subsidiaries		159.847	-	159.847	10.000	-	10.000
4.3 Jointly Controlled Partnerships (Joint Ventures) (Net)	I-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1 Jointly controlled partnerships accounted by using equity method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2 Non-consolidated jointly controlled partnerships		-	-	-	-	-	-
V. TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)	I-12	1.203.062	-	1.203.062	606.025	-	606.025
VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (Net)	I-13	1.438.538	-	1.438.538	966.133	-	966.133
6.1 Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Other		1.438.538	-	1.438.538	966.133	-	966.133
VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Net)	I-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	I-15	3.649.289	-	3.649.289	2.215.179	-	2.215.179
X. OTHER ASSETS	I-17	2.585.660	27.498	2.613.158	1.180.576	81.078	1.261.654
TOTAL ASSETS		62.791.051	60.169.375	122.960.426	39.575.011	39.691.198	79.266.209

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION) AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Note Ref (Section Five)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I. DEPOSITS	II-1	36.621.147	33.934.140	70.555.287	21.858.067	26.164.536	48.022.603
II. LOANS RECEIVED	II-3	-	5.546.815	5.546.815	3.597.022	2.421.077	6.018.099
III. MONEY MARKET FUNDS	II-4	7.859.627	11.162.290	19.021.917	2.606.857	4.303.656	6.910.513
IV. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (Net)	II-5	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Bills		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Asset backed securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-
V. FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 Borrower funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	II-2	100.369	1.115.272	1.215.641	86.832	619.207	706.039
7.1 Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		100.369	1.115.272	1,215.641	86,832	619,207	706,039
7.2 Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	II-8	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. FACTORING PAYABLES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. LEASE PAYABLES	II-7	575.209	-	575.209	209.208	-	209.208
X. PROVISIONS	II-9	622.774	126.733	749.507	441.167	84.746	525.913
10.1 Provision for restructuring		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Reserves for employee benefits		218.177	-	218.177	186.715	-	186.715
10.3 Insurance technical reserves (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Other provisions		404.597	126.733	531.330	254.452	84.746	339.198
XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES	II-10	825.009	-	825.009	328.796	-	328.796
XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	II-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. LIABILITIES RELATED TO ASSETS "HELD FOR SALE" AND "DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS" (Net)	II-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1 Held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2 Related to discontinued operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV. SUBORDINATED DEBT	II-12	-	12.241.564	12.241.564	-	10.067.701	10.067.701
14.1 Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2 Other debt instruments		-	12,241,564	12,241,564	-	10,067,701	10,067,701
XV. OTHER LIABILITIES	II-6	5.124.577	930.508	6.055.085	628.790	264.985	893.775
XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	II-13	5.965.884	208.508	6.174.392	5.667.273	(83.711)	5.583.562
16.1 Paid-in capital		5,261,811	-	5,261,811	3,288,842	-	3,288,842
16.2 Capital reserves		(2,993)	-	(2,993)	(2,198)	-	(2,198)
16.2.1 Equity share premiums		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.2 Share cancellation profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3 Other capital reserves		(2,993)	-	(2,993)	(2,198)	-	(2,198)
16.3 Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss		108.703	1,557	110,260	49,933	1,133	51,066
16.4 Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss		(87,459)	206,951	119,492	(223,291)	(84,844)	(308,135)
16.5 Profit reserves		2,553,987	-	2,553,987	2,883,521	-	2,883,521
16.5.1 Legal reserves	II-13	174,868	-	174,868	174,868	-	174,868
16.5.2 Statutory reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3 Extraordinary reserves		2,379,119	-	2,379,119	2,708,653	-	2,708,653
16.5.4 Other profit reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6 Profit or loss		(1,868,165)	-	(1,868,165)	(329,534)	-	(329,534)
16.6.1 Prior periods profits or losses		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2 Current period net profit or loss		(1,868,165)	-	(1,868,165)	(329,534)	-	(329,534)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		57.694.596	65.265.830	122.960.426	35.424.012	43.842.197	79.266.209

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

II. STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	Note Ref. (Section Five)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
A. OFF BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)		72.637.059	188.783.801	261.420.860	48.080.879	119.887.038	167.967.917
I. GUARANTEES	III-1	27.625.385	5.282.202	32.907.587	23.257.818	4.079.942	27.337.760
1.1 Letters of guarantee		15.282.185	2.277.502	17.559.687	11.754.818	2.001.698	13.756.516
1.1.1 Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2 Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 Other letters of guarantee		15.282.185	2.277.502	17.559.687	11.754.818	2.001.698	13.756.516
1.2 Bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1 Import letter of acceptance		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2 Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Letters of credit		-	3.004.700	3.004.700	-	2.078.244	2.078.244
1.3.1 Documentary letters of credit		-	3.004.700	3.004.700	-	2.078.244	2.078.244
1.3.2 Other letters of credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Prefinancing given as guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.1 Endorsements to the Central Bank of Turkey		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.2 Other endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Purchase guarantees for Securities issued		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7 Factoring guarantees		12.343.200	-	12.343.200	11.503.000	-	11.503.000
1.8 Other guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.9 Other collaterals		-	-	-	-	-	-
II. COMMITMENTS	III-1	18.854.397	8.883.438	27.737.835	15.705.533	8.358.217	24.063.750
2.1 Irrevocable commitments		3.427.345	8.883.438	12.310.783	2.172.100	8.358.217	10.530.317
2.1.1 Forward asset purchase and sales commitments		86.736	8.749.673	8.836.409	77.792	8.296.031	8.373.823
2.1.2 Forward deposit purchase and sales commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3 Share capital commitment to associates and subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4 Loan granting commitments		1.859.561	-	1.859.561	1.366.111	-	1.366.111
2.1.5 Securities underwriting commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6 Commitments for reserve deposit requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7 Payment commitment for checks		104.423	-	104.423	127.149	-	127.149
2.1.8 Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.9 Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		1.372.001	-	1.372.001	596.610	-	596.610
2.1.10 Commitments for promotions related with credit cards and banking activities		546	-	546	627	-	627
2.1.11 Receivables from short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12 Payables for short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13 Other irrevocable commitments		4.078	133.765	137.843	3.811	62.186	65.997
2.2 Revocable commitments		15.427.052	-	15.427.052	13.533.433	-	13.533.433
2.2.1 Revocable loan granting commitments		15.427.052	-	15.427.052	13.533.433	-	13.533.433
2.2.2 Other revocable commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	III-2	26.157.277	174.618.161	200.775.438	9.117.528	107.448.879	116.566.407
3.1 Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1 Fair value hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.2 Cash flow hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.3 Hedge of net investment in foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Trading derivatives		26.157.277	174.618.161	200.775.438	9.117.528	107.448.879	116.566.407
3.2.1 Forward foreign currency buy/sell transactions		3.653.345	16.989.031	20.642.376	1.113.476	9.454.875	10.568.351
3.2.1.1 Forward foreign currency transactions-buy		1.242.356	8.857.249	10.099.605	502.538	4.732.402	5.234.940
3.2.1.2 Forward foreign currency transactions-sell		2.410.989	8.131.782	10.542.771	610.938	4.722.473	5.333.411
3.2.2 Swap transactions related to foreign currency, and interest rates		22.230.051	106.336.175	128.566.226	5.997.234	70.735.803	76.733.037
3.2.2.1 Foreign currency swaps-buy		-	47.527.094	47.527.094	-	37.331.010	37.331.010
3.2.2.2 Foreign currency swaps-sell		3.030.051	44.011.123	47.041.174	4.297.234	33.228.801	37.526.035
3.2.2.3 Interest rate swaps-buy		9.600.000	7.398.979	16.998.979	850.000	87.996	937.996
3.2.2.4 Interest rate swaps-sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3 Foreign currency, interest rate and securities options		-	51.031.221	51.031.221	1.034.734	26.340.753	27.375.487
3.2.3.1 Foreign currency options-buy		-	25.415.263	25.415.263	399.375	13.201.873	13.601.248
3.2.3.2 Foreign currency options-sell		-	25.615.958	25.615.958	635.359	13.138.880	13.774.239
3.2.3.3 Interest rate options-buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.4 Interest rate options-sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.5 Securities options-buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6 Securities options-sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4 Foreign currency futures		273.881	261.734	535.615	972.084	917.448	1.889.532
3.2.4.1 Foreign currency futures-buy		135.868	130.867	266.235	482.330	458.724	941.054
3.2.4.2 Foreign currency futures-sell		138.013	130.867	269.380	489.754	458.724	948.478
3.2.5 Interest rate futures		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.1 Interest rate futures-buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.2 Interest rate futures-sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
B. CUSTODY AND PLEDGED ITEMS (IV+V+VI)		102.054.945	329.604.536	431.659.481	88.385.909	272.574.910	360.960.819
IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY		24.483.947	57.518.753	82.002.700	14.245.998	44.129.553	58.475.551
4.1 Assets under management		24.195.078	51.749.234	75.944.312	14.321.293	38.732.704	53.053.997
4.2 Investment securities held in custody		252.100	4.542.268	4.794.368	-	4.029.411	4.029.411
4.3 Checks received for collection		29.034	1.227.251	1.256.285	21.158	1.367.438	1.388.596
4.4 Commercial notes received for collection		7.735	-	7.735	3.547	-	3.547
4.5 Other assets received for collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6 Assets received for public offering		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7 Other items under custody		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.8 Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V. PLEDGED ITEMS		77.556.037	271.871.246	349.427.283	74.024.950	228.268.925	302.293.875
5.1 Marketable securities		1.682.500	17.845.188	19.527.688	1.697.491	8.725.033	10.422.524
5.2 Guarantee notes		32.367.131	38.273.933	70.641.064	32.692.572	31.274.868	63.967.440
5.3 Commodities		3.136.121	3.796.986	6.933.107	3.036.193	4.118.956	7.155.149
5.4 Warrants		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5 Properties		26.088.297	142.921.938	169.010.235	26.339.319	125.337.299	151.676.618
5.6 Other pledged items		14.281.988	69.033.201	83.315.189	10.259.375	58.812.769	69.072.144
5.7 Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES		14.961	214.537	229.498	14.961	176.432	191.393
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS (A+B)		174.692.004	518.388.337	693.080.341	136.466.788	392.461.948	528.928.736

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

III. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Note (Section Five)	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025		Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024	
INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS					
I. INTEREST INCOME	IV-1	15.751.354		15.672.551	
1.1 Interest on loans		7.295.663		8.048.419	
1.2 Interest received from reserve deposits		1.271.053		611.884	
1.3 Interest received from banks		451.723		143.459	
1.4 Interest received from money market transactions		703.712		658.525	
1.5 Interest received from marketable securities portfolio		5.831.256		6.135.106	
1.5.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		45.004		11.853	
1.5.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		1.937.290		1.472.948	
1.5.3 Financial assets measured at amortized cost		3.848.962		4.648.305	
1.6 Finance lease income		-		-	
1.7 Other interest income		197.947		77.158	
II. INTEREST EXPENSE (-)	IV-2	15.824.737		15.811.177	
2.1 Interest on deposits		9.861.225		11.126.911	
2.2 Interest on funds borrowed		1.216.855		1.374.117	
2.3 Interest on money market transactions		3.643.754		2.297.853	
2.4 Interest on securities issued		982.721		811.698	
2.5 Finance lease interest expenses		117.871		57.882	
2.6 Other interest expenses		2.311		142.716	
III. NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)		(73.383)		(138.626)	
IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME		861.308		750.801	
4.1 Fees and commissions received		1.013.437		824.209	
4.1.1 Non-cash loans		284.514		270.734	
4.1.2 Other		728.923		553.475	
4.2 Fees and commissions paid (-)		152.129		73.408	
4.2.1 Non-cash loans		-		-	
4.2.2 Other		152.129		73.408	
V. DIVIDEND INCOME	IV-3	-		-	
VI. TRADING PROFIT/LOSS (Net)	IV-4	1.058.993		343.186	
6.1 Profit/losses from capital market transactions		1.311.286		967.819	
6.2 Profit/losses from derivative financial transactions		4.929.766		1.951.706	
6.3 Foreign exchange profit/losses		(5.182.059)		(2.576.339)	
VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME	IV-5	1.322.210		2.946.431	
VIII. GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (III+IV+V+VI+VII)		3.169.128		3.901.792	
IX. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)	IV-6	669.663		1.249.998	
X. OTHER PROVISION EXPENSES (-)	IV-6	54.334		-	
XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)		3.143.750		2.158.053	
XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	IV-7	2.969.370		2.055.939	
XIII. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)		(3.667.989)		(1.562.198)	
XIV. EXCESS AMOUNT RECORDED AS INCOME AFTER MERGER PROFIT/LOSS FROM EQUITY METHOD APPLIED SUBSIDIARIES		-		-	
XV. NET MONETARY POSITION GAIN/LOSS		149.847		-	
XVI. PROVISION FOR TAXES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XIII+...+XVI)	IV-9	(3.518.142)		(1.562.198)	
XVIII. OPERATIONS (+)	IV-10	1.649.977		1.232.664	
18.1 Current tax provision		-		(29.771)	
18.2 Expense effect of deferred tax (+)		(692.104)		(395.889)	
18.3 Income effect of deferred tax (-)		2.342.081		1.658.324	
XIX. NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XVI+XVII+XVIII)	IV-11	(1.868.165)		(329.534)	
XX. INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-		-	

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

IV. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
I. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT / (LOSS)	(1.868.165)	(329.534)
II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	486.821	(197.456)
2.1 Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	59.194	70.261
2.1.1 Gains (losses) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	55.884	133.043
2.1.2 Gains (losses) on revaluation of intangible assets	-	-
2.1.3 Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	28.506	(37.071)
2.1.4 Other Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	7.403	3.081
2.1.5 Taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(32.599)	(28.792)
2.2 Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	427.627	(267.717)
2.2.1 Exchange differences on translation	-	-
2.2.2 Valuation and/or reclassification profit or loss from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	610.895	(398.463)
2.2.3 Income (loss) related with cash flow hedges	-	11.173
2.2.4 Income (loss) related with hedges of net investments in foreign operations	-	-
2.2.5 Other components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to other profit or loss	-	-
2.2.6 Taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(183.268)	119.573
III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	(1.381.344)	(526.990)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

V. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Note (Section Five)	Paid-In Capital	Share Premiums	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Not To Be Recycled To Profit and Loss			Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items To Be Recycled To Profit and Loss			Profit Reserves	Prior Period Income and Losses	Current Year Income and Losses	Total Shareholders' Equity	
						Tangible Assets Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Gains / Losses on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Other (Other Comprehensive Income of Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for Using Equity Method that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss and Other Accumulated Amounts of Other Comprehensive Income that will not be Recycled to Profit or Loss)	Translation Differences	Accumulated gains (losses) due to revaluation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other (Accumulated Gains or Losses on Cash Flow Hedges, Other Comprehensive Income of Associates and Joint Ventures Accounted for Using Equity Method that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss and Other Accumulated Amounts of Other Comprehensive Income that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss)					
Prior Period 31/12/2024																
I.	Balance at the beginning of the period	3.288.842	-	-	(2.198)	-	(59.696)	40.501	-	(28.626)	(11.792)	1.173.348	-	1.710.173	6.110.552	
II.	Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1	Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2	Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III.	New Balance (I+II)	3.288.842	-	-	(2.198)	-	(59.696)	40.501	-	(28.626)	(11.792)	1.173.348	-	1.710.173	6.110.552	
IV.	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	93.130	(25.950)	3.081	-	(279.509)	11.792	-	-	(329.534)	(526.990)	
V.	Capital increase in cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VI.	Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII.	Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII.	Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX.	Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X.	Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI.	Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.1	Dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.2	Transfers to reserves (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.3	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
End Balance (III+IV+...+XI)		3.288.842	-	-	(2.198)	93.130	(85.646)	43.582	-	(308.135)	-	2.883.521	-	(329.534)	5.583.562	
Current Period 31/12/2025																
I.	Balance at the beginning of the period	3.288.842	-	-	(2.198)	93.130	(85.646)	43.582	-	(308.135)	-	2.883.521	-	(329.534)	5.583.562	
II.	Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1	Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2	Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III.	New Balance (I+II)	3.288.842	-	-	(2.198)	93.130	(85.646)	43.582	-	(308.135)	-	2.883.521	-	(329.534)	5.583.562	
IV.	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
V.	Capital increase in cash	1.972.969	-	-	(795)	31.836	19.955	7.403	-	427.627	-	-	-	(1.868.165)	1.972.174	
VI.	Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII.	Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII.	Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX.	Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X.	Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI.	Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.1	Dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.2	Transfers to reserves (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.3	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
End Balance (III+IV+...+XI)		5.261.811	-	-	(2.993)	124.966	(65.691)	50.985	-	119.492	-	2.553.987	-	(1.868.165)	6.174.392	

(*) At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting dated March 26, 2024, TL 85.508, which is 5% of the Bank's net profit for the year 2023, amounting to TL 1.710.173, was set aside as 1st Order Legal Reserves in accordance with Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102, and the remaining 1.624.665. It has been decided to set aside TL as Extraordinary Reserves.

(**) At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on March 26, 2025, it was decided to offset the Bank's net loss of TL 329.534 for 2024 from the Extraordinary Reserves.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Convenience translation of unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish

ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

VI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Footnotes (Section Five)	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS			
1.1 Operating profit / (loss) before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2.942.608	(3.633.713)
1.1.1 Interest received		14.796.467	13.109.034
1.1.2 Interest paid		(15.634.815)	(16.150.899)
1.1.3 Dividend received		-	-
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received		1.013.437	824.209
1.1.5 Other income/(expense)		1.762.000	1.682.366
1.1.6 Collections from previously written off loans		114.499	279.340
1.1.7 Payments to personnel and service suppliers		(4.738.940)	(3.345.120)
1.1.8 Taxes paid		(294.801)	(251.935)
1.1.9 Others	VI-1	5.924.761	219.292
1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities		(2.210.364)	(5.628.293)
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets held for trading		(1.905.913)	(912.843)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks and other financial institutions		(2.677.738)	(222.363)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans		(14.580.875)	7.816.158
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets	VI-1	(1.681.198)	372.037
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		(1.457)	921
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		6.867.190	(15.808.723)
1.2.7 Net (increase) decrease in financial liability at fair value through profit or loss		(2.830.932)	(1.415.113)
1.2.8 Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed		10.809.171	4.302.129
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	VI-1	3.791.388	239.504
I. Net cash used in from banking operations		732.244	(9.262.006)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
II. Net cash provided from investing activities		(3.196.796)	5.080.074
2.1 Cash paid for purchase of jointly controlled entities, associates and subsidiaries		-	(10.000)
2.2 Cash obtained from sale of jointly controlled entities, associates and subsidiaries		-	-
2.3 Fixed assets purchases		(1.813.638)	(1.050.856)
2.4 Fixed assets sales		573.845	965.385
2.5 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets available for sale		(13.326.124)	(12.341.532)
2.6 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets available for sale		10.069.990	15.433.113
2.7 Cash paid for purchase of investment securities		(5.189.821)	(1.805.225)
2.8 Cash obtained from sale of investment securities		6.488.952	3.889.189
2.9 Others		-	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
III. Net cash flows from financing activities		4.131.889	(189.836)
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		-	-
3.2 Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued		-	-
3.3 Issued equity instrument		-	-
3.4 Dividends paid		-	-
3.5 Payments for leases		(286.244)	(189.836)
3.6 Other		4.418.133	-
IV. Effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		2.822.517	1.706.122
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4.489.854	(2.665.646)
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	VI-2	11.569.543	14.235.189
VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	VI-2	16.059.397	11.569.543

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ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

VII. STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

	Audited Current Period 31 Aralık 2025 (*)	Audited Prior Period 31 Aralık 2024 (**)
I. DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR INCOME/(LOSS)		
1.1 CURRENT YEAR INCOME	(3.518.142)	(1.562.198)
1.2 TAXES AND DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	(1.649.977)	(1.232.664)
1.2.1 Corporate tax (Income tax)	-	29.771
1.2.2 Income withholding tax	-	-
1.2.3 Other taxes and duties	(1.649.977)	(1.262.435)
A. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR (1.1-1.2)	(1.868.165)	(329.534)
1.3 PRIOR YEARS' LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4 FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.5 OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
B. NET INCOME AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A)-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]	(1.868.165)	(329.534)
1.6 FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.6.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.6.2 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
1.6.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)	-	-
1.6.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.6.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.7 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9 SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.9.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.9.2 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
1.9.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)	-	-
1.9.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.9.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.10 SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.11 STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.12 EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	(329.534)
1.13 OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.14 SPECIAL FUNDS	-	-
II. DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES	-	-
2.1 DISTRIBUTED RESERVES	-	-
2.2 SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
2.3 DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.3.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
2.3.2 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
2.3.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)	-	-
2.3.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
2.3.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
2.4 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.5 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
III. EARNINGS PER SHARE (***)		
3.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	(0,414)	(0,100)
3.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	(35,5%)	(10,0%)
3.3 TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED SHARES	-	-
3.4 TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED SHARES (%)	-	-
IV. DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
4.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	-
4.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3 TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED SHARES	-	-
4.4 TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED SHARES (%)	-	-

(*) The decision regarding the 2024 Profit Distribution will be taken at the General Assembly meeting.

(**) At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on March 26, 2025, it was decided to offset the Bank's net loss of TL 329.534 for 2024 from the Extraordinary Reserves.

(***) Presented in Full TL.

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ODEA BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION THREE ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

I. Basis of Presentation

a. The preparation of the unconsolidated financial statements and related notes and explanations in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and regulation on the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents

The unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated 1 November 2006 with regard to Banking Law No. 5411, and in accordance with the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA"), and in case where a specific regulation is not made by those, by those, "Turkish Accounting Standards" ("TAS") and "Turkish Financial Reporting Standards" ("TFRS") put into effect by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") (all "Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") Accounting and Reporting Legislation).

The unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in TL, under the historical cost convention except for the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value. The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements and notes to these financial statements are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL), unless otherwise stated.

In preparing the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation", the Bank management has to make assumptions and estimates about the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet. These estimates and assumptions include fair value calculation of financial instruments and impairment of financial assets are being reviewed regularly and, when necessary, adjustments are made and the effects of these adjustments are reflected to the statement of profit or loss.

b. Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English

The effects of differences between accounting principles and standards set out by regulations in conformity with Article 37 of the Banking Law No. 5411, accounting principles generally accepted in countries in which the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are to be distributed and the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") have not been quantified in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in such countries and IFRS.

c. Information on accounting policies and changes in financial statements

Accounting policies and valuation principles used in the preparation of the unconsolidated financial statements are determined in accordance with the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and in case where a specific regulation is not made by BRSA, TFRS.

Based on the announcement made by Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023, entities applying Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) are required to present their financial statements by adjusting for the impact of inflation for the annual reporting period ending on or after 31 December 2023, in accordance with the accounting principles specified in TAS 29 Financial Reporting Standard in Hyperinflationary Economies. In the same announcement, it was stated that institutions or organizations authorized to regulate and supervise in their respective scope might determine different transition dates for the implementation of inflation accounting. In this context,

- In accordance with Board decision on 12 December 2023, financial statements of banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies as of 31 December 2023 would not be subject to the inflation adjustment.

- In accordance with Board decision on 11 January 2024, banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies are required to apply inflation adjustment as of 1 January 2025.

- In accordance with the Board decision numbered 11021 on 5 December 2024, banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies will not apply inflation adjustment in 2025.

- In accordance with Board decision numbered 11340 on 18 December 2025, it has been decided to repeal the Board decision dated 11 January 2024, and numbered 10825 financial statements of banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies would not be subject to the inflation adjustment.

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NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. Basis of Presentation (continued)

c. Information on accounting policies and changes in financial statements (continued)

Based on this, "TAS 29 Financial Reporting Standard in Hyperinflationary Economies" has not been applied in the Bank's unconsolidated financial statements dated 31 December 2025.

The accounting policies and the valuation principles applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are explained in section three notes II to XXVI.

New and revised Turkish Accounting Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 have no material effect on the financial statements, financial performance and on the Bank's accounting policies. New and revised Turkish Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective as of the finalization date of the financial statements have no material effect on the financial statements, financial performance and on the Bank's accounting policies.

In the Bank's separate financial statements, the non-consolidated subsidiary, Odea Teknoloji Hizmetleri Anonim Şirketi, which was previously accounted for at cost in prior periods, has been accounted for using the equity method in accordance with TAS 28 as of 31 December 2025. The aforementioned change does not have a material impact on the prior period financial statements, as the subsidiary has been newly established.

d. Accounting estimates and assumptions

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Bank's management has used various judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's current expectations regarding future events, and actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively in the financial statements.

A. Judgments

Information on judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is provided in the following notes

- Note VIII: Establishment of criteria for determining whether credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition; determination of the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of Expected Credit Losses ("ECL"); selection and approval of models used in ECL measurement.
- Note VII: Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and evaluation of whether the contractual cash flows of the financial asset represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

B. Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

As of the reporting date, the key assumptions and estimation uncertainties that carry a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year arise in the following areas:

- Note VIII: Impairment of financial instruments: determination of inputs used in the ECL measurement model, key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows, and incorporation of forward-looking information into the model.
- Note XVII: Recognition of deferred tax assets: assessment of the availability of future taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilized.

e. Standards and amendments issued as of 31 December 2025 but not yet effective

There are certain new or amended accounting standards that are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025, with early application permitted. However, the Bank has not early adopted the new or amended accounting standards listed below in the preparation of these financial statements.

a) TFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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I. Basis of Presentation (continued)

TFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on 9 April 2024, will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The POA issued the relevant standard on 8 May 2025 under the name *TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* and announced that, upon the effective date of this standard, *TAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements* currently in effect will be repealed. In addition, the BRSA's process of assessing the impact of TFRS 18 on the existing financial statements is ongoing. The new standard mainly introduces the following changes:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss under five categories: operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax, and to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. The entity's net profit for the period will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures ("Management-defined Performance Measures") are required to be disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Guidance on the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements has been enhanced

In addition, when presenting cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method, all entities will be required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point in the statement of cash flows.

TFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively, and early application is permitted. The Bank continues to assess the potential effects of the new standard on the financial statements, particularly with respect to the structure of the statement of profit or loss and the statement of cash flows, as well as additional disclosures related to management-defined performance measures.

b) Other accounting standards

The following new and amended accounting standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements:

- *Amendments regarding the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (amendments to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures);*
- *Contracts Referencing Electricity Generated from Natural Resources (amendments to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures);*
- *TFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures;*
- *TFRS Annual Improvements – Volume 11;*

New and amended standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet issued by the POA:

- *TAS 21 – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*

II. Explanations on Usage Strategy of Financial Assets and Foreign Currency Transactions

The Bank's main activities comprise retail, commercial and corporate banking, money market and securities market operations.

The Bank uses financial assets intensely by its nature. The Bank's basic strategy regarding the use of financial assets is intended for ensuring the balance between the profits from and risk levels of assets.

The most important funding source of the Bank is the deposits accepted for various time periods and apart from deposits, the most important funding sources are equity, securities issued, money market transactions and borrowings obtained from foreign financial institutions, generally medium and long term. In order to use these sources in high-yield and high-quality financial assets, the Bank follows an effective asset-liability management strategy. The Bank manages interest rate risk, liquidity risk, exchange rate risk and credit risk carried on in and off balance sheet assets and liabilities within the framework of internal and legal limits.

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II. Explanations on Usage Strategy of Financial Assets and Foreign Currency Transactions (continued)

The Bank's asset-liability management is executed by the Asset-Liability Management Committee, within the risk limits determined by the Board of Directors, in order to keep the liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and credit risk within certain limits depending on the equity adequacy and to maximize profitability.

Translation gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are accounted for within the period in which the transaction occurs. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated into TL with the prevailing buying rate of exchange of the Bank on reporting date and gains and losses arising from such transactions are recognized in the statement of profit or loss under the account of foreign exchange gains or losses.

III. Investments In Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

In the accompanying financial statements, non-financial subsidiaries that are not consolidated pursuant to the relevant BRSA regulations were previously accounted for at cost in accordance with *TAS 27 Separate Financial Statements*. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank changed its accounting policy and started to apply the equity method as defined in *TAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. As the subsidiary is newly established, this change has no significant impact on the financial statements of prior periods.

Under the equity method, in accordance with *TAS 28*, the carrying amount of the subsidiary is recognized in the financial statements at the Bank's share of the net assets of the investee. The Bank's share in the profit or loss of the subsidiary is recognized in the Bank's statement of profit or loss, while the Bank's share in other comprehensive income is recognized under the relevant item of other comprehensive income within equity. Dividends received from such investments are accounted for by reducing the carrying amount of the investment. Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between the Bank and its subsidiary are eliminated to the extent of the Bank's interest in the investee, considering only the portion attributable to transactions with third parties.

IV. Explanations on Futures and Options Contracts and Derivative Instruments

The Bank's derivative transactions mainly consist of options, foreign currency and interest rate swaps, and forward foreign exchange contracts. Derivative transactions are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value in the following periods. Depending on whether the fair value is positive or negative, derivative transactions are presented in the balance sheet under "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" or "Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss". Changes in fair value arising from valuation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss under gains or losses from derivative financial transactions.

Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts at their contractual amounts.

Within the scope of TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement standard; if there is a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity for that asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities); when the transaction or quoted price does not represent fair value; and / or when a price for a similar asset requires significant adjustment to make it comparable to the asset being measured, or when the price is stale, the Bank makes an adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices and reflects this adjustment to the fair value measurement. In this context, the Bank determines the point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, in accordance with the effective interest method defined in TFRS 9 (the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows over the expected life of the financial asset or liability), except for financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition and financial assets that were not credit-impaired at initial recognition but subsequently become credit-impaired. When applying the effective interest method, the Bank identifies fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the financial instrument. Unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss, such fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate are considered as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. In such cases, these fees are recognized in the financial statements as income or expense at the time the financial instrument is initially recognized.,

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V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses (continued)

In applying the effective interest method, the Bank amortizes the fees included in the calculation of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts over the expected life of the financial instrument.

If expectations regarding the cash flows of a financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the change is reflected in the carrying amount of the asset and the related income statement line item and is amortized over the estimated remaining life of the financial instrument.

If a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is classified as a non-performing loan, the Bank applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods. The interest income calculation for such assets is performed on a contract-by-contract basis for all financial assets subject to impairment calculation. The effective interest rate is applied in the calculation of loss given default in expected credit loss models, and the expected credit loss calculation also includes such interest amounts.

VI. Explanations on Fees and Commission Income and Expenses

Fees and commissions other than those that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are accounted for in accordance with TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Except for fee income related to certain banking transactions that is recognized as income at a point in time in the period in which the service is provided, fee and commission income and expenses, as well as loan fee and commission expenses paid to other credit institutions and organizations, are recognized on an accrual basis over the period during which the service is rendered. Income obtained through contracts or through the acquisition of assets on behalf of a third natural or legal person is recognized in the period in which it is realized.

VII. Explanations on Financial Assets

Financial instruments comprise financial assets, financial liabilities and derivative instruments. Financial instruments affect liquidity, market, and credit risks on the Bank's balance sheet in all respects.

Basically, financial instruments create the majority of the commercial activities and operations of the Bank. These instruments expose, affect and diminish the liquidity, credit and interest risks in the financial statements.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. The settlement date is the date that the asset is delivered to or by the Bank. Settlement date accounting requires (a) accounting of the asset when acquired by the institution and (b) disposing of the asset out of the balance sheet on the date settled by the institution; and accounting of gain or loss on disposal. Changes in fair value of assets to be received during the period between the trade date and the settlement date are accounted for in the same way as the acquired assets.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The Bank categorizes its financial assets as "Fair Value Through Profit/Loss", "Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" or "Measured at Amortized Cost". Such financial assets are recognized or derecognized according to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments Part 3 Issued for classification and measurement of the financial instruments published in the Official Gazette No. 29953 dated 19 January 2017 by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority.

The Bank recognizes a financial asset into the financial statements when it becomes a party to the contractual terms of a financial instrument. During the first recognition of a financial asset into the financial statements, the business model determined by the Bank management and the nature of contractual cash flows of the financial asset are taken into consideration. When the business model determined by the Bank's management is changed, all affected financial assets are reclassified and this reclassification is applied prospectively. In such cases, no adjustments are made to earnings, losses or interests that were previously recorded in the financial statements.

Business model assessment

In accordance with TFRS 9, the Bank's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular management objective.

The Bank's business model does not depend on management's intention for an individual financial instrument; therefore, it does not represent a classification approach on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but rather an assessment made based on a portfolio of financial assets.

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VII. Explanations on Financial Assets (continued)

assessing the business model used for managing financial assets, the Bank considers all relevant evidence available at the date of assessment. Such evidence includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model is reported to the Bank's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, how those risks are managed.

The business model assessment is not performed based on scenarios that the entity does not reasonably expect to occur, such as "worst-case" or "stress" scenarios.

The fact that cash flows are realized differently from the expectations at the date on which the business model is assessed does not require the Bank to correct errors in the financial statements or to change the classification of other financial assets to which the same business model is applied, provided that the Bank has considered all relevant information available at the date of the business model assessment. However, in assessing the business model for newly originated or newly acquired financial assets, the Bank considers information on how cash flows were realized in the past together with other relevant information.

The Bank's business models consist of three categories, as set out below:

- Business model with the objective of holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows:

This is the business model in which the Bank holds financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows arising over the life of the assets. Financial assets held under this business model are measured at amortized cost, provided that the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets:

This is the business model in which the Bank holds financial assets both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets. Financial assets held under this business model are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- Other business models:

These are business models in which financial assets are not held either to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest

In accordance with TFRS 9, when the Bank holds a financial asset within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, the Bank classifies such financial asset based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

In a basic lending arrangement, consideration for the time value of money and credit risk generally represents the most significant elements of interest.

The Bank applies judgment to assess whether such consideration represents solely payment for the passage of time and takes into account relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set. In cases where the contractual terms expose the financial asset to risks or variability in cash flows that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The methods and assumptions used in the recognition and measurement of financial instruments are mentioned below.

Cash, Banks, and Other Financial Institutions:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, demand deposits, and other short-term investments with maturities of 3 months or less from the date of purchase, which are readily convertible to cash, have negligible risk of change in their fair value, and possess high liquidity; these are recognized at amortized cost.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss:

"Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss" are financial assets that are either managed by a model other than the ones that are managed with a business model of hold to collect contractual cash flows or with a business model

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VII. Explanations on Financial Assets (continued)

of hold to collect contractual cash flows or to sell financial assets, or being subject to mentioned business models, of which cash flows does not meet the “solely for the payments of principal and interest” criteria.

Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and remeasured at their fair value after recognition. All gains and losses arising from these valuations are reflected in the income statement. Transaction costs related to such assets are recorded as expense at the time of occurrence. Interest income from securities recognized as being at fair value, calculated using the effective interest method, and dividend income from securities representing equity are recognized in the income or loss statement.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income:

In addition to financial assets within a business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows and aims to hold to sell, financial asset with contractual terms that lead to cash flows which are solely payments of principal and interest are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized by adding transaction cost to acquisition cost reflecting the fair value of the financial asset. After the recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are remeasured at fair value. Interest income calculated with effective interest rate method arising from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividend income from equity securities are recorded to income statement. “Unrealized gains and losses” arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reflected in the income statement of the period until the receipt of consideration against that asset, sale of the asset, the disposal of the asset, and impairment of the asset and they are accounted for under the “other comprehensive income or expense items to be recycled to profit or loss” under shareholders’ equity.

During initial recognition an entity can choose in an irrevocable way to record the changes of the fair value of the investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading purposes in the other comprehensive income. In the case of this preference, the dividend from the investment is taken into the financial statements as profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable election, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is within the scope of TFRS 9 in other comprehensive income, provided that the investment is not held for trading and does not represent contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which TFRS 3 Business Combinations applies.

The related fair value differences recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but are transferred to retained earnings. Dividends received from such investments are recognized in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost:

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at acquisition cost including the transaction costs which reflect the fair value of those instruments and subsequently recognized at amortized cost by using effective interest rate method. Interest income obtained from financial assets measured at amortized cost is accounted for in the income statement.

In addition, the Bank’s securities portfolio includes government bonds indexed to the consumer price index (“CPI”) issued by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost. These securities are measured and accounted for using the effective interest method based on an index calculated by taking into consideration real coupon rates and the reference inflation index at the issue date together with the estimated inflation rate. As stated in the CPI-Indexed Bonds Investor Guide of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the reference indices used in calculating the actual coupon payment amounts of these securities are based on the CPI figures from two months prior. The Bank determines the estimated inflation rate in parallel with this methodology. The estimated inflation rate, which is determined by taking into account the expectations of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye and the Bank, is updated during the year when deemed necessary.

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VII. Explanations on Financial Assets (continued)

Loans and Receivables:

Loans and receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost are financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments terms and are not quoted in an active market.

As all loan products offered by the Bank meet these criteria, they are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. In the event of changes in product features or the introduction of new products, their classification may be reassessed in accordance with the principles set out in the relevant section of the report.

Loans are initially recognized at acquisition cost plus transaction costs presenting their fair value and thereafter measured at amortized cost using the "Effective Interest Rate (internal rate of return) Method".

Foreign currency indexed loans are converted into TL from the foreign currency rate as of the opening date and followed in TL accounts. Repayments are measured with the foreign currency rate at the payment date, the foreign currency gains and losses are reflected to the statement of income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on the foreign currency indexed loans are presented under foreign exchange gains and losses in the statement of income.

Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments

When a borrower is unable to repay a loan or is likely to face repayment difficulties, the Bank may modify the original loan terms (maturity, repayment structure, collaterals, and guarantees) according to the debtor's new financial capacity and structure. Restructuring refers to modifications of the financial terms of existing loans to facilitate repayment. Refinancing refers to the provision of a new loan by the Bank to cover one or more existing loans, fully or partially, due to the expected or actual financial difficulties of the client or group. Changes to the original loan conditions may be implemented either within the existing contract or through a new agreement.

Corporate and commercial loans that have been restructured or refinanced can be removed from watch list monitoring if the following conditions are met:

- After a comprehensive review of the firm’s financial statements and the shareholders’ equity position, it is determined that the firm owner is not expected to face financial difficulty and is capable of timely repayment of all principal and interest installments due as of the restructuring date.
- At least two years have passed from the restructuring or refinancing date, or from the date the loan was removed from the non-performing loans category (if later), and at least 10% of the restructured/refinanced principal (or the rate specified by regulations) has been repaid, with all outstanding amounts (principal and interest) settled during the restructuring/refinancing.

Corporate and commercial loans can be reclassified from non-performing to watch list if all the following conditions are met:

- The debtor's repayment capacity has improved.
- At least one year has passed since the restructuring date.
- The debtor has made all overdue payments (principal and interest) accrued after the restructuring/refinancing date or the date of classification as non-performing, whichever is earlier.
- Overdue payments have been collected, the reasons for non-performing classification have been removed, and there is no delay exceeding 30 days as of the reclassification date.

During a minimum follow-up period of two years from the restructuring/refinancing date, if a new restructuring/refinancing occurs or there is a delay exceeding 30 days, the transactions that were previously non-performing are reclassified as non-performing.

For restructured or refinanced retail loans, both performing and non-performing, they can only be removed from watch list monitoring upon full repayment of the loan.

Derecognition of Financial Assets/Liabilities

Derecognition Due to Changes in Contractual Terms

Under TFRS 9, the restructuring or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument may result in the derecognition of the existing financial asset. When a modification leads to the derecognition of the original financial asset and the subsequent recognition of a modified financial asset, the modified financial asset is considered a “new” financial asset for TFRS 9 purposes.

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VII. Explanations on Financial Assets (continued)

The Bank evaluates the characteristics of the new contractual terms both qualitatively and quantitatively.

If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are modified or otherwise restructured but the modification does not result in derecognition, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated. Any gain or loss arising from such restructuring is recognized in profit or loss if a significant change is identified.

Derecognition of a Financial Asset:

Before evaluating whether, and to what extent, derecognition is appropriate, the Bank determines whether those criteria should be applied to a part of a financial asset (or a part of a group of similar financial assets) or a financial asset (or a group of similar financial assets) in its entirety. Criteria is applied to a part of financial asset (or a part of a group of similar financial assets) if, and only if, the part being considered for derecognition meets one of the following three conditions: (i) The part comprises only specifically identified cash flows from a financial asset (or a group of similar financial assets) (ii) The part comprises only a fully proportionate (pro rata) share of the cash flows from a financial asset (or a group of similar financial assets) (iii) The part comprises only a fully proportionate (pro rata) share of specifically identified cash flows from a financial asset (or a group of similar financial assets).

A financial asset (or, a part of a financial asset or a part of group of financial assets, where appropriate) is derecognized when, and only when,

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset are transferred; or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in the arrangement without material delay and:
- If the entity transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or,
- If the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, whether it has retained control of the financial asset.

If the Bank transfers the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset, or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in the arrangement without material delay and if the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the entity shall determine whether it has retained control of the financial asset and it shall continue to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In this case, the entity also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the entity has retained.

The Bank has evaluated the non-performing loan portfolio of which contractual rights are transferred to the asset management companies, in the context of above statements and derecognizes the loans that are subject to agreements in which all risks and rewards are transferred to the buyer.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A financial liability (or part of a financial liability) is derecognized only when it is extinguished, i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, canceled, or expired.

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses

As of 1 January 2018, a loss allowance for expected credit losses is provided by Bank for all financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, all financial assets which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, commitments and financial guarantee contracts in accordance with TFRS 9 International Financial Reporting Standard and "Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside" published in the Official Gazette No. 29750 dated 22 June 2016. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment assessment as they are measured at fair value.

Expected credit losses include a probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; reasonable and supportable information that are current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions and the time value of money.

The financial assets are divided into three categories depending on the gradual increase in credit risk observed since their initial recognition:

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VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (continued)

Stage 1:

They are financial assets that do not have a significant increase in credit risk at initial recognition or since initial recognition. Loss allowance for impairment of credit risk for these assets is recorded in the amount of 12-month expected credit loss.

Stage 2:

In the case of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2. Loss allowance for impairment of credit risk is determined on the basis of the instrument's lifetime expected credit losses.

Stage 3 (Default):

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. In the calculation of expected credit losses, probability of default is considered as 100%. In determining the impairment, the Bank considers the following criteria:

- Delinquency in interest and/or principal payments by more than 90 days.
- Having the opinion that collection of principal and/or interest will be past due more than 90 days from its maturity or due date due to reasons such as having problems in the financing operating capital or creating additional liquidity due to unfavourable developments in macroeconomic conditions or in the sectors the debtor operates or, independent from all, due to adverse developments peculiar to the debtor.

The collections made based on provision provided for loans in the current period are deducted from "Expected Credit Losses" account in income statement, and the principal collections made in respect of loans that have been provision set aside in the previous periods or write-off exposures under off-balance sheet are recognized under "Other Operating Income" account.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Bank performs qualitative and quantitative assessments for the determination of financial assets that will be classified as Stage 2 due to the significant increase in credit risk.

Quantitative Assessment

In the quantitative assessment, the Bank compares the credit rating (grade) at the time of loan origination with the credit rating as of the reporting date to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. During this comparison, segment- and maturity-specific significant increase in credit risk thresholds are taken into account.

If the credit rating as of the reporting date exceeds the threshold rating defined for the relevant loan, the loan is classified as Stage 2.

Qualitative Assessment

Within the scope of qualitative assessments, if any of the following criteria occurs; the related financial asset would be considered as Stage 2:

- Receivables for which principal and/or interest payments are overdue by more than 30 days but not exceeding 90 days from their due dates or payment due dates.
- Watchlist exposures,
- Forborne exposures,
- The other retail exposures which belong to an obligor who has a retail exposure that is classified as non-performing loans.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The Bank calculates expected credit losses with a weighted estimate of the probabilities of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. The parameters that are subject to the expected credit loss calculation are given below.

Exposure at Default (EAD): The EAD represents the incurred amortized cost for cash obligations as of reporting date. It refers to the value calculated through credit conversion factors for non-cash loans and commitments.

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VII. Explanations on Financial Assets (continued)

Credit Conversion Factor (CCF): As of the reporting date, CCF corresponds to the rate used to convert non-cash loans and commitments to loan equivalents. The Bank uses the conversion rates based on the statistical internal models developed by considering the historical data on the basis of products.

Loss Given Default (LGD): LGD is the ratio of the Bank's net economic loss in the event of default to the exposure at default. LGD is one of the main components of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) together with Probability of Default (PD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The Bank uses the Workout LGD methodology based on realized recoveries for its non-retail credit portfolio. Recovery curves and collateral effects are taken into account, and different LGD models are applied for different segments. For retail loans, product-based historical loss rates are used. For Banks and Financial Institutions, LGD is taken as 45% in accordance with the Basel II Standardized Approach for capital adequacy.

Collateral and guarantees are the main factors that increase recovery rates and therefore reduce LGD. The Bank models collateral by considering their nature, liquidity, legal enforceability and effectiveness in collection processes.

Probability of Default (PD): PD represent the likelihood of default over a specified time period. Based on TFRS 9, the Bank uses two different PDs in order to calculate expected credit losses:

- 12-month PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months following the reporting date.
- Lifetime PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

The Bank divides its non-retail portfolio into Corporate, Medium and Small segments and uses 6 different internal rating models in total. In internal TFRS9 rating models that include the Corporate and Medium segments, the customer's financial information includes the results of internal and external behavioral information. In the internal rating model, which includes the Small segment, it includes the results of the customer's internal and external behavioral information. PD calculations are performed by considering historical data and current conditions. For retail portfolio, the cumulative multiplication of the 12-month averages of the roll rates for each delinquency cluster on the basis of products that are sharing common characteristics is considered as PD.

When expected credit losses are estimated, the Bank considers three scenarios (base, pessimistic and optimistic) to determine PIT PDs. Scenarios are reviewed at least once a year and revised if necessary. Each scenario has its own probability of occurrence. The weighted average of the scenarios results according to their realization probabilities determines the PIT PD on the basis of each segment. ECL calculations are made over these determined PIT PDs.

If the loan is classified as Stage 1, the loss amount is considered as the expected loss in the first 12 months. The bank calculates the 12-month expected credit loss based on an expectation of default that is likely to occur in the 12 months following the reporting date. 12-month expected credit losses are calculated by multiplying the estimated default amounts at each cash flow date by the marginal default probabilities and the loss at default rate, and then discounting the effective interest rate of the loan from the relevant date to the present.

If the loan is classified under Stage 2, expected credit losses are calculated by considering lifetime. The expected credit loss measurement, including the use of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios is similar to that described above however the probability of default is estimate lifetime of the financial instrument.

The Bank applies an individual assessment methodology for the provisioning calculations of Stage 2 loans, in line with its established criteria. The provision amount is determined by discounting expected recoveries undergoing Concern and Gone Concern scenarios using the effective interest rate, and consolidating these based on scenario weightings.

In accordance with TFRS 9, the Bank set aside provision for Stage 3 in the calculation of expected credit losses in accordance with internal policies. The Bank makes this calculation by using default LGD rates that increase according to the time spent in default for companies below a certain threshold value, and by discounting the collection expectations individually for the financial instrument to its present value with the internal rate of return for the companies above this threshold.

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VII. Explanations on Financial Assets (continued)

For retail products sharing similar credit risk characteristics, a collective approach is used for ECL measurement. In making this calculation, the Bank takes into consideration the transition rates between the clusters in the thirty-day intervals past due of the financial assets sharing the similar credit risk characteristics as of the end of the month. The probability of loss for related cluster is calculated by multiplying the average of the 12-month transition rates corresponding to each cluster with the average of the 12-month transition rates of afterthought clusters. The outstanding balance per cluster is multiplied by the probability of loss, LGD and weighted average remaining maturity. Finally, expected credit loss is computed by applying the respective impact from the forward looking model which accounts for 3 probability weighted scenarios considering the stage and the remaining maturity of the retail product.

The Bank updates TFRS 9 models at least once a year in accordance with its internal policies. The relevant model update was performed in the fourth quarter of 2025, and the expected credit loss provisions are calculated using the updated model.

Approaches to Determine Forward Looking Economic Scenario

As mentioned above, by using scenarios linked to macroeconomic factors, the impact of future expectations for the individual portfolio is included in the calculation of expected credit losses. The macroeconomic indicators that make up these forecast models are Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and unemployment for the individual segment, and only GDP rates for the non-individual segments. The macroeconomic forecast model includes more than one scenario, and the weighted averages of the relevant scenarios are reflected in the expected loss calculation for the individual segment and in the PIT PD for non-individual segments.

The Bank considers different scenarios in the calculation of expected credit losses by evaluating current economic conditions and expert judgments. Accordingly, the macroeconomic forecast values taken into account in the calculation of expected credit loss provisions have been updated as of 31 December 2025 and are presented below.

Date	GDP
2026	3.85%
2027	4.35%
2028	4.45%

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

As of 1 January 2018, The Bank applied the impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance for financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with TFRS 9 principles. However, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

When the related financial asset is de-recognised from the financial statement, the loss allowance for expected credit losses previously reflected to the other comprehensive income is classified under the profit-loss statement.

Low Credit Risk

The definition of low credit risk is applied to banks, financial institutions, and central governments that are rated as investment grade or higher by external credit rating agencies and are therefore considered to have low credit risk. Such financial instruments are classified as Stage 1 under all circumstances. This definition also includes financial instruments whose credit ratings have deteriorated between the origination and reporting dates but continue to be rated as investment grade or higher as of the reporting date.

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VII. Explanations on Financial Assets (continued)

Explanations on the Write-off Policy

Within the scope of the "Regulation on the Amendment of the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside for These Loans," which was published in the Official Gazette dated 27 November 2019 and numbered 30961 and entered into force, the Bank may derecognize the portion of its loans classified as "Group V – Loss Loans" for which there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. In determining whether a reasonable expectation of recovery exists, the Bank performs both objective and subjective assessments.

For the portions of loans for which collection is not expected, expected credit loss allowances are recognized in accordance with TFRS 9. Accordingly, the portions of loans that are deemed to have no reasonable expectation of recovery and that are currently monitored by the Bank under the classification of "Group V – Loss Loans" are subject to write-off up to the amount of the related allowance set aside.

IX. Explanations on Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off, and the intention of collecting or paying the net amount of related assets and liabilities or the right to offset the assets and liabilities simultaneously. Otherwise, there is not any offsetting transaction about financial assets and liabilities.

X. Explanations on Sales and Repurchase Agreements and Lending of Securities

The sales and purchase of government securities under repurchase agreements made with the customers are being recorded in balance sheet accounts in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts. Accordingly in the financial statements, the government bonds and treasury bills sold to customers under repurchase agreements are classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost depending on the portfolio they are originally included in and are valued according to the valuation principles of the related portfolios. Funds obtained from repurchase agreements are classified as a separate sub-account under money markets borrowings account in the liabilities.

Funds given against securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are accounted under "Receivables from reverse repurchase agreements" on the balance sheet. The difference between the purchase and determined re-sell price is accrued over the life of repurchase agreements.

The income and expenses from these transactions are reflected to the "Interest Income on Marketable Securities" and "Interest Expense on Money Market Borrowings" accounts in the income statement.

XI. Explanations on Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Property and equipment held-for-sale consist of tangible assets that were acquired due to non-performing receivables and are accounted in the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with the regulations of "Turkish Financial Reporting Standard for Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (TFRS 5)".

An asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is regarded as "Asset held for sale" only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a highly probable sale, there must be a valid plan prepared by the management for the sale of asset including identification of possible buyers and completion of sale process. Furthermore, the asset should be actively in the market at a price consistent with its fair value.

Various events or circumstances may extend the completion time of the sale transaction beyond one year. Assets are continued to be classified as held for sale if there is sufficient evidence that the delay is due to events or conditions beyond the Bank's control and that the Bank's plan to sell the related asset (or disposal group) is in progress.

A discontinued operation is a division of a business that is classified as disposed or held for sale. The results related to discontinuing operations are presented separately in the profit or loss statement. As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Bank does not have any discontinued operations.

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XII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

There is no goodwill regarding the investments in associates and subsidiaries.

Other intangible assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated amortization. Other intangible assets are amortized with straight-line method based on their economic lives. There have been no changes in the amortization calculation method during the current period.

Computer software purchased from third parties is classified under intangible rights and presented within other intangible assets.

XIII. Explanations on Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are accounted for at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation of assets held less than one year as of the balance sheet date is accounted for proportionately. Depreciation method has not changed in the current period. The annual rates used, which approximate rates based on the estimated economic useful lives of the related assets, are as follows:

	%
Buildings	2
Safety box	2-13
ATM	10
Furniture, fixtures and others	7-33
Office equipment's	10-25

Gain or loss resulting from disposals of the tangible fixed assets is reflected to the income statement as the difference between the net proceeds and net book value.

Normal maintenance and repair cost of the properties are expensed.

There is no pledge, mortgage, or any other lien on tangible fixed assets.

Branches, service buildings and vehicles subject to operational lease are accounted in accordance with TFRS 16 as of 1 January 2019.

At the commencement date, the Bank measures the right-of-use asset in accordance with TFRS 16. The depreciation requirements in TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment is applied in depreciating real assets considered as right-of-use asset. Amortization calculation considers the length of contract as useful lifetime.

The amortization expenses related to operational leases subject to TFRS 16 are recorded in profit/loss table under amortization expenses of tangible asset.

The Bank has started to account real estates booked under the tangible assets with revalued amount instead of cost values in accordance with "TAS 16 Plant and Equipment" on 31 December 2024. As of 31 December 2024, the revaluation difference arising from the valuations made by the appraisal firms authorized by Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and BRSA has been booked in other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss line under the Shareholders' Equity.

XIV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

Tangible assets acquired through financial leasing are recognized as assets and the related liabilities as lease payables in assets and liabilities, respectively. Financial costs on leasing agreements are distributed throughout the lease periods at fixed interest rates. Interest expenses and foreign exchange losses related with financial leasing are accounted in income statement. Depreciation for assets acquired through financial leases is calculated consistently with the same principle as for the tangible assets.

As of the balance sheet date, the Bank does not have authorization for any financial leasing transactions as lessor.

a. Disclosures of TFRS 16

Bank- lessee:

The Bank assesses whether the contract has the quality of a lease or whether the lease includes the transaction at the beginning of a contract. In case the contract is transferred for a certain period of time to control the use of the asset defined for a price, it is either leased or includes a lease. The Bank reflects the existence of a right of use and a lease liability to the financial statements at the effective date of the lease.

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XIV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions (continued)

Right of use assets:

The right to use asset is first recognized by cost method and includes:

- The initial measurement amount of the lease obligation,
- The amount obtained by deducting all the rental incentives received from all lease payments made at or before the beginning of the lease;
- All initial direct costs incurred by the Bank and

When Bank applying the cost method, the existence of the right to use:

- Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses are deducted and
- Measures the restatement of the lease obligation at the restated cost.

TAS 16 Impairment of Assets is applied to determine whether the real estates considered as right-of-use assets are impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

The Lease Obligations:

At the effective date of the lease, the Bank measures its leasing liability at the present value of the lease payments not paid at that time. Lease payments are discounted using the Bank's average borrowing interest rates.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the payments to be made for the right of use during the lease term of the underlying asset and the unpaid payments at the effective date of the lease.

After the effective date of the lease, the Bank measures the leasing liability as follows:

- Increase the book value to reflect the interest on the lease obligation
- Reduces the book value to reflect the lease payments made and
- The book value is measured to reflect reassessments and restructuring or reflect to fixed lease payments as of revised nature.

The interest on the lease liability for each period in the lease period is the amount calculated by applying a fixed periodic interest rate to the remaining balance of the lease liability.

XV. Explanations on Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation due to 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. Provisions are determined by using the Bank's best expectation of expenses in fulfilling the obligation and discounted to present value if material.

XVI. Explanations on Liabilities Regarding Employee Benefits

In accordance with the existing labor law, the Bank is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed over one year of service and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation and misconduct.

The Bank has calculated provision for employee severance benefits in the accompanying financial statements in accordance with TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" by using the "Projection Method" based on their past experiences in the issues of completion of personnel service period and severance pay eligibility and discounted the total provision by using the current market yield at the balance sheet date.

The Bank has no retirement fund or foundation of which its employees are members.

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Bank pays contributions to the Social Security Institution of Turkey on a mandatory basis. The Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Short-term Employee Benefits:

In accordance with TAS 19 "Turkish Accounting Standard on Employee Benefits"; defined liabilities that arise from unused leave payments are accrued in the related period and are not discounted.

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XVII. Explanations on Taxation

Corporate Tax:

The Bank are subject to the tax legislation and practices in force in Türkiye. Corporate income tax is declared by the evening of the last day of the fourth month following the end of the relevant accounting period and is paid in a single installment by the end of that month. Companies are required to calculate provisional tax on their financial profits realized in quarterly periods using the applicable tax rate, declare it by the 17th day of the second month following the relevant period, and pay it by the evening of the same day. Provisional taxes paid during the year are offset against the corporate income tax calculated on the annual corporate income tax return for that year. If there remains an amount of provisional tax paid despite the offset, such amount may be refunded in cash or offset against other financial liabilities.

In Türkiye, the commercial profit of companies is subject to corporate income tax based on the statutory tax base calculated by adding non-deductible expenses as required by tax legislation and deducting the exemptions and deductions stipulated in tax legislation. The general corporate income tax rate applied to this tax base is 30% for banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, as well as insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies, for profits earned in the 2023 fiscal year and subsequent taxation periods. Accordingly, while the Bank used a tax rate of 30% in the calculation of current period tax and deferred tax for 2025 (December 31, 2024: 30%).

In addition, pursuant to Article 32/C added to the Corporate Income Tax Law, for profits earned in the 2025 fiscal year and subsequent taxation periods, the corporate income tax calculated by taking into account Articles 32 and 32/A of the Corporate Income Tax Law may not be less than 10% of the corporate income before deductions and exemptions. The effects of this regulation on the current period tax expense and on the assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets are taken into consideration.

With the General Communiqué on Tax Procedure Law No. 555 published in the Official Gazette (2nd Repetitive) dated December 30, 2023 and numbered 32415, pursuant to Article 298 (repeated) of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213, it became mandatory for enterprises operating in Türkiye to apply inflation accounting to their financial statements prepared under tax legislation for the 2023 accounting period. These inflation-adjusted financial statements were taken as the opening balance sheets of the financial statements prepared under tax legislation for tax returns prepared as of January 1, 2024. Accordingly, the Company's financial statements prepared for tax purposes have been subject to inflation adjustment starting from the 2023 accounting period.

However, according to Article 17 of Law No. 7491 titled "Law on Amendments to Certain Laws and Decree Laws," published in the Official Gazette dated December 28, 2023 and numbered 32413, it has been enacted that profit/loss differences arising from inflation adjustments to be made in the 2024 and 2025 accounting periods, including provisional tax periods, by banks, companies within the scope of the Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies Law No. 6361 dated November 21, 2012, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, as well as insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies, shall not be taken into account in the determination of taxable income. Therefore, no current period tax expense arose from the application of inflation accounting in the relevant periods.

Furthermore, pursuant to Provisional Article 37 added to the Tax Procedure Law and published in the Official Gazette dated December 25, 2025 and numbered 33118, financial statements prepared under tax legislation shall not be subject to inflation adjustment in the 2025 accounting period as well as in the 2026 and 2027 accounting periods, including provisional tax periods, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met. In these periods, pursuant to paragraph (Ç) of Article 298 (repeated) of the Tax Procedure Law, depreciable assets included in financial statements prepared under tax legislation and the accumulated depreciation related thereto included in the liabilities of such financial statements may be subject to revaluation for tax purposes. If the value increase amounts arising from such revaluation are transferred to any other account in any manner other than being added to capital or withdrawn from the business, such portions shall be subject to income or corporate income tax in the current period, without being associated with the income of the period in which the transaction is made. The Bank benefited from the relevant revaluation opportunity in its financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

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XVII. Explanations on Taxation (continued)

Corporate Tax (continued)

According to Provisional Article 37 of the Tax Procedure Law, the tax effects arising from the fact that the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 were not subject to inflation adjustment were taken into account in the deferred tax calculation as of December 31, 2025.

Tax legislation in Türkiye does not allow the Company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, the tax provision reflected in the financial statements has been calculated separately on a company-by-company basis.

According to the Corporate Income Tax Law, tax losses shown on the tax return may be offset against the corporate income tax base of the period, provided that they do not exceed five years. There is no practice of reaching a settlement with the tax authority regarding taxes payable in Türkiye. Authorities authorized to conduct tax audits may examine tax returns and the underlying accounting records for a period of five years following the accounting period and may make additional tax assessments based on their findings.

Dividend payments made by resident joint stock companies in Türkiye to parties other than those exempt from or not liable for corporate income tax and income tax, as well as to resident and non-resident individuals and non-resident legal entities, are subject to a 15% withholding tax. Dividend distributions are subject to withholding tax, which is declared in the period in which the dividend is paid in cash or on account.

Dividend payments made by resident joint stock companies in Türkiye to other resident joint stock companies in Türkiye are not subject to income tax. In addition, no income tax is calculated if profits are not distributed or are added to capital.

In the application of withholding tax rates on profit distributions made to non-resident corporations and individuals, the withholding tax rates stipulated in the relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements are also taken into consideration.

Dividend income derived by corporations from participation in the capital of another fully liable corporation is exempt from corporate income tax. In addition, 50% of the gains arising from the sale of participation shares that have been held in the assets of corporations for at least two full years, as well as founder's shares, usufruct certificates, pre-emptive rights held for the same period, and participation units of investment funds that fall within the scope of income exemptions under the Corporate Income Tax Law, are exempt from corporate income tax. Likewise, 50% of the gains arising from the sale of immovable properties (real estate) held for the same period, together with founder's shares, usufruct certificates, and pre-emptive rights related thereto, were exempt from corporate income tax. However, with the amendment made as of July 15, 2023, the 50% tax exemption stipulated in the Corporate Income Tax Law for gains from the sale of immovable properties has been abolished. Nevertheless, this exemption will be applied at a rate of 25% for the sale of immovable properties that were included in the assets of enterprises before July 15, 2023.

In order to benefit from the exemption, the relevant gain must be retained in a special fund account in the liabilities section of the financial statements prepared under tax legislation and must not be withdrawn from the business for a period of five years. The relevant gain may be added to capital within this period. The sales proceeds must be collected by the end of the second calendar year following the year in which the sale takes place.

Transfer Pricing Regulations

In Türkiye, transfer pricing regulations are set out in Article 13 of the Corporate Income Tax Law titled "Disguised Profit Distribution through Transfer Pricing." The Communiqué dated November 18, 2007 regulates the details of the application regarding disguised profit distribution through transfer pricing.

If a taxpayer purchases or sells goods or services with related parties at prices or amounts determined in violation of the arm's length principle, the profit shall be deemed to have been distributed wholly or partially in a disguised manner through transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distribution through transfer pricing is not deductible in determining corporate income for corporate income tax purposes and is considered as distributed dividends.

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XVII. Explanations on Taxation (continued)

Deferred Tax Liability / Asset:

The Bank calculates and reflects deferred tax asset or liability on timing differences which will result in taxable or deductible amounts in determining taxable profit of future periods.

In accordance with TAS 12 "Turkish Accounting Standard on Income Taxes" the Bank calculates deferred tax asset on carry forward tax losses and all deductible temporary differences, if sufficient taxable profit within five-year period to recover such amounts is probable; as well as deferred tax liability on all taxable temporary differences.

The book value of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The book value of a deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient financial profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of the deferred tax asset to be obtained.

If the deferred tax transactions and other issues are recognized (accounted) in profit and loss, related tax effects are recognized in profit and loss. On the other hand, if the deferred tax transactions and other issues are recognized (accounted) in equity accounts, related tax effects are also recognized (accounted) in equity accounts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected in the accompanying financial statements on a net basis.

The net deferred tax asset is included in deferred tax asset and the net deferred tax liability is reflected under deferred tax liability on the balance sheet.

In the deferred tax calculation, the enacted tax rate, in accordance with the tax legislation, is used as of the balance sheet date.

XVIII. Additional Explanations on Borrowings

The borrowing costs related to purchase, production, or construction of qualifying assets that require significant time to be prepared for use and sale are included in the cost of assets until the relevant assets become ready to be used or to be sold. Financial investment income obtained by temporary placement of undisbursed investment loan in financial investments is offset against borrowing costs qualified for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recorded to the income statement in the period they are incurred.

The Bank has not issued convertible bonds.

XIX. Explanations on Issued Share Certificates

Direct transaction costs related to issuance of stock certificates are recognized as discount from equity.

XX. Explanations on Avalized Drafts and Acceptances

Avalized draft and acceptances are realized simultaneously with the payment dates of the customers and they are presented as probable commitments in off-balance sheet accounts.

XXI. Explanations on Government Incentives

There are no government incentives utilized by the Bank.

XXII. Explanations on Segment Reporting

Reporting according to the operational segment is presented in Note XII of Section Four.

XXIII. Explanations on Reclassifications

None.

XXIV. Related Parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders of the Bank, key management personnel and board members together with their families and companies controlled by/subsidiary with them, associated companies and joint ventures and the Fund providing post-employment benefits are considered and referred to as related parties in accordance with TAS 24 "Related Parties".

The transactions with related parties are disclosed in detail in Note VII of Section Five.

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XXV. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of preparing the cash flow statements, "Cash" is defined as cash on hand, cash in vaults, cash in transit, purchased bank drafts, and demand deposits held at banks, including the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye. "Cash equivalents" are defined as interbank money market placements with original maturities of less than three months, time deposits held at banks, and investments in marketable securities other than equities.

XXVI. Explanations on Other Disclosures

None.

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SECTION FOUR

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK

I. Explanations on Equity

As of 31 December 2025, Bank's total capital (tier I capital and tier II capital) has been calculated as TL 9.842.896 and capital adequacy ratio is 16,29%. As of 31 December 2024, Bank's total capital (tier I capital and tier II capital) amounted to TL 7.356.372 and capital adequacy ratio was 16,47%. These ratios are above the minimum ratio required by the legislation.

a. Information about Total Capital:

	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL		
Paid-up Capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank (*)	9.237.390	3.288.842
Share issue premiums	-	-
Reserves (**)	2.553.987	2.883.521
Gains recognized in equity as per TAS	371.212	-
Profit	(1.868.165)	(329.534)
Current Period Profit	(1.868.165)	(329.534)
Prior Period Profit	-	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	-	-
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	10.294.424	5.842.829
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Common Equity as per the 1st clause of Provisional Article 9 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Portion of the current and prior periods' losses which cannot be covered through reserves and losses reflected in equity in accordance with TAS	-	21.613
Improvement costs for operating leasing	161.785	99.295
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	1.438.538	966.133
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Differences are not recognized at the fair value of assets and liabilities subject to hedge of cash flow risk	-	-
Communiqué Related to Principles of the amount credit risk calculated with the Internal Ratings Based Approach, total expected loss amount exceeds the total provision	-	-
Gains arising from securitization transactions	-	-
Unrealized gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	1.856.037	1.739.600
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Deductions From Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	3.456.360	2.826.641
The positive difference between the expected loan loss provisions under TFRS 9 and the total provision amount calculated before the application of TFRS 9	-	-
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	6.838.064	3.016.188

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I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL	-	-
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions	-	-
Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest in Bank's additional equity and components of equity issued by financial institutions with compatible with Article 7.	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital	-	-
The Total of Net Long Position of the Direct or Indirect Investments in Additional Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Transition from the Core Capital to Continue to deduce Components	-	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity in the case that adequate Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital is not available (-)	-	-
Total Deductions From Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Total Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital+Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	6.838.064	3.016.188
TIER II CAPITAL	-	-
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA (***)	3.416.627	4.753.830
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	640.937	452.108
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks)	4.057.564	5.205.938
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	-	-
Deductions From Tier II Capital	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	1.052.732	865.754
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest on Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions declared in Article 8.	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation when the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Additional Tier I Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Tier II Capital	1.052.732	865.754
Total Tier II Capital	3.004.832	4.340.184
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	9.842.896	7.356.372
Deductions from Total Capital	-	-
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51th Article of the Law	-	-
Net Book Values of Movables and Immovables Exceeding the Limit Defined in the Article 57, Clause 1 of the Banking Law and the Assets Acquired against Overdue Receivables and Held for Sale but Retained more than Five Years	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
In transition from Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (the capital) to Continue to Download Components	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments (the portion which exceeds the 10% of Banks Common Equity) in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier I capital, Additional Tier I capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity, mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital and After The Deductions from Total Capital)	-	-

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I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
TOTAL CAPITAL	-	-
Total Capital (Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	9.842.896	7.356.372
Total risk weighted amounts	60.439.775	44.674.139
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS	-	-
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio	11,31	6,75
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio	11,31	6,75
Capital Adequacy Ratio	16,29	16,47
BUFFERS	-	-
Total buffer requirement	2,500	2,501
Capital conservation buffer requirement	2,500	2,500
Bank specific counter-cyclical buffer requirement	0,000	0,001
Systemic important bank buffer ratio	-	-
The ratio of Additional Common Equity Tier I capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers to Risk Weighted Assets	6,81	2,25
Amounts Lower Than Excesses as per Deduction Rules	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	-	-
Portion of the total of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	-	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Limits related to provisions considered in Tier II calculation	-	-
Limits related to provisions considered in Tier II calculation	-	-
General provisions for standard based receivables (before tenthousandandtwentyfive limitation)	2.030.616	1.758.593
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	640.937	452.108
Excess amount of total provision amount to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Excess amount of total provision amount to 0,6% of risk weighted receivables of credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Debt instruments subjected to Article 4 (to be implemented between January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2022)	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-

(*) With the BRSA's letter numbered E-32521522-101.01.04-168271 dated 14 October 2025, it has been deemed appropriate for our Bank to take into account the resource of TL 3.975.579 (USD 100 Million) under the "Other Liabilities" item in the Bank's Financial Position Statement in the calculation of common equity Tier I capital within the scope of the Regulation on Equity of Banks, starting from 01.07.2025 until the capital increase is registered, based on the period-end exchange rate of 30.06.2025. Capital Adequacy Ratio is calculated accordingly.

The Bank's paid-in capital of TL 5.261.811 was increased by TL 4.418.133 to TL 9.679.944 pursuant to the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 11 February 2026. The capital increase was registered on 17 February 2026.

(**) At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on March 26, 2025, it was decided to offset the Bank's net loss of TL 329.534 for 2024 from the Extraordinary Reserves.

(***) The Bank, on August 1, 2017 issued the Basel III compliant, 10 year, USD 300 million bond to foreign domicile investors and with the permission of BRSA dated July 17, 2017, classified it as Tier II sub-loan. The Bank, pursuant to the approval of the BRSA on 26 September 2018, bought back USD 24.535 thousands of Tier II sub-loan as of 31 December 2025, and the relevant amount has been deducted from the capital amount in the equity calculation. The Bank has not redeemed or cancelled the shares in circulation, thus selling back any portion of such amount at any time is completely at the Bank management's discretion. On August 1, 2022, the early pay option of the subordinated bond has not been exercised and the coupon interest for the coming periods has been set at 8,606%.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has calculated the credit risk amount based on the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency's decision numbered 10747 and dated 12 December 2023, taking into account the Central Bank's foreign exchange buying rates as of 26 June 2023. In addition, negative net valuation differences of securities classified under "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income" portfolio and acquired before 1 January 2024 are not taken into account in the calculation of Capital. If the aforementioned regulatory changes had not been taken into consideration, the capital adequacy ratio as of 31 December 2025 would have been 14.23%.

Information on the reconciliation of Total Capital and Shareholders' Equity:

The difference between Total Capital and Shareholders' Equity in the unconsolidated balance sheet mainly arises from expected credit loss provisions (for stage I and stage II loans) and subordinated loans. In the calculation of Total Capital, up to 1,25% of expected credit loss from stage I and stage II over total credit risk amount is added to Total Capital. Also, subordinated loans' nominal amount, by reducing 20% each year if the remaining maturity is less than 5 years, is considered as Tier II Capital. In addition; leasehold improvement costs (presented under the Tangible Assets item in the balance sheet) and Intangible Fixed Assets are deducted from Total Capital in the calculation of capital adequacy. Lastly, within the scope of the BRSA's Board Decision dated 12 December 2023, in case the net valuation differences of the securities in the portfolio of "Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income" as of 1 January, 2024 are negative, these differences are not taken into account in the calculated equity amount.

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I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

Details on Subordinated Liabilities:

Lender	Odea Bank A.Ş
Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XSI1655085485/ USG7576MAA27
Governing law(s) of the instrument	It is subject to English law additionally certain articles are subject to Turkish law. It has been issued under the "Communiqué on Borrowing Instruments" of the CMB and the "Regulation on Equities of Banks" of the BRSA.
Regulatory treatment	Tier II Capital
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible at stand-alone / consolidated (*)	Stand Alone
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Subordinated Loan
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in thousand, as of most recent reporting date) (**)	2,363.895
Per value of instrument (Thousand USD) (***)	275.465
Accounting classification	Liability-Subordinated Loans
Original date of issuance	01/08/2017
Perpetual or dated	10 Years Dated
Original maturity date	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (****)	None.
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Coupons / dividends	-
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	8,606%
Existence of a dividend stopper	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	None
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	None
If convertible, fully or partially	None
If convertible, conversion rate	None
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	None
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	None
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	None
Write-down feature	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (1) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (2) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (3) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	In priority of receivables, it comes after the debt instruments which are nonsubordinated loans.
Whether the sub-loan agreement contains all the items stated within the article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation" or not	The instrument is in compliance with article number 8.
Details of above mentioned items within article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	The instrument is not in compliant with article numbered 7.

(*) As of most recent reporting date, the bank does not have participation or subsidiary company.

(**) Does not include accrued interests.

(***) On 1 August 2017, the Bank issued Basel III compliant bonds with a maturity of 10 years, amounting to USD 300 million, to be sold to real and legal persons residing abroad. According to the BRSA's letter of 17 July 2017, the bond has been classified as supplementary capital in accordance with the Regulation on Banks' Equity. Pursuant to the approval of the BRSA with the letter dated September 26, 2018, the Bank repurchased US\$ 24,535 thousand subordinated bonds as of December 31, 2025 and made a deduction from the contribution capital amount in the equity calculation. The shares have not been canceled by the Bank, and their recirculation is at the disposal of the Bank.

(****) On August 1, 2022, the early pay option of the subordinated bond has not been exercised and the coupon interest for the coming periods has been set at 8,606%.

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I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

Explanations on Internal Capital Management

"Internal Capital Requirement Assessment Process" and "Risk Strategy" were prepared by the Bank in order to define the internal capital requirement assessment process and were approved by the Board of Directors in August 2012. In this process and strategy, criteria have been determined to ensure the maintenance of the Bank's capital adequacy in accordance with the risk profile and risk appetite. Internal capital requirement assessment methodology is considered as a developing and living process and work plans are created for future periods.

Capital adequacy ratio is calculated monthly by the Risk Management Group, when requested by the Senior Management, information is provided about the capital need in accordance with the strategic plans and studies are carried out on internal capital management. The design and execution of the capital requirement internal evaluation process is carried out by the Risk Management Group. The Risk Management Group informs the Senior Management and the Board of Directors on these matters directly or through the Risk Committee.

II. Explanations on Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Bank is a party in a contract whereby the counterparty fails to meet its obligation and cause to incur a financial loss.

The credit allocation is performed on a debtor and a debtor's group basis within the limits and updated on a defined frequency based on market developments. In the credit allocation process, many financial and non-financial criteria are considered within the framework of the internal rating procedures of the Bank. These criteria include geographical and sector concentrations. The sector concentrations for loans are monitored closely. In accordance with the Bank's loan policy, the rating of the companies, credit limits and guarantees are considered together, and credit risks incurred are monitored.

Risks and limits related to treasury activities and customer based commercial activities are monitored daily. Moreover, the limits of the correspondent banks that are determined by their ratings and the control of the maximum acceptable risk level in relation to the equity of the Bank are monitored daily. Risk limits are determined in connection with these daily transactions, and risk concentration is monitored systematically concerning off-balance sheet operations.

The credit worthiness of the debtors of the loans and other receivables is monitored regularly as prescribed in the Communiqué on "Methods and Principles for the Determination of Loans and Other Receivables to be Reserved for and Allocation of Reserves". Most of the statement of accounts for the loans has been tried to derive from audited financial statements. The unaudited documents result from the timing differences between the loan allocation and the audit dates of the financial statements of the companies and subsequently the audited financial statements are obtained from the companies when the companies are audited. Credit limits are determined according to the audited statement of accounts, and guarantee factors are developed in accordance with the decision of the credit committee considering the characteristics of the transactions and the financial structures of the companies.

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Risk Types	Current Period Risk Amount (*)	Average Net Loan Amount After Provisions
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from central governments or central banks	45.780.289	40.244.399
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from regional or local governments	1.981.678	1.107.948
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from Administrative Units and Non-commercial Enterprises	-	-
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from Multilateral Development Banks	74.932	528.182
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from International Organizations	-	-
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from banks and brokerage houses	25.257.956	20.973.180
Contingent and Non-Contingent Corporates	52.732.299	44.148.508
Contingent and Non-Contingent Retail Receivables	1.786.979	1.186.391
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables Secured by Mortgages	9.791.788	11.476.174
Past Due Receivables	87.184	107.761
Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulator	1.149	1.520
Secured by mortgages	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-
Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment funds	-	-
Other Receivables	4.174.700	3.404.747
Total	141.668.954	123.178.810

(*) The figures represent total risk amounts before credit risk mitigation and before credit conversion factor.

Risk Types	Prior Period Risk Amount (*)	Average Net Loan Amount After Provisions
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from central governments or central banks	30.218.183	31.443.365
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from regional or local governments	747.718	577.567
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from Administrative Units and Non-commercial Enterprises	-	-
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from Multilateral Development Banks	1.685.040	1.732.101
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from International Organizations	-	-
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables from banks and brokerage houses	16.139.632	16.256.709
Contingent and Non-Contingent Corporates	37.238.490	40.867.604
Contingent and Non-Contingent Retail Receivables	998.389	942.755
Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables Secured by Mortgages	11.214.504	11.737.832
Past Due Receivables	99.790	241.435
Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulator	2.258	2.383
Secured by mortgages	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-
Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment funds	-	-
Other Receivables	2.504.123	3.176.644
Total	100.848.127	106.978.395

(*) The figures represent total risk amounts before credit risk mitigation and before credit conversion factor.

For the forward transactions and other similar positions of the Bank, operational limits are set by the Board of Directors and the transactions take place within these limits.

The fulfillment of the benefits and acquisitions related to forward transactions is normally realized at maturity. However, in order to minimize the risk, counter positions of existing risks are entered into in the market.

Indemnified non-cash loans are included in the same risk group as overdue cash loans which are not collected upon maturity.

The proportion of the Bank's top 100 and 200 cash loan customers' in total cash loans is 91% and 97% respectively. (31 December 2024: 93% and 96%)

The proportion of the Bank's top 100 and 200 customers' non-cash loan balances in total non-cash loans is 72% and 88%. (31 December 2024: 61% and 78%)

The proportion of the Bank's top 100 and 200 customers' cash and non-cash loan balances in total balance sheet assets and non-cash loans is 39% and 53% respectively. (31 December 2024: 37% and 45%)

The Bank provided a collective loan loss provision for cash loans (stage 1 and stage 2) amounting to TL 1.936.194 (31 December 2024: TL 1.646.777).

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Information on loan types and provisions: (*)

31 December 2025	Commercial	Retail	Total
Standard Loans	39.940.308	543.248	40.483.556
Watchlist	10.437.360	7.265	10.444.625
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	790.918	-	790.918
Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)	1.163.832	32.050	1.195.882
Specific Provision (-) (Stage 3)	(933.227)	(20.321)	(953.548)
Total	51.399.191	562.242	51.961.433

31 December 2024	Commercial	Retail	Total
Standard Loans	20.980.254	302.678	21.282.932
Watchlist	8.592.253	5.976	8.598.229
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	734.460	-	734.460
Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)	1.144.929	54.434	1.199.363
Specific Provision (-) (Stage 3)	(874.505)	(34.864)	(909.369)
Total	30.577.391	328.224	30.905.615

(*) According to the internal segmentation of the bank

Information on past due loan and other receivables (*):

31 December 2025	Corporate and Commercial	Consumer Loans	Total
Not past due and 30 days past due	51.088.937	544.291	51.633.228
30-90 days past due	79.649	6.002	85.651
Other (**)	-	220	220
Total	51.168.586	550.513	51.719.099

31 December 2024	Corporate and Commercial	Consumer Loans	Total
Not past due and 30 days past due	30.217.928	304.069	30.521.997
30-90 days past due	89.039	4.365	93.404
Other (**)	-	220	220
Total	30.306.967	308.654	30.615.621

(*) According to the internal segmentation of the bank

(**) Refers to loans and receivables over 90 days.

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Significant Risks that are significant on the profile of the regions

Risk Classifications (*)

31 December 2025

	Due from Central Governments or Central Banks	Regional Governments or Local Government Receivables	Receivables on Administrative Units and Non-commercial Enterprises	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks	Receivables on International Organizations	Receivables on Banks and Brokerage Houses	Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables	Contingent and Non-Contingent Retail Receivables	Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables Secured by Mortgages	Past Due Receivables	Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulator	Collateralized Mortgage Marketable Securities	Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and Corporates	Investment similar to collective investment funds	Other Receivables	Total
Domestic	45.780.289	1.981.678	-	-	-	14.916.233	45.782.212	505.132	9.766.272	87.184	1.149	-	-	-	4.174.700	122.994.849
European Union Countries	-	-	-	63.443	-	1.904.032	7	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.967.633
OECD Countries**	-	-	-	-	-	1.370.814	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.370.884
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	1.967.819	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.967.825
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	144.813	1	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.015
Associates, Subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.847	-	-	-	-	-	-	159.847
Unallocated Assets/ Liabilities ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45.780.289	1.981.678	-	63.443	-	20.303.711	45.942.067	505.560	9.766.272	87.184	1.149	-	-	-	4.174.700	128.606.053

31 December 2024

	Due from Central Governments or Central Banks	Regional Governments or Local Government Receivables	Receivables on Administrative Units and Non-commercial Enterprises	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks	Receivables on International Organizations	Receivables on Banks and Brokerage Houses	Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables	Contingent and Non-Contingent Retail Receivables	Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables Secured by Mortgages	Past Due Receivables	Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulator	Collateralized Mortgage Marketable Securities	Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and Corporates	Investment similar to collective investment funds	Other Receivables	Total
Domestic	30.218.183	747.718	-	1.629.374	-	6.824.343	30.658.572	347.722	11.163.840	89.211	2.258	-	-	-	2.504.123	84.185.344
European Union Countries	-	-	-	53.084	-	1.708.993	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.762.102
OECD Countries**	-	-	-	-	-	7.926	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.977
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	2.495.155	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.495.156
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	242.056	47.091	115	-	10.579	-	-	-	-	-	299.841
Associates, Subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Assets/ Liabilities ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30.218.183	747.718	-	1.682.458	-	11.278.473	30.705.669	347.908	11.163.840	99.790	2.258	-	-	-	2.504.123	88.750.420

(*) Stands for the risk categories listed in "Regulations on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks."
 (**) EU countries, OECD countries other than USA and Canada
 (***) Assets and liabilities that are not distributed according to a consistent principle

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Sector concentrations for cash loans:

Risk Classifications (*)

31 December 2025

Sectors/Counterparties (**)	Due from Central Governments or Central Banks	Regional Governments or Local Government Receivables	Receivables on Administrative Units and Non-commercial Enterprises	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks	Receivables on International Organizations	Receivables on Banks and Brokerage Houses	Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables	Contingent and Non-Contingent Retail Receivables	Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables Secured by Mortgages	Past Due Receivables	Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulator	Collateralized Mortgage Marketable Securities	Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and Corporates	Investment similar to collective investment funds	Other Receivables	TL	FC	Total	
1 Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.174.592	406	35.870	2.113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.1 Farming and Raising Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.891.976	404	39	1.916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.2 Fores TL, Wood and Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.3 Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	282.616	2	35.831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.203.704	3.609	1.437.244	27.293	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1 Mining and Quarry	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.819	77	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2 Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.169.439	3.503	711.371	27.048	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.3 Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.817.446	29	725.873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	252.917	323	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Services	-	58.926	-	-	-	63.443	19.793.351	9.538.466	6.515	4.213.735	57.630	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.1 Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel, Tourism, Food and Beverage Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.875.558	3.707	24.258	38.916	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.2 Transportation and Communication	-	58.926	-	-	-	-	766.862	1.422	-	1.212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.4 Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	63.443	19.793.351	55.724	1.148	110.001	4.780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.5 Real Estate and Renting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.242.621	42	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.6 Self-Employment Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.7 Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	15	4.292	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.8 Health and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.136	141	68.204	9.526	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 Other	45.780.289	1.922.752	-	-	-	-	510.360	5.772.388	494.707	4.079.423	-	1.125	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	45.780.289	1.981.678	-	63.443	-	20.303.711	45.942.067	505.560	9.766.272	87.184	1.149	-	-	-	-	4.174.700	85.965.267	42.640.786	128.606.053

(*) The risk classes in the regulation is taken into consideration to measure and assess the capital adequacy of banks.

(**) Before credit risk mitigation and after credit conversion rate, refers to the amount of total risk

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Risk Classifications (*)

Sector concentrations for cash loans:

31 December 2024		Due from Central Governments or Central Banks	Regional Governments or Local Government Receivables	Receivables on Administrative Units and Non-commercial Enterprises	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks	Receivables on International Organizations	Receivables on Banks and Brokerage Houses	Contingent and Non-Contingent Corporates	Contingent and Non-Contingent Retail Receivables	Contingent and Non-Contingent Receivables Secured by Mortgages	Past Due Receivables	Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulator	Collateralized Mortgage Marketable Securities	Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and Corporates	Investment similar to collective investment funds	Other Receivables	TL	FC	Total	
1	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	1.511.726	45	30.836	2.195	-	-	-	-	-	-	938.711	606.091	1.544.802	
1.1	Farming and Raising Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	1.329.010	43	116	2.089	-	-	-	-	-	-	932.887	398.371	1.331.258	
1.2	Fores TL, Wood and Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	106	
1.3	Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	182.716	2	30.720	-	-	5.718	-	-	-	-	207.320	-	213.438	
2	Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	18.354.009	3.272	1.205.178	53.003	1.207	-	-	-	-	-	13.094.442	6.522.227	19.616.669	
2.1	Mining and Quarry	-	-	-	-	-	155.759	53	-	687	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.134	11.365	156.499	
2.2	Production	-	-	-	-	-	15.899.397	3.191	425.215	52.310	1.207	-	-	-	-	-	11.942.768	4.438.552	16.381.320	
2.3	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	-	2.298.853	28	779.963	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.006.540	2.072.310	3.078.850	
3	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	181.112	302	-	158	17	-	-	-	-	-	178.764	2.825	181.589	
4	Services	-	90.919	-	53.084	-	10.155.295	7.338.426	6.761	4.947.461	44.434	43	-	-	-	-	14.881.653	7.754.770	22.636.423	
4.1	Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	4.507.788	4.067	62.823	13.304	15	-	-	-	-	-	3.968.252	619.745	4.587.997	
4.2	Hotel, Tourism, Food and Beverage Services	-	-	-	-	-	231.825	78	4.654.192	9.586	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.208	4.761.473	4.895.681	
4.3	Transportation and Communication	-	90.919	-	-	-	1.023.361	1.831	-	1.270	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.080.416	36.965	1.117.381	
4.4	Financial Institutions	-	-	53.084	-	10.155.295	1.210.760	541	120.000	7.364	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.366.763	2.180.281	11.547.044	
4.5	Real Estate and Renting Services	-	-	-	-	-	258.277	39	52	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.456	156.306	258.762	
4.6	Self-Employment Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.7	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	33	16	17.468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.517	-	17.517	
4.8	Health and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	106.382	189	92.926	12.516	28	-	-	-	-	-	212.041	-	212.041	
5	Other	30.218.183	656.799	-	1.629.374	-	1.123.178	3.320.396	337.528	4.980.365	-	991	-	-	-	-	2.504.123	29.243.535	15.527.402	44.770.937
Total		30.218.183	747.718	-	1.682.458	-	11.278.473	30.705.669	347.908	11.163.840	99.790	2.258	-	-	-	-	2.504.123	58.337.105	30.413.315	88.750.420

(*) The risk classes in the regulation is taken into consideration to measure and assess the capital adequacy of banks.

(**) Before credit risk mitigation and after credit conversion rate, refers to the amount of total risk

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Distribution of time exposures according to Remaining Maturities:

31 December 2025

Risk Types	Time to Maturity					Over 1 Year	Total	
	Demand	1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months			
Due from central governments or central banks	10.996.842	4.979.977	-	-	-	823.398	28.980.072	45.780.289
Regional or Local Government Receivables	-	-	-	113.073	-	-	1.868.605	1.981.678
Receivables on Administrative Units and Non-commercial Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks	-	8.206	34.945	17.009	3.283	-	-	63.443
Receivables on International Organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables on Banks and Brokerage Houses	4.820.551	4.023.677	2.738.076	1.681.914	5.513.229	1.526.264	20.303.711	20.303.711
Receivables from Corporates	1.015.677	5.510.557	4.257.476	8.846.687	17.350.261	8.961.409	45.942.067	45.942.067
Retail Receivables	238.451	39.271	17.824	16.381	71.882	121.751	505.560	505.560
Receivables Secured by Mortgages	160.320	739.478	73.362	48.028	1.061.307	7.683.777	9.766.272	9.766.272
Past Due Receivables	86.964	220	-	-	-	-	87.184	87.184
Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulators	1.149	-	-	-	-	-	1.149	1.149
Secured by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment similar to collective investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	4.174.700	-	-	-	-	-	4.174.700	4.174.700
Total	21.494.654	15.301.386	7.121.683	10.723.092	24.823.360	49.141.878	128.606.053	128.606.053

(*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

31 December 2024

Risk Types	Time to Maturity					Over 1 Year	Total
	Demand	1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months		
Due from central governments or central banks	7.830.712	4.950.941	-	-	-	17.436.530	30.218.183
Regional or Local Government Receivables	-	-	6.299	-	10.600	730.819	747.718
Receivables on Administrative Units and Non commercial Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks	-	989	30.630	18.883	2.582	1.629.374	1.682.458
Receivables on International Organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables on Banks and Brokerage Houses	2.810.271	2.729.458	902.855	848.608	1.930.364	2.056.917	11.278.473
Receivables from Corporates	4.047	4.542.167	4.890.463	6.984.277	7.825.207	6.459.508	30.705.669
Retail Receivables	99.789	23.366	6.080	31.048	85.753	101.872	347.908
Receivables Secured by Mortgages	194.691	1.672.636	139.466	91.252	1.184.165	7.881.630	11.163.840
Past Due Receivables	99.570	220	-	-	-	-	99.790
Receivables defined in high risk category by Regulators	2.258	-	-	-	-	-	2.258
Secured by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-Term Receivables from Banks, brokerage houses and Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment similar to collective investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	2.504.123	-	-	-	-	-	2.504.123
Total	13.545.461	13.919.777	5.975.793	7.974.068	11.038.671	36.296.650	88.750.420

(*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

Risk by Risk Weights Balances:

Risk Weights (*) Current Period	Deductions from the shareholders' equity											Total	
	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	1250%		
1 Amount before the credit risk mitigation	46.974.801	-	15.459.756	-	23.530.542	505.404	41.899.130	236.420	-	-	-	-	128.606.053
2 Amount after the credit risk mitigation	48.348.280	-	15.459.756	438	30.138.343	485.041	32.628.055	12.989	-	-	-	-	127.072.902

(*) Balances with financial collateral are shown as 0% risk weight.

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Risk by Risk Weights Balances:

Risk Weights (*) Prior Period	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	1250%	Deductions from the shareholders' equity	Total
Amount before the credit risk mitigation	32.617.906	-	10.924.899	-	12.305.388	344.896	31.621.218	936.113	-	-	-	-	88.750.420
1 risk mitigation													
Amount after the credit risk mitigation	32.832.752	-	10.924.899	1.869	22.055.281	320.147	21.671.006	661.296	-	-	-	-	88.467.250
2 risk mitigation													

(*) Balances with financial collateral are shown as 0% risk weight.

Important sectors or type of information according to counterparty

31 December 2025 Current Period	Loans		Provisions
	Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)	Allowance for expected credit losses (TFRS 9)
Sectors/Counterparties (*)			
Agricultural	50.000	9.471	8.504
Farming and raising livestock	50.000	9.177	8.301
Forestry	-	294	203
Fishing	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3.638.372	470.966	982.501
Mining	-	7.292	7.207
Production	545.841	463.222	382.821
Electricity, Gas, Water	3.092.531	452	592.473
Construction	2.258.492	381.908	608.170
Services	4.808.200	208.652	850.256
Wholesale and retail trade	348.796	93.231	77.706
Hotel, Food, Beverage services	4.301.583	39.521	699.425
Transportation and Telecommunication	153.548	9.222	24.385
Financial Institutions	-	5.084	1.844
Real Estate and Lending Service	-	4.181	3.970
Self employment service	-	-	-
Education Service	4.273	17	40
Health and social services	-	57.396	42.886
Other(**)	480.479	124.885	230.270
Total	11.235.543	1.195.882	2.679.701

(*) Sector classification is based on the type of principal activity of customers.

(**) Includes retail credit cards, retail loans and other loans.

31 December 2024 Prior Period	Loans		Provisions
	Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)	Allowance for expected credit losses (TFRS 9)
Sectors/Counterparties (*)			
Agricultural	-	9.732	8.433
Farming and raising livestock	-	8.934	7.635
Forestry	-	798	798
Fishing	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3.584.863	514.927	873.870
Mining	-	7.207	6.680
Production	1.125.038	507.426	452.955
Electricity, Gas, Water	2.459.825	294	414.235
Construction	1.281.235	299.840	375.129
Services	3.883.098	226.170	677.339
Wholesale and retail trade	91.321	106.735	78.966
Hotel, Food, Beverage services	3.687.214	49.393	536.424
Transportation and Telecommunication	72.024	9.038	23.760
Financial Institutions	-	6.799	990
Real Estate and Lending Service	-	4.025	3.799
Self employment service	-	-	-
Education Service	17.083	10	1.171
Health and social services	15.456	50.170	32.229
Other(**)	583.493	148.694	223.678
Total	9.332.689	1.199.363	2.158.449

(*) Sector classification is based on the type of principal activity of customers.

(**) Includes retail credit cards, retail loans and other loans.

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Information related to Impairment and Expected Credit Loss Provisions:

Current Period	Opening Balance 1 January 2025	The Amount of Provision in the period	Reversal of Provision	Other	Closing Balance
Specific Provisions (Stage 3)	909.369	427.527	379.232	(4.116)	953.548
Collective Provisions (Stage 1&2)	1.646.777	1.607.433	1.318.016	-	1.936.194

Prior Period	Opening Balance 1 January 2024	The Amount of Provision in the period	Reversal of Provision	Other	Closing Balance
Specific Provisions (Stage 3)	995.226	515.788	302.324	(299.321)	909.369
Collective Provisions (Stage 1&2)	1.954.944	1.420.479	1.728.646	-	1.646.777

Risk included in counter-cyclical capital buffer calculation:

31 December 2025			
Ultimate country of risk	Private sector credit exposures in banking book	Risk Weighted Equivalent trading book	Total
Turkey	43.408.870	178.408	43.587.278
Albania	42	10	52
Saudi Arabia	12	5	17
Switzerland	7	-	7
United Arab Emirates	5	76	81
Mozambiq	4	7	11
Slovenia	3	-	3
Germany	3	-	3
Azerbaijan	3	-	3
Austria	2	-	2
Ireland	2	104	106
France	1	3	4
Belgium	1	7	8
USA	1	-	1
Turkmenistan	1	19	20
Libya	-	-	-
Other	1	9	10
Toplam	43.408.958	178.648	43.587.606

Risk included in counter-cyclical capital buffer calculation:

31 December 2024			
Ultimate country of risk	Private sector credit exposures in banking book	Risk Weighted Equivalent trading book	Total
Türkiye	32.478.913	52.097	32.531.010
Albania	10.519	-	10.519
Saudi Arabia	1.582	-	1.582
Switzerland	39	-	39
United Arab Emirates	12	-	12
Mozambiq	-	7	7
Slovenia	6	-	6
Germany	3	2	5
Azerbaijan	2	3	5
Austria	4	-	4
Ireland	3	-	3
France	1	-	1
Belgium	1	-	1
USA	1	-	1
Turkmenistan	1	-	1
Libya	1	-	1
Other	2	-	2
Toplam	32.491.090	52.109	32.543.199

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II. Explanations on Credit Risk (continued)

Internal credit rating system

The bank uses an internal credit rating system developed with a modular approach. As of March 2022, statistical internal rating models operating on the ECA-Electronic Credit Application platform, which takes into account internal and system behavior data in addition to customers' financial data, are used in the rating of Corporate, Commercial, Medium and Small Businesses.

The equivalent ratings assigned by the bank's internal rating system to cash and non-cash loans, and the equivalent ratings assigned by external rating agencies to cash & cash equivalents and securities, are as follows on the BRSA scale:

Debtors financial Position	Degree	31 December 2025 Portion in total	31 December 2024 Portion in total
Debtor has a solid financial position	1	44%	39%
Debtor has a good financial position	2	19%	17%
Debtor's financial position is at risk within short and medium term	3	34%	36%
Debtor's financial position is at high risk within short term	4	1%	6%
Debtor has been defaulted	5	1%	1%
Debtor has not been rated	6	1%	1%

Collateral Distribution(*)

Cash loans granted to individuals and corporates	Current Period	Prior Period
Secured Loans:	40.576.284	26.290.081
Secured by Cash Collateral	1.686.571	238.700
Secured by Mortgages	14.436.455	15.051.564
Pledge of vehicle	969.722	375.749
Assignment of claim	3.088.657	603.106
Cheque	2.815.934	926.250
Other Collaterals	17.578.945	9.094.712
Non-Secured Loans	12.338.697	5.524.903
Total	52.914.981	31.814.984

(*) Represents the amounts weighted by taking into consideration the credit risks of the customers.

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III. Explanations on Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk indicates the probability of loss that banks are subject to due to the exchange rate movements in the market. While calculating the share capital requirement, all foreign currency assets, liabilities and forward transactions of the Bank are taken into consideration and value at risk is calculated by using the standard method.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's net short position is TL 816.429 (31 December 2024: TL 172.848 net short position) resulting from short position on the balance sheet amounting to TL 4.953.424 (31 December 2024: TL 4.215.442 short position) and long position on the off-balance amounting to TL 4.136.995 (31 December 2024: TL 4.042.594 long position). The Bank uses "Standard Method" in legal reporting to measure the foreign exchange risk

The Board of Directors sets limits for the positions and stop losses which are followed up daily and weekly. Any possible changes in the foreign currency transactions in the Bank's positions are also monitored.

The announced foreign exchange buying rates of the Bank at 31 December 2025 and the previous five working days in full TL are as follows (Bank's FC evaluation rates):

	24 December 2025	25 December 2025	26 December 2025	29 December 2025	30 December 2025	31 December 2025
USD	42,7829	42,8172	42,8211	42,9022	42,9089	42,9074
CHF	54,2696	54,3199	54,2912	54,3018	54,2979	54,1081
GBP	57,7797	57,8278	57,8799	57,8878	57,8882	57,7212
100 JPY	0,2742	0,2743	0,2738	0,2745	0,2746	0,2735
EURO	50,4102	50,4541	50,4803	50,4906	50,4703	50,3738

	24 December 2024	25 December 2024	26 December 2024	27 December 2024	30 December 2024	31 December 2024
USD	35,1747	35,2115	35,1502	35,1127	35,2794	35,2865
CHF	39,0659	39,1110	39,0058	38,9519	38,9529	38,9519
GBP	44,2007	44,2466	44,0249	44,1452	44,3242	44,2005
100 JPY	0,2237	0,2240	0,2226	0,2223	0,2238	0,2245
EURO	36,5798	36,6196	36,5606	36,6380	36,6826	36,6650

The simple arithmetic averages of foreign exchange buying rates of the Bank for major currencies the thirty days before 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate
USD	42,6499
CHF	53,5634
GBP	57,1369
100 JPY	0,2734
EURO	49,9729

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III. Explanations on Currency Risk (continued)

31 December 2025	EUR	USD	OTHER FC	TOTAL
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign tax Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metals) and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	2.127.761	7.292.207	4.621.479	14.041.447
Banks	1.143.017	4.665.660	685.379	6.494.056
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	23.944	314.254	-	338.198
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	958.651	9.518.416	-	10.477.067
Loans (*)	19.614.756	6.717.003	-	26.331.759
Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Amortized Cost	421.103	846.236	-	1.267.339
Derivative Financial Assets for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-
Tangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	25.541	258.752	1.175	285.468
Total Assets (**)	24.314.773	29.612.528	5.308.033	59.235.334
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	-	41	-	41
Other Deposits	3.804.961	10.386.425	19.742.713	33.934.099
Money Market Balances	-	11.162.290	-	11.162.290
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions (***)	2.311.883	15.476.496	-	17.788.379
Marketable securities issued	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous payables	31.719	839.317	1.312	872.348
Derivative Financial Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	67.765	349.577	14.259	431.601
Total Liabilities (**)	6.216.328	38.214.146	19.758.284	64.188.758
Net Balance Sheet Position	18.098.445	(8.601.618)	(14.450.251)	(4.953.424)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(17.977.954)	7.640.204	14.474.745	4.136.995
Derivative Financial Assets	9.209.944	37.675.074	22.014.133	68.899.151
Derivative Financial Liabilities	27.187.898	30.034.870	7.539.388	64.762.156
Non-Cash Loans (****)	829.696	4.431.747	20.759	5.282.202
Prior Period				
Total Assets	20.802.499	17.255.845	1.652.122	39.710.466
Total Liabilities	4.556.407	28.317.419	11.052.082	43.925.908
Net Balance Sheet Position	16.246.092	(11.061.574)	(9.399.960)	(4.215.442)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(16.178.326)	10.845.853	9.375.067	4.042.594
Financial Derivative Assets	6.134.267	32.182.580	14.567.017	52.883.864
Financial Derivative Liabilities	22.312.593	21.336.727	5.191.950	48.841.270
Non-Cash Loans (****)	596.244	3.483.698	-	4.079.942

(*) Foreign currency indexed loans amounting to TL 11.209 are included in the loan portfolio. Expected loss provisions are not considered.

(**) The foreign currency risk calculation is presented in accordance with the "Regulation on Foreign Currency Net General Position / Equity Standard Ratio Calculation and Implementation of Banks' on Consolidated and Non-Consolidated Basis" as published in the Official Gazette dated 1 November 2006 and numbered 26333 (FCNGP Regulation) and does not include all items in the financial statements.

(***) Subordinated loans are included.

(****) Does not affect net off-balance sheet position.

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III. Explanations on Currency Risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity:

The Bank holds EUR (Euro) and USD (US Dollars) currencies as a result of foreign currency transactions and manages it by using miscellaneous financial instruments.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's net foreign exchange exposure as per internal calculation is presented below:

31 December 2025	EURO	USD	OTHER FC	TOTAL
Net currency position including on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet	21.634	(1.012.136)	(9.144)	(999.646)

31 December 2024	EURO	USD	OTHER FC	TOTAL
Net currency position including on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet	(11.641)	(29.925)	(80.609)	(122.175)

The internal currency risk calculation includes derivative financial assets / liabilities, securities valuation differences and similar positions which are not included in the FCNGP Regulation of the BRSA and options are taken into account with their delta equivalents for internal currency risk management purposes.

BRSA's decision numbered 32039 dated 10 December 2022, the FCNGP Regulation was changed in a way that converges to the Bank's internal currency risk calculation, and the said amendment entered into force as of 09 January 2023.

The maximum and minimum positions presented in Other FC column of internal foreign exchange exposure calculation are TL 43.433 and TL (38.174) respectively (31 December 2024: TL 19.822 and TL (85.659)).

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Bank to a 10% change in USD and EURO exchange rates. 10% is the sensitivity rate and represents possible change in foreign exchange rates. Positive/Negative number indicates a change in profit or loss and other equity where USD and EUR appreciate 10% against TL.

	Change in currency rate in %	Effect on profit or loss (*)		Effect on equity(*)	
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
USD	10%	(101.214)	(2.993)	(101.214)	(2.993)
USD	-10%	101.214	2.993	101.214	2.993
EUR	10%	2.163	(1.164)	2.163	(1.164)
EUR	-10%	(2.163)	1.164	(2.163)	1.164

(*) Represents before tax amounts

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IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk shows the probability of loss related to the changes in interest rates depending on the Bank's position, and it is managed by the Asset-Liability Committee. The interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items related to this risk are measured by using the standard method and included in the market risk for capital adequacy.

Risk Management Group performs duration, maturity and sensitivity analysis to protect the effect of interest rate volatility and reported to the Asset-Liability Committee.

Simulations on interest income are performed in connection with the forecasted economic indicators used in the budget of the Bank. The negative effects of the fluctuations in the market interest rates on the financial position and the cash flows are minimized by revising budgeted targets.

The Bank management follows the market interest rates daily and revises the interest rates of the Bank whenever necessary.

Since the Bank monitors maturity mismatches very closely a significant interest rate risk exposure is not expected.

Information related to the interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (based on repricing dates):

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-interest bearing	Total
31 December 2025							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metals) and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	3.734.127	-	-	-	-	14.590.890	18.325.017
Banks (*)	2.404.000	-	-	-	-	4.686.678	7.090.678
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	95.643	10	133.650	145.314	81.820	3.763.317	4.219.754
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2.866.053	348.932	266.887	3.241.685	8.672.704	32.534	15.428.795
Loans (*)	12.120.148	4.450.780	19.545.626	10.465.626	5.136.859	(1.693.800)	50.025.239
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (**)	4.308.623	6.412.431	3.879.030	1.712.992	691.288	(36.338)	16.968.026
Other Assets (***)	956.704	145.358	151.476	3.670	-	9.645.709	10.902.917
Total Assets	26.485.298	11.357.511	23.976.669	15.569.287	14.582.671	30.988.990	122.960.426
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	1.638	1.638
Customer Deposits	38.633.367	7.026.140	1.076.135	-	-	23.818.007	70.553.649
Money Market Borrowings	17.110.556	1.080.918	-	-	-	830.443	19.021.917
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-	-	1.046.595	1.046.595
Marketable Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions	182.344	-	3.175.286	2.189.185	-	-	5.546.815
Subordinated Loans (***)	-	-	-	12.241.564	-	-	12.241.564
Other Liabilities (****)	907.856	223.481	84.305	-	-	13.332.606	14.548.248
Total Liabilities	56.834.123	8.330.539	4.335.726	14.430.749	-	39.029.289	122.960.426
Balance Sheet Long Position	-	3.026.972	19.640.943	1.138.538	14.582.671	-	38.389.124
Balance Sheet Short Position	(30.348.825)	-	-	-	-	(8.040.299)	(38.389.124)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	5.350.917	9.742.112	9.951.142	-	-	-	25.044.171
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	(5.413.870)	(9.732.231)	(9.930.537)	-	-	-	(25.076.638)
Total Position	(30.411.778)	3.036.853	19.661.548	1.138.538	14.582.671	(8.040.299)	(32.467)

(*) Expected Credit losses for related items are presented in non-interest bearing column.

(**) Derivative financial assets are classified under other assets and expected loss provisions for other assets are netted off in other assets.

(***) The Bank, on August 1, 2017 issued the Basel III compliant, 10 years, USD 300 million bond to foreign domicile investors and with the permission of BRSA dated July 17, 2017, classified it as Tier II sub-loan. The Bank, pursuant to the approval of the BRSA on 26 September 2018, bought back USD 24.535 thousands of Tier II sub-loan as of September 30 2025, and the relevant amount has been deducted from the capital amount in the equity calculation. The Bank has not redeemed or cancelled the shares in circulation, thus selling back any portion of such amount at any time is completely at the Bank management's discretion. On August 1, 2022, the early pay option of the subordinated bond has not been exercised and the coupon interest for the coming periods has been set at 8,606%.

(****) Other obligations line: It includes shareholders' equity amounting to 6.174.392 TL, tax liability of 825.009 TL, provisions of 749.507 TL, liabilities from lease transactions of 575.209 TL, other liabilities of 5.008.490 TL (the amount of 4.418.133 TL is a capital increase commitment and is classified under other liabilities) and derivatives financial liabilities of 1.215.641 TL.

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IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Prior period information related to the interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (based on repricing dates):

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-interest bearing	Total
31 December 2024							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metals) and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	2.642.942	-	-	-	-	10.581.921	13.224.863
Banks (*)	-	-	-	-	-	3.889.833	3.889.833
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	72.413	25.059	21.793	50.829	4.404	2.132.472	2.306.970
Money Market Placements	167.347	-	1.005.321	-	-	-	1.172.668
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	417.537	2.224.602	888.111	1.641.724	3.893.660	21.356	9.086.990
Loans (*)	9.502.360	3.529.317	6.699.815	3.944.392	6.939.737	(1.356.783)	29.258.838
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (**)	955.076	6.000.165	5.081.095	1.725.718	905.521	(46.461)	14.621.114
Other Assets (**)	273.337	85.317	54.749	-	-	5.291.530	5.704.933
Total Assets	14.031.012	11.864.460	13.750.884	7.362.663	11.743.322	20.513.868	79.266.209
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	3.095	3.095
Customer Deposits	24.067.744	6.923.900	433.471	666	-	16.593.727	48.019.508
Money Market Borrowings	5.335.790	1.574.723	-	-	-	-	6.910.513
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-	-	352.954	352.954
Marketable Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions	3.597.022	1.797.446	-	623.631	-	-	6.018.099
Subordinated Loans (***)	-	-	-	10.067.701	-	-	10.067.701
Other Liabilities (****)	482.337	99.302	111.356	13.044	-	7.188.300	7.894.339
Total Liabilities	33.482.893	10.395.371	544.827	10.705.042	-	24.138.076	79.266.209
Balance Sheet Long Position	-	1.469.089	13.206.057	-	11.743.322	-	26.418.468
Balance Sheet Short Position	(19.451.881)	-	-	(3.342.379)	-	(3.624.208)	(26.418.468)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	3.385.000	1.878.504	2.026.170	-	-	-	7.289.674
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	(3.416.023)	(1.146.093)	(2.802.101)	-	-	-	(7.364.217)
Total Position	(19.482.904)	2.201.500	12.430.126	(3.342.379)	11.743.322	(3.624.208)	(74.543)

(*) Expected Credit losses for related items are presented in non-interest bearing column.

(**) Derivative financial assets are classified under other assets and expected loss provisions for other assets are netted off in other assets.

(***) The Bank, on August 1, 2017 issued the Basel III compliant, 10 year, USD 300 million bond to foreign domicile investors and with the permission of BRSA dated July 17, 2017, classified it as Tier II sub-loan. The Bank, pursuant to the approval of the BRSA on 26 September 2018, bought back USD 24.535 thousands of Tier II sub-loan as of 31 December 2024, and the relevant amount has been deducted from the capital amount in the equity calculation. The Bank has not redeemed or cancelled the shares in circulation, thus selling back any portion of such amount at any time is completely at the Bank management's discretion. On August 1, 2022, the early pay option of the subordinated bond has not been exercised and the coupon interest for the coming periods has been set at 8,606%.

(****) Other obligations line: It includes shareholders' equity amounting to 5.583.562 TL, tax liability of 328.796 TL, provisions of 525.913 TL, liabilities from lease transactions of 209.208 TL and other liabilities of 540.821 TL and derivative financial liabilities amounting to 706.039 TL.

Current period interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments:

	EURO %	USD %	JPY %	TL %
31 December 2025				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metals) and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-	29,25
Banks	0,20	0,99	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	4,70	6,20	-	35,09
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	36,50
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	4,00	6,30	-	36,15
Loans	6,00	8,23	-	37,94
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5,00	7,00	-	25,24
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	3,38	4,53	-	-
Customer Deposits	0,76	1,92	-	35,40
Money Market Borrowings	-	3,87	-	37,97
Subordinated Loans	-	8,61	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions	7,49	6,50	-	-

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IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Prior Period interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments:

	EURO %	USD %	JPY %	TL %
31 December 2024				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metals) and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-	42,17
Banks	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	5,50	8,10	-	10,54
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	47,81
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	3,90	5,90	-	29,61
Loans	7,37	9,60	-	38,03
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5,00	7,00	-	19,57
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	3,26	3,74	-	47,96
Customer Deposits	1,78	2,78	-	39,33
Money Market Borrowings	-	4,51	-	48,59
Subordinated Loans	-	8,61	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions	3,29	4,92	-	49,29

Nature of interest rate risk resulted from banking book:

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book refers to the change in the present value of interest rate sensitive on-balance and off-balance sheet positions resulting from fluctuations in interest rates. This change in economic value may have an impact on the Bank's Tier 1 capital. In other words, it represents the potential decrease in the economic value of the Bank's capital due to changes in interest rates.

The Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) Ratio is calculated as of the last day of each month and is reported to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) within the following month. In addition, this ratio is calculated on a weekly basis and presented in ALCO meetings. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book comprises positions other than trading book positions, i.e., positions held in the banking book.

The change in economic value is calculated separately, on a currency-by-currency and interest rate-related commodity basis, for those with a share of 5% or higher within total interest-rate-sensitive assets or total interest-rate-sensitive liabilities as defined in the Regulation, under the six interest rate shock scenarios set out in the Regulation. For the purpose of present value measurement, cash flows are discounted using the regulatory reference yield curves specified for the relevant currency.

In the calculation of the IRRBB ratio, a behavioral model based on the historical development of deposits is utilized to determine the core and non-core portions of non-maturity deposits. Within this framework, the core and non-core components of non-maturity deposits are calculated separately for each relevant currency and allocated across maturity buckets in accordance with the maximum thresholds prescribed in the Regulation. The average repricing period calculated for non-maturity deposits ranges between 15 and 20 months, while the maximum repricing horizon is 115 months, and such assumptions are incorporated into the calculations within the maximum thresholds set out in the Regulation. Early repayment rates for loans and early withdrawal rates for time deposits are taken into account as specified by the Authority under the Regulation.

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IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Nature of interest rate risk resulted from banking book (continued)

The economic value change resulting from fluctuations in interest rates, as defined under the regulation on measurement and evaluation of interest rate risk in the banking book under the standardized approach:

	Economic Value Change Current Period
Parallel Up	1.230.769
Parallel Down	(1.528.538)
Steepener	899.019
Flattener	(603.688)
Short Rates Up	192.769
Short Rates Down	(217.117)
Maximum Loss in Net Exposures	1.230.769
Tier-I Capital	6.838.064

The Bank performs the above calculations in accordance with the Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book under the Standardized Approach, published in the Official Gazette dated 12 May 2025 and numbered 32898. Within the scope of the mentioned Regulation, the Bank calculates the change in economic value arising from its interest-rate-sensitive on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet positions separately for each currency whose share within total assets or total liabilities, as defined in the Regulation, is 5% or higher, under the six interest rate shock scenarios prescribed in the Regulation.

V. Explanations on Share Certificates Position Risk

The Bank has no outstanding share certificate position.

VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio

Liquidity risk is a risk that occurs as a result of, not having cash in hand or cash inflow at a level and nature to meet cash outflow as a consequence of imbalance in cash flow in time and completely. Liquidity risk consists of sum of two main risk types; funding liquidity risk and market liquidity risk.

Management of the Bank's liquidity risk is carried out in scope of responsibilities of Board of Directors, Risk Committee of the Board, Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO), Risk Management Department and other business units which are members of ALCO.

Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility concerning the liquidity risk and its management. Board of Directors also has the responsibility to determine liquidity risk appetite as a part of holistic risk appetite, evaluate and approve proposed limits, approve liquidity risk management policy and confirm changes regarding limit and confinement.

Risk Committee evaluates and approves short, medium and long term liquidity risk management strategies. Risk Committee also provides general adaptability of the Bank to principles and management procedures included in the management of the risk. Risk Committee reviews and evaluates liquidity risk reports periodically.

Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) establishes short, medium and long term liquidity management strategies and evaluates the liquidity risk profile of the Bank and impacts of recently developed trends on the liquidity of the Bank through periodical meetings. ALCO makes a decision regarding the qualification of liquidity buffer of the Bank in line with risk appetite and liquidity strategy of the Bank. Additionally, ALCO reviews liquidity reports and feedbacks of the Risk Management, considers Treasury's opinions and action plans and informs Risk Committee and Board of Directors about the possible adverse conditions regarding liquidity and its material impacts.

Risk Management establishes liquidity risk management policy, determines liquidity risk limits and submits these policies and limits to the approval of Board of Directors. It also provides to measure and manage liquidity risk in the framework of risk appetite and limits approved by the Board of Directors. Risk management performs reporting to ALCO, Risk Committee and members of Board of Directors regarding adherence to risk appetite and limit excess. Additionally, risk management is also responsible to form and implement liquidity stress tests and share the results with the related parties.

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

Liquidity risk analysis and early warning signals are reported to the senior management periodically. Furthermore, all the analysis including regulatory and internal rates with respect to liquidity risk are reported to ALCO and limit and warning levels approved by the Board of Directors are monitored periodically and reported to related parties.

Funding management of the Bank is carried out under the control of the Treasury and with the knowledge of ALCO. The Bank's funding strategy is intended to ensure sufficient liquidity and diversity of funding sources to meet actual and contingent liabilities through both normal and stress periods. A significant part of Bank's liquidity needs is met with deposits which represent the main funding source of the Bank. On the other hand, when it is deemed necessary, bond issuance and pre-financing products can be provided in addition to the aforementioned sources.

Almost all the liabilities of the Bank are denominated in TL, USD or EUR and the concentration risk in the funding sources is monitored closely. Concentration analysis related to deposits are performed and factors, which can deteriorate access to funding sources and trigger a sudden withdrawal of funds at a significant level, are analyzed.

Liquidity risk is closely monitored and managed in order to keep it at a level appropriate to risk appetite and liquidity risk management policies, by promoting diversification of funding sources, keeping high quality liquid assets and reduction or termination of activities causing limit excess.

In scope of the Liquidity Stress Test, the Bank monitors stress scenarios arising from internal and external factors and manages its high quality liquid assets, deposits, other balance sheet items generating cash outflows, loans and other cash inflows in that respect. There are designated risk limits for indicators. The compliance with the risk and the determined risk limits is shared with the Senior Management and the relevant business units and necessary actions are taken.

The Bank has established a Liquidity Emergency Action Plan to explain the actions that should be taken in possible liquidity tightness scenarios. In this context, normal market conditions and various stress levels are defined and action plans are created for each situation. In addition to the Emergency Action Plan, Basic Risk Indicators and Liquidity Early Warning Signals are defined within the scope of Liquidity Risk Management Policy and these indicators are regularly monitored.

The liquidity coverage ratios are calculated in accordance with the "Regulation on Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation of Banks" published in Official Gazette dated 21 March 2014 and numbered 28948. Liquidity coverage ratios should be at least 80% for foreign currency assets and liabilities and 100% for total assets and liabilities.

Liquidity coverage ratio is calculated by proportioning the high quality liquid assets owned by the bank to the net cash outflows in the one month maturity window. Important balance sheet items that determine the ratio can be listed as required reserves held at the CBRT, securities not subject to repo / collateral, deposits according to counterparty, securities taken as collateral with reverse repo, placements to banks and derivative transactions. Since these items have a high share in liquid assets and net cash outflows in terms of volume, their ratio of consideration is high and they may change over time, their effect on liquidity coverage ratio is higher than other items.

Although derivative transactions create a low amount of net cash flow in terms of total liquidity coverage ratio, fluctuations in foreign currency derivative transaction volumes may affect the foreign currency liquidity coverage ratio.

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

Information regarding weekly solo liquidity coverage ratios realized in the last quarter of 2025 is as follows:

	Rate of "Percentage to be taken into account" not implemented Total value (*)		Rate of "Percentage to be taken into account" implemented Total value (*)		
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC	
Current Period- 31 December 2025					
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS					
1	High quality liquid assets	21.923.997	15.052.712	21.923.997	15.052.712
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2	Retail and Small Business Customer Deposits	38.737.978	23.767.413	3.577.806	2.376.741
3	Stable deposits	5.919.832	-	295.992	-
4	Less stable deposits	32.818.146	23.767.413	3.281.814	2.376.741
5	Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customer Deposits	20.904.710	9.523.891	16.222.240	6.092.369
6	Operational deposits	36.427	7.335	7.769	1.834
7	Non-Operational Deposits	15.938.806	8.756.843	11.321.035	5.341.576
8	Other Unsecured Funding	4.929.477	759.713	4.893.436	748.959
9	Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10	Other Cash Outflows	35.216.359	6.215.554	9.464.261	2.091.694
11	Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market	1.470.483	1.602.637	1.470.483	1.602.637
12	Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13	Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
14	Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	-	-	-	-
15	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	33.745.876	4.612.917	7.993.778	489.057
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	29.264.307	10.560.804
CASH INFLOWS					
17	Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18	Unsecured Lending Transactions	10.734.473	8.522.459	8.153.823	6.582.769
19	Other contractual cash inflows	1.107.676	2.079.545	1.107.676	2.079.545
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	11.842.149	10.602.004	9.261.499	8.662.314
				Upper Limit Applied Amounts	
21	TOTAL HQLA			21.923.997	15.052.712
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			20.002.808	3.042.268
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)			110,00	495,00

(*) Simple arithmetic average calculated for the last three months by using the amounts calculated based on weekly simple arithmetic averages.

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

Information regarding weekly unconsolidated liquidity coverage ratios realized in the fourth quarter of 2024 is as follows:

	Rate of "Percentage to be taken into account" not implemented Total value (*)		Rate of "Percentage to be taken into account" implemented Total value (*)		
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC	
Prior Period- 31 December 2024					
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS					
1	High quality liquid assets	21.159.331	12.410.558	20.904.621	12.410.558
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2	Retail and Small Business Customer Deposits	39.196.794	17.322.657	3.603.767	1.732.266
3	Stable deposits	6.318.246	-	315.912	-
4	Less stable deposits	32.878.548	17.322.657	3.287.855	1.732.266
5	Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customer Deposits	13.837.460	9.580.156	8.306.829	5.006.576
6	Operational deposits	86.136	34	20.216	9
7	Non-Operational Deposits	10.367.122	8.929.553	4.960.443	4.366.862
8	Other Unsecured Funding	3.384.202	650.569	3.326.170	639.705
9	Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10	Other Cash Outflows	30.196.675	5.170.230	5.593.948	1.354.621
11	Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market	819.525	928.355	819.525	928.355
12	Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13	Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
14	Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	-	-	-	-
15	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	29.377.150	4.241.875	4.774.423	426.266
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	17.504.544	8.093.463
CASH INFLOWS					
17	Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18	Unsecured Lending Transactions	11.009.066	8.706.257	8.670.181	7.030.480
19	Other contractual cash inflows	492.231	1.022.058	492.231	1.022.057
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	11.501.297	9.728.315	9.162.412	8.052.537
				Upper Limit Applied Amounts	
21	TOTAL HQLA			20.904.621	12.410.558
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			8.342.132	2.029.207
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)			251,00	612,00

(*) Simple arithmetic average calculated for the last three months by using the amounts calculated based on weekly simple arithmetic averages.

The weeks having the highest and lowest level of liquidity coverage ratios calculated for the last three months and their average values are given below:

	Current Period-31 December 2025		Prior Period-31 December 2024	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
Lowest	101,91	323,16	182,56	547,78
Week	10.10.2025	10.10.2025	4.10.2024	27.12.2024
Highest	115,31	635,99	356,41	661,13
Week	31.10.2025	31.10.2025	22.11.2024	8.11.2024
Average	109,60	494,79	250,59	611,60

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

Presentation of assets and liabilities according to their remaining maturities:

31 December 2025	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Undistributed (*)	Total
Assets								
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metals) and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	6.293.973	12.031.044	-	-	-	-	-	18.325.017
Banks	4.691.970	2.404.000	-	-	-	-	(5.292)	7.090.678
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	3.763.317	95.643	10	133.650	145.314	81.820	-	4.219.754
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	32.534	173.273	-	-	6.195.352	9.027.636	-	15.428.795
Loans	-	8.341.602	5.031.201	20.903.163	14.619.076	2.824.057	(1.693.860)	50.025.239
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	-	-	739.071	250.302	5.391.679	10.623.312	(36.338)	16.968.026
Other Assets (**)	-	956.704	145.358	151.476	3.670	-	9.645.709	10.902.917
Total Assets	14.781.794	24.002.266	5.915.640	21.438.591	26.355.091	22.556.825	7.910.219	122.960.426
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	1.638	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.638
Customer Deposits	23.818.007	38.641.545	7.017.962	1.076.135	-	-	-	70.553.649
Money Market Borrowings	830.332	17.110.556	1.081.029	-	-	-	-	19.021.917
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.046.595	1.046.595
Marketable Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions	-	182.344	-	3.175.286	2.189.185	-	-	5.546.815
Subordinated Loans (***)	-	-	-	-	-	12.241.564	-	12.241.564
Other Liabilities (****)	-	907.856	223.481	84.305	-	-	13.332.606	14.548.248
Total Liabilities	24.649.977	56.842.301	8.322.472	4.335.726	14.430.749	-	14.379.201	122.960.426
Liquidity (Gap)/ Surplus	(9.868.183)	(32.840.035)	(2.406.832)	17.102.865	11.924.342	22.556.825	(6.468.982)	-
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	-	(121.754)	(282.017)	239.504	3.181	-	-	(161.086)
Financial Derivative Assets	-	58.847.682	17.148.843	16.870.819	6.924.944	514.888	-	100.307.176
Financial Derivative Liabilities	-	(58.969.436)	(17.430.860)	(16.631.315)	(6.921.763)	(514.888)	-	(100.468.262)
Non-Cash Loans	11.662.921	1.316.288	977.761	18.950.617	-	-	-	32.907.587
Prior period								
Total Assets	10.668.610	17.096.088	6.701.544	10.692.947	9.933.661	20.289.717	3.883.642	79.266.209
Total Liabilities	16.596.822	33.638.711	10.395.371	779.353	10.314.698	-	7.541.254	79.266.209
Liquidity (Gap)/ Surplus	(5.928.212)	(16.542.623)	(3.693.827)	9.913.594	(381.037)	20.289.717	(3.657.612)	-
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	-	(264.126)	(124.200)	(62.274)	(23.311)	-	-	(473.911)
Financial Derivative Assets	-	38.254.476	13.996.059	5.474.310	321.403	-	-	58.046.248
Financial Derivative Liabilities	-	(38.518.602)	(14.120.259)	(5.536.584)	(344.714)	-	-	(58.520.159)
Non-Cash Loans	7.962.939	2.168.713	6.250.367	10.955.741	-	-	-	27.337.760

(*) Assets such as fixed assets, other assets, securities representing shares in the capital, current tax assets and non-performing loans are recorded here.

(**) Other assets line includes assets other than those mentioned above.

(***) The Bank, on August 1, 2017 issued the Basel III compliant, 10 year, USD 300 million bond to foreign domicile investors and with the permission of BRSA dated July 17, 2017, classified it as Tier II sub-loan. The Bank, pursuant to the approval of the BRSA on 26 September 2018, bought back USD 24.535 thousands of Tier II sub-loan as of September 30 2025, and the relevant amount has been deducted from the capital amount in the equity calculation. The Bank has not redeemed or cancelled the shares in circulation, thus selling back any portion of such amount at any time is completely at the Bank management's discretion. On August 1, 2022, the early pay option of the subordinated bond has not been exercised and the coupon interest for the coming periods has been set at 8.606%.

(****) Other obligations line; It includes shareholders' equity amounting to 6.174.392 TL, tax liability of , 825.009 TL, provisions of 749.507 TL, liabilities from lease transactions of 575.209 TL, other liabilities of 5.008.490 TL (the amount of 4.418.133 TL is a capital increase commitment and is classified under other liabilities) and derivatives financial liabilities of 1.215.641 TL.

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (*):

	Carrying Values	Gross			Up to 1 Month	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
		Nominal Outflow	Demand					
As of December 31, 2025								
Bank Deposits	1.638	1.638	1.638	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits	70.553.649	71.571.660	23.818.007	38.975.326	7.262.511	1.515.816	-	-
Subordinated Loans	12.241.564	19.616.250	-	-	-	-	19.616.250	-
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions	5.546.815	5.923.139	-	216.408	3.305.475	-	2.401.256	-
Money Market Borrowings	19.021.917	19.053.004	-	7.867.825	11.185.179	-	-	-
Total	107.365.583	116.165.691	23.819.645	47.059.559	21.753.165	1.515.816	22.017.506	-

(*): Includes total interest to be paid

	Carrying Values	Gross			Up to 1 Month	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
		Nominal Outflow	Demand					
As of December 31, 2024								
Bank Deposits	3.095	3.095	3.095	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits	48.019.508	48.480.880	16.593.727	24.241.801	7.174.819	469.643	890	-
Subordinated Loans	10.067.701	16.132.156	-	-	-	-	16.132.156	-
Funds Provided From Other Financial Institutions	6.018.099	6.222.297	-	3.642.632	1.815.262	-	764.403	-
Money Market Borrowings	6.910.513	6.931.826	-	5.350.156	1.581.670	-	-	-
Total	71.018.916	77.770.254	16.596.822	33.234.589	10.571.751	469.643	16.897.449	-

(*): Includes total interest to be paid

Analysis of non-cash loans by remaining contractual maturities:

As of December 31, 2025	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Letter of Credit	764.113	2.601	61.559	2.176.427	-	-	3.004.700
Other Guarantees	2.928.000	137.500	670.000	8.607.700	-	-	12.343.200
Total	11.662.920	570.845	1.723.204	18.950.618	-	-	32.907.587

As of December 31, 2024	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Letter of Credit	730.143	240.379	766.780	340.942	-	-	2.078.244
Other Guarantees	2.052.000	869.000	2.992.250	5.589.750	-	-	11.503.000
Total	7.962.939	2.158.235	6.215.846	11.000.740	-	-	27.337.760

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

Breakdown of derivative instruments due to their remaining contractual maturities:

31 December 2025	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(548.914)	(77.258)	179.826	3.181	-	(443.164)
-Inflow	5.608.681	1.978.494	2.471.577	40.854	-	10.099.606
-Outflow	(6.157.595)	(2.055.751)	(2.291.751)	(37.673)	-	(10.542.770)
Currency swaps	608.759	(122.193)	(645)	-	-	485.921
-Inflow	38.086.348	9.360.100	80.647	-	-	47.527.094
-Outflow	(37.477.589)	(9.482.293)	(81.292)	-	-	(47.041.173)
Interest rate swap agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Inflow	-	200.000	9.400.000	6.884.090	514.888	16.998.979
-Outflow	-	(200.000)	(9.400.000)	(6.884.090)	(514.888)	(16.998.979)
Foreign currency sell and buy options	(178.452)	(82.566)	60.323	-	-	(200.695)
-Inflow	14.886.419	5.610.250	4.918.595	-	-	25.415.263
-Outflow	(15.064.871)	(5.692.816)	(4.858.271)	-	-	(25.615.958)
Futures Transactions	(3.145)	-	-	-	-	(3.145)
-Inflow	266.235	-	-	-	-	266.235
-Outflow	(269.380)	-	-	-	-	(269.380)
Interest rate sell and buy options	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Inflow	58.847.682	17.148.843	16.870.819	6.924.944	514.888	100.307.177
Total Cash Outflow	(58.969.435)	(17.430.860)	(16.631.314)	(6.921.763)	(514.888)	(100.468.260)

31 December 2024	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(40.315)	(1.009)	(33.836)	(23.311)	-	(98.471)
-Inflow	2.707.372	1.302.716	903.449	321.403	-	5.234.939
-Outflow	(2.747.687)	(1.303.725)	(937.285)	(344.714)	-	(5.333.410)
Currency swaps	(151.224)	(43.800)	-	-	-	(195.024)
-Inflow	27.801.789	9.529.222	-	-	-	37.331.010
-Outflow	(27.953.013)	(9.573.022)	-	-	-	(37.526.035)
Interest rate swap agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Inflow	-	-	937.996	-	-	937.996
-Outflow	-	-	(937.996)	-	-	(937.996)
Foreign currency sell and buy options	(72.586)	(71.967)	(28.438)	-	-	(172.991)
-Inflow	7.745.316	2.223.066	3.632.865	-	-	13.601.248
-Outflow	(7.817.902)	(2.295.034)	(3.661.303)	-	-	(13.774.239)
Futures Transactions	-	(7.424)	-	-	-	(7.424)
-Inflow	-	941.054	-	-	-	941.054
-Outflow	-	(948.478)	-	-	-	(948.478)
Interest rate sell and buy options	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Inflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Inflow	38.254.476	13.996.059	5.474.310	321.403	-	58.046.248
Total Cash Outflow	(38.518.601)	(14.120.259)	(5.536.584)	(344.714)	-	(58.520.158)

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

The net stable funding ratio is calculated by dividing the available stable funding amount by the required stable funding amount. The available stable funding represents the portion of a bank's liabilities and equity that is expected to be permanent, while the required stable funding refers to the portion of a bank's on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that are expected to be refinanced. The main components of the available stable funding amount include equity elements, deposits by counterparty, securities subject to repurchase agreements, and borrowings by counterparty. The required funding amount primarily consists of securities portfolio, loans by counterparty and maturity, and placements with banks. Derivative products are considered based on their market values, and are accounted for as derivative assets/liabilities relative to the total current market value.

Net Stable Funding Ratio:

	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount	
	No Maturity	Up to Six Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year		
Current Period- 31 December 2025						
Available Stable Funding						
1	Equity items	9.842.896	-	-	-	9.842.896
2	Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital	9.842.896	-	-	-	9.842.896
3	Other equity items	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail and small business customer deposits	19.284.325	25.480.672	21.219	977.404	41.555.553
5	Stable deposits	895.733	6.470.172	-	-	6.997.610
6	Less stable deposits	18.388.592	19.010.500	21.219	977.404	34.557.943
7	Other obligations	11.583.433	34.771.976	3.088.664	11.600.950	16.414.590
8	Operational deposits	192.688	-	-	-	96.344
9	Other obligations	11.390.745	34.771.976	3.088.664	11.600.950	16.318.246
10	Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities	-	5.043.136	-	-	-
12	Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other equity items and liabilities not listed above	-	5.043.136	-	-	-
14	Available Stable Funding	-	-	-	-	67.813.039
Required Stable Funding						
15	High quality liquid assets	-	-	-	-	325.535
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing receivables	21.128.402	18.589.917	9.047.737	22.110.293	40.211.080
18	Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	-	-	-	-
19	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	5.035.291	2.807.742	131.722	-	1.242.316
20	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	16.093.111	15.782.175	8.916.015	1.103.013	21.112.609
21	Receivables with a risk weight of 35% or less	-	-	-	1.103.013	716.958
22	Receivables collateralised by residential real estate mortgages	-	-	-	165	107
23	Receivables with a risk weight of 35% or less	-	-	-	165	107
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	21.007.115	17.856.048
25	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other Assets	763.143	241.539	-	16.150.745	14.732.816
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
28	Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29	Derivative Assets	-	-	-	157.534	157.534
30	Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-	-	-	84.005	84.005
31	Other assets not listed above	763.143	-	-	16.150.745	14.491.276
32	Off Balance Sheet Commitments	-	35.724.137	-	-	1.786.207
33	Total Required Stable Funding	-	-	-	-	57.055.638
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) (*)	-	-	-	-	118,85%

(*) With the BRSA's letter numbered E-32521522-101.01.04-168271 dated 14 October 2025, it has been deemed appropriate for our Bank to take into account the resource of TL 3.975.579 (USD 100 Million) under the "Other Liabilities" item in the Bank's Financial Position Statement in the calculation of common equity Tier1 capital within the scope of the Regulation on Equity of Banks, starting from 01.07.2025 until the capital increase is registered, based on the period-end exchange rate of 30.06.2025. Capital Adequacy Ratio is calculated accordingly.

The Bank's paid-in capital of TL 5.261.811 was increased by TL 4.418.133 to TL 9.679.944 pursuant to the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 11 February 2026. The capital increase was registered on 17 February 2026.

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VI. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (continued)

Net Stable Funding Ratio:

	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount	
	No Maturity	Up to Six Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year		
Prior Period- 31 December 2024						
Available Stable Funding						
1	Equity items	7.356.372	-	-	-	7.356.372
2	Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital	7.356.372	-	-	-	7.356.372
3	Other equity items	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail and small business customer deposits	13.197.969	23.325.346	38.368	668	33.267.180
5	Stable deposits	888.986	6.328.495	3.182	615	6.860.214
6	Less stable deposits	12.308.983	16.996.851	35.186	53	26.406.966
7	Other obligations	5.188.916	19.087.622	190.162	6.065.411	11.487.651
8	Operational deposits	240.887	-	-	-	120.444
9	Other obligations	4.948.029	19.087.622	190.162	6.065.411	11.367.207
10	Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities	-	1.346.884	-	-	-
12	Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other equity items and liabilities not listed above	-	1.346.884	-	-	-
14	Available Stable Funding	-	-	-	-	52.111.203
Required Stable Funding						
15	High quality liquid assets	-	-	-	-	460.082
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing receivables	12.640.150	17.386.180	2.615.544	7.940.532	20.628.736
18	Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	-	-	-	-
19	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	3.691.181	3.103.454	170.675	-	1.104.533
20	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	8.948.969	14.282.726	2.444.869	316.781	13.044.190
21	Receivables with a risk weight of 35% or less	-	-	-	316.781	205.908
22	Receivables collateralised by residential real estate mortgages	-	-	-	878	571
23	Receivables with a risk weight of 35% or less	-	-	-	878	571
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	-	-	7.622.873	6.479.442
25	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other Assets	498.496	118.524	-	10.465.698	9.512.863
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
28	Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29	Derivative Assets	-	-	-	65.372	65.372
30	Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-	-	-	53.152	53.152
31	Other assets not listed above	498.496	-	-	10.465.698	9.394.339
32	Off Balance Sheet Commitments	-	29.172.212	-	-	1.458.611
33	Total Required Stable Funding	-	-	-	-	32.060.292
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	162,54%

Net stable funding ratio for the last three months including the reporting period was 117,57% (Last quarter of 2024: 125,25%).

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VII. Explanations on Leverage Ratio

Information on subjects that causes difference in leverage ratio between current and prior periods:

“Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks Leverage Levels” regulates the procedures and principles regarding to ensure adequate capital at the consolidated and non-consolidated basis for exposure of possible risk of Banks. Leverage ratio of the Bank calculated amounting to 4,67% (31 December 2024: 2,79%). According to Regulations, minimum leverage ratio is 3%.

Disclosure of Leverage ratio template:

	Current Period 31 December 2025(*)	Prior Period 31 December 2024 (*)
Balance sheet transactions		
1 Balance sheet assets (excluding derivative financial assets and credit derivatives, including collaterals)	113.798.279	82.563.357
2 (Assets deducted from Core capital)	(3.238.902)	(2.612.432)
3 Total risk amount of balance sheet assets (sum of lines 1 and 2)	110.559.377	79.950.925
Derivative financial assets and credit derivatives		
4 Cost of replenishment for derivative financial assets and credit derivatives	1.077.990	602.517
5 Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial assets and credit derivatives	-	-
6 Total risk amount of derivative financial assets and credit derivatives (sum of lines 4 and 5)	1.077.990	602.517
Financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity		
7 Risk amount of financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity (excluding Balance sheet)	-	-
8 Risk amount arising from intermediary transactions	-	-
9 Total risk amount of financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity (sum of lines 7 and 8)	-	-
Off-balance sheet transactions		
10 Gross notional amount of off-balance sheet transactions	61.048.729	52.741.880
11 (Correction amount due to multiplication with credit conversion rates)	(16.431.514)	(13.943.547)
12 Total risk of off-balance sheet transactions (sum of lines 10 and 11)	44.617.215	38.798.333
Capital and total risk		
13 Core Capital	7.265.965	3.326.859
14 Total risk amount(sum of lines 3, 6, 9 and 12)	156.254.582	119.351.775
Leverage ratio		
15 Leverage ratio (**)	4,67	2,79

(*) The arithmetic average of the last 3 months in the related periods.

(**) With the BRSA's letter numbered E-32521522-101.01.04-168271 dated 14 October 2025, it has been deemed appropriate for our Bank to take into account the resource of TL 3.975.579 (USD 100 Million) under the “Other Liabilities” item in the Bank's Financial Position Statement in the calculation of common equity Tier1 capital within the scope of the Regulation on Equity of Banks, starting from 01.07.2025 until the capital increase is registered, based on the period-end exchange rate of 30.06.2025. Capital Adequacy Ratio is calculated accordingly.

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VIII. Explanations on Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value

The presentation of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities with their fair values is as follows;

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets	92.444.110	80.360.845	60.636.694	54.173.545
Money Market Placements	-	-	1.172.668	1.172.668
Banks	7.095.970	7.095.970	3.894.477	3.894.477
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15.428.795	15.428.795	9.086.990	9.086.990
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	17.004.364	11.606.478	14.667.575	11.121.131
Loans	52.914.981	46.229.602	31.814.984	28.898.279
Financial Liabilities	113.420.668	113.869.992	71.912.691	72.267.702
Bank Deposits	1.638	1.638	3.095	3.095
Other Deposits	70.553.649	70.454.369	48.019.508	48.029.726
Funds Borrowed From Other Financial Institutions	24.568.732	24.488.199	12.928.612	12.910.756
Subordinated Loans	12.241.564	12.870.701	10.067.701	10.430.350
Issued Bonds	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payables	6.055.085	6.055.085	893.775	893.775

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts of deposits from banks and miscellaneous payables and other liabilities are considered to approximate their fair values.

The estimated fair value of funds obtained from other financial institutions, other deposits, and subordinated loans is determined by discounting the related future cash flows using current market interest rates.

The fair values of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost are determined based on quoted market prices, or, where such prices are not available, by reference to the market prices of similar securities traded in active markets with similar interest rates, maturities, and other relevant terms.

The fair value of loans granted is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using current market interest rates. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments:

TFRS 13 sets a hierarchy of valuation techniques according to the observability of data used in valuation techniques which establish basis for fair value calculations.

Aforesaid fair value hierarchy is determined as follows.

a) Quoted market prices (non-adjusted) (1st level)

b) Directly (by way of prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) data for the assets or liabilities, other than quoted prices in the 1st level (2nd level)

c) Data not based on observable data regarding assets or liabilities (3rd level)

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VIII. Explanations on Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value (continued)

Fair value hierarchy of the financial assets and liabilities of the Bank carried at fair value according to the foregoing principles is given in the table below:

December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3(*)	Total(**)
Financial Assets	19.603.137	1.270.087	32.533	20.905.757
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	4.206.875	12.879	-	4.219.754
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	15.396.262	-	32.533	15.428.795
Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-	1.257.208	-	1.257.208
Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	1.215.641	-	1.215.641
Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	-	1.215.641	-	1.215.641
Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	11.335.878	450.129	21.356	11.807.363
Financial Liabilities	-	706.039	-	706.039

(*) The Bank has 3rd level financial assets amounting to TL 32.533 (31 December 2024: TL 21.356). The exchange increase in current period is amounting to TL 321.

(**) There have been no transition between levels during the current year.

The movements in Level 3 financial assets are presented in the table below.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the end of the prior period	21.356	17.221
Purchases	10.856	4.039
Sales	-	-
Valuation differences	321	96
Transfers	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	32.533	21.356

IX. Explanations Related to Transactions Carried Out on Behalf on Customers, Items Held in Trust

The Bank carries out trading, custody, management and consulting services on behalf of customers and on their account. Details of these transactions are provided in the off-balance sheet table. The Bank has no trust transactions.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management

Notes and explanations in this section have been prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Disclosures about Risk Management to Be Announced to Public by Banks that have been published in Official Gazette no. 29511 on 23 October 2015 and became effective as of 30 June 2016. According to Communiqué these notes have to be presented on a quarterly basis. Due to usage of standard approach for the calculation of capital adequacy by the Bank, the following tables have not been presented as of 31 December 2024:

- RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB
- RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the Internal Model Method (IMM)
- RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under an IMA

a. Overview of RWA

	Risk Weighted Amount		Minimum Capital Requirement
	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024	Current Period 31 December 2025
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	50.729.825	35.904.639	4.058.386
2 Standardised approach (SA)	50.729.825	35.904.639	4.058.386
3 Internal rating-based (IRB) approach	-	-	-
4 Counterparty credit risk	545.151	264.037	43.612
5 Standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	545.151	264.037	43.612
6 Internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
7 Basic risk weight approach to internal models equity position in the banking account	-	-	-
8 Investments made in collective investment companies – look-through approach	-	-	-
9 Investments made in collective investment companies – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
10 Investments made in collective investment companies – 1250% weighted risk approach	-	-	-
11 Settlement risk	-	-	-
12 Securitization positions in banking accounts	-	-	-
13 IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-
14 IRB Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA)	-	-	-
15 SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-
16 Market risk	5.135.324	3.684.625	410.826
17 Standardised approach (SA)	5.135.324	3.684.625	410.826
18 Internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
19 Operational Risk	4.029.475	4.820.838	322.358
20 Basic Indicator Approach	4.029.475	4.820.838	322.358
21 Standard Approach	-	-	-
22 Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
23 The amount of the discount threshold under the equity (subject to a 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
24 Floor adjustment	-	-	-
25 Total (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)	60.439.775	44.674.139	4.835.182

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

b. Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation

Current Period	Revalued amount in accordance with TAS as reported in published financial statements	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counter party credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	18.325.017	18.325.017	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	4.219.754	3.858.961	-	-	360.793	-
Banks	7.095.970	7.095.970	499.884	-	-	-
Money market placements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	5.292	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	15.428.795	15.428.795	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	1.257.208	-	875.487	-	401.273	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	17.004.364	17.004.364	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	2.926.080	942.668	-	-	-	-
Loans	52.914.981	52.914.981	-	-	-	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint ventures (net)	159.847	159.847	-	-	-	-
Associates (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	1.203.062	1.041.277	-	-	-	161.785
Intangible assets (net)	1.438.538	-	-	-	-	1.438.538
Investment property (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax asset	3.649.289	3.649.289	-	-	-	1.856.037
Property and equipment held for sale and related to discontinued operations (net)	581.815	581.815	-	-	-	-
Other assets	2.613.158	2.574.835	-	-	-	-
Total assets	122.960.426	121.692.483	1.375.371	-	762.066	3.456.360
Liabilities						
Deposit	70.555.287	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1.215.641	-	-	-	1.003.507	-
Loans received	5.546.815	-	-	-	-	-
Money market funds	19.021.917	-	-	-	-	-
Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease payables	575.209	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	749.507	-	-	-	-	-
Tax liability	825.009	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	12.241.564	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	6.055.085	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	6.174.392	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	122.960.426	-	-	-	1.003.507	-

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

b. Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation (continued)

Prior Period	Revalued amount in accordance with TAS as reported in published financial statements	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counter party credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	13.224.863	13.224.863	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	2.306.970	-	-	-	102.084	-
Banks	3.894.477	3.894.477	196.060	-	-	-
Money market placements	1.172.668	1.172.668	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	4.644	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9.086.990	9.086.990	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	413.403	-	684.052	-	256.278	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	14.667.575	14.667.575	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	2.602.607	902.685	-	-	-	-
Loans	31.814.984	31.814.984	-	-	-	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint ventures (net)	10.000	10.000	-	-	-	-
Associates (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	606.025	506.731	-	-	-	99.295
Intangible assets (net)	966.133	-	-	-	-	966.133
Investment property (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax asset	2.215.179	2.215.179	-	-	-	1.739.600
Property and equipment held for sale and related to discontinued operations (net)	232.539	232.539	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1.261.654	1.204.827	-	-	-	-
Total assets	79.266.209	77.128.148	880.112	-	358.362	2.805.028
Liabilities						
Deposit	48.022.603	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	706.039	-	-	-	417.191	-
Loans received	6.018.099	-	-	-	-	-
Money market funds	6.910.513	-	-	-	-	-
Securities Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease payables	209.208	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	525.913	-	-	-	-	-
Tax liability	328.796	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	10.067.701	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	893.775	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	5.583.562	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	79.266.209	-	-	-	417.191	-

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

b. Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation (continued)

Current Period	Total	Subject to credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to market risk (*)
Assets carrying value in accordance with TAS	119.504.066	121.692.483	-	1.375.371	762.066
Liabilities carrying value in accordance with TAS under scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-	1.003.507
Total net amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	119.504.066	121.692.483	-	1.375.371	(241.441)
Off-balance sheet amount	42.918.957	42.918.957	-	-	45.846.931
Differences due to risk mitigation		(1.860.354)	-	-	-
Differences due to different netting rules		-	-	-	-
Differences due to consideration of provisions		-	-	-	-
Differences due to the applications of the Bank		-	-	-	-
Exposure amounts	162.423.023	162.751.086	-	1.375.371	45.605.490

Prior Period	Total	Subject to credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to market risk (*)
Assets carrying value in accordance with TAS	76.461.181	77.128.148	-	880.112	358.362
Liabilities carrying value in accordance with TAS under scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-	417.191
Total net amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	76.461.181	77.128.148	-	880.112	(58.829)
Off-balance sheet amount	35.987.140	35.987.140	-	-	19.424.884
Differences due to risk mitigation		(359.040)	-	-	-
Differences due to different netting rules		-	-	-	-
Differences due to consideration of provisions		-	-	-	-
Differences due to the applications of the Bank		-	-	-	-
Exposure amounts	112.448.321	112.756.248	-	880.112	19.366.055

c. Credit risk explanation

1. General qualitative information about credit risk:

Credit Risk Management Department operates under Internal Systems pillar directly subject to Board of Directors as it is mentioned in scope of "Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process". Reports, prepared in a wider perspective, are reported to Board of Directors and senior management through the Risk Committee as well as reports having given minimum standards in scope of aforementioned regulation. Risk Report includes customer, group, collateral and sector concentrations, stress tests, risk profile, overdue receivables and specific provision development, close monitoring development and capital adequacy analysis as general scope and main content. Within the scope of the budget determined within the scope of the Bank's business model and targets, the Bank's risk appetite and its limits are determined together with its main partner.

The Bank determines risk limits including all risks and covering all activities of the Bank and those limits are approved by Board of Directors. Limits of the Bank are determined in a way to reflect risk appetite, which is planned to be undertaken, and expectations in economy with our main partner. Credit policies are established in compliance with risk limits accordingly. Those limits are periodically monitored by Risk Management and Board of Directors is informed in scope of respective outputs.

Credit allocation processes are established in line with risk appetite and limits determined in scope of credit policies. In this scope, rating and decision support systems are used in evaluation of credits in order to reflect related risks. Access levels are determined by Board of Directors.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

Credit Risk is the possibility of loss to which the current or future return or capital of the bank shall be exposed since the debtor cannot fulfil its liability in due time through violating requirements of related contract. The Bank approaches risk management as a cycle. Credit allocation units, form the first level of line of defence for credit risk in scope of allocation decision. Board of Directors holds the control over credit process in scope of authorization levels. Credit Risk Management Department of the Bank carries out its operations under Internal Systems organization which is directly subject to Board of Directors as it is mentioned in scope of "Communique on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks". Risk Management executes measurement, monitoring and reporting activities of credit risk through using statistical methods and forms line of defence at second level. Internal Control and Supervisory Board Directorate forms line of defence at third level in this process.

Board of Directors is responsible for determination of taking risks and appetite level. Board of Directors manages risks through Risk Committee. Committee is responsible for determination of risk policies, measurement and monitoring of risks. Reports, which are issued in a wider perspective in addition to reports whose minimum standards are determined in scope of "Communique on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks", are reported to Board of Directors and senior management through the Risk Committee. The aforementioned reports include customer, group, collateral and sector concentrations; stress tests, risk profile, follow-up and special provision development, close monitoring development and analysis of capital adequacy.

2. Credit quality of assets:

Gross carrying values of (according to TAS)				
31 December 2025	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values
1 Loans	1.195.882	51.719.099	2.889.742	50.025.239
2 Debt Securities	-	32.400.626	36.338	32.364.288
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	37.131	60.608.291	18.237	60.627.185
4 Total	1.233.013	144.728.016	2.944.317	143.016.712

Gross carrying values of (according to TAS)				
31 December 2024	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Net values
1 Loans	1.199.363	30.615.621	2.556.146	29.258.838
2 Debt Securities	-	23.733.209	46.461	23.686.748
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	47.007	51.354.503	33.070	51.368.440
4 Total	1.246.370	105.703.333	2.635.677	104.314.026

3. Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities:

		31.12.2025
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	1.199.363
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	81.105
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written off	(21.064)
5	Other changes	(63.522)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)	1.195.882
		31.12.2024
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	1.573.337
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	124.320
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written off	(299.321)
5	Other changes	(198.973)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)	1.199.363

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

4. Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets:

a. Breakdown of receivables by geographical area, sector and outstanding maturity:

Breakdown by geographical area:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Domestic	51.719.047	30.613.416
European Union Countries	52	-
OECD Countries (*)	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-
Other	-	2.205
Total	51.719.099	30.615.621

(*) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

Breakdown by sector (*):

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Agricultural	3.192.594	749.682
Farming and raising live stock	2.910.501	480.356
Forestry	-	-
Fishing	282.093	269.326
Manufacturing	17.044.981	10.414.613
Mining	10.000	33.165
Production	12.658.954	6.612.227
Electricity, Gas, Water	4.376.027	3.769.221
Construction	10.220.610	6.842.214
Services	18.124.385	12.174.570
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.326.096	1.642.923
Hotel, Food, Beverage Services	6.069.300	6.236.322
Transportation and Telecommunication	221.643	234.487
Financial Institutions	5.311.206	2.457.419
Real Estate and Lending Service	-	-
Self Employment Service	-	-
Education Service	65.862	258.570
Health and Social Services	3.130.278	1.344.849
Other	3.136.529	434.542
Total	51.719.099	30.615.621

(*) Breakdown of sector classified according to type of principal activity of costumers.

Breakdown by outstanding maturity:

31 December 2025	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months		5 Years and Over		Total
			Months	1-5 Years	Over	Over	
Loans	8.341.602	5.031.201	20.903.163	14.619.076	2.824.057	51.719.099	

31 December 2024	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months		5 Years and Over		Total
			Months	1-5 Years	Over	Over	
Loans	7.505.848	2.853.179	6.900.204	5.866.711	7.489.679	30.615.621	

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

Breakdown by sector (*):

b) Amounts of provision allocated receivables based on geographical area and sector and amounts deducted from the assets with the related provisions:

Breakdown by geographical area:

31 December 2025	Non-performing Loans	Provisions
Domestic	1.195.867	953.535
European Union Countries	-	-
OECD Countries (*)	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-
Other	15	13
Total	1.195.882	953.548

(*) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

31 December 2024	Non-performing Loans	Provisions
Domestic	1.178.373	898.863
European Union Countries	-	-
OECD Countries (*)	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-
Other	20.990	10.506
Total	1.199.363	909.369

(*) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

Breakdown by sector (*):

31 December 2025	Non-performing Loans	Provisions
Agricultural	10.473	9.150
Farming and raising live stock	10.473	9.150
Forestry	-	-
Fishing	-	-
Manufacturing	525.746	389.315
Mining	7.428	7.343
Production	517.866	381.520
Electricity, Gas, Water	452	452
Construction	368.908	338.727
Services	238.124	183.203
Wholesale and Retail Trade	111.169	77.230
Hotel, Food, Beverage Services	40.851	36.362
Transportation and Telecommunication	9.756	9.139
Financial Institutions	6.623	3.192
Real Estate and Lending Service	572	408
Self Employment Service	-	-
Education Service	5.541	4.856
Health and Social Services	63.612	52.016
Other	52.631	33.153
Total	1.195.882	953.548

(*) Classified according to type of principal activity of costumers.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

Breakdown by sector (*):

31 December 2024	Non-performing Loans	Provisions
Agricultural	9.787	8.379
Farming and raising live stock	9.787	8.379
Forestry	-	-
Fishing	-	-
Manufacturing	539.970	415.061
Mining	7.749	7.210
Production	531.693	407.333
Electricity, Gas, Water	528	518
Construction	299.754	250.634
Services	285.678	190.714
Wholesale and Retail Trade	200.173	125.782
Hotel, Food, Beverage Services	50.786	39.139
Transportation and Telecommunication	9.401	8.772
Financial Institutions	3.856	3.757
Real Estate and Lending Service	304	183
Self Employment Service	-	-
Education Service	19.612	11.624
Health and Social Services	1.546	1.457
Other	64.174	44.581
Total	1.199.363	909.369

(*): Classified according to type of principal activity of costumers.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

5. Expected Credit Loss

a. Expected Credit Loss for Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2025)	4.644	-	-	4.644
Additions	11.042	-	-	11.042
Disposals (-)	(10.394)	-	-	(10.394)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	5.292	-	-	5.292

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2024)	9.311	-	-	9.311
Additions	6.605	-	-	6.605
Disposals (-)	(11.272)	-	-	(11.272)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	4.644	-	-	4.644

b. Expected Credit Loss for Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2025)	46.461	-	-	46.461
Additions	80.477	63	-	80.540
Disposals (-)	(90.619)	(44)	-	(90.663)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(41)	41	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	36.278	60	-	36.338

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2024)	70.389	-	-	70.389
Additions	147.297	-	-	147.297
Disposals (-)	(171.225)	-	-	(171.225)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	46.461	-	-	46.461

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

5. Expected Credit Loss

c. Expected Credit Loss for Loans

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2025)	397.697	1.249.080	909.369	2.556.146
Additions	747.860	859.573	427.182	2.034.615
Disposals (-)	(1.029.496)	(282.642)	(379.232)	(1.691.370)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(4.116)	(4.116)
Transfers to Stage 1	175.077	(175.077)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(79.500)	79.500	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1.597)	(4.281)	345	(5.533)
Balance at the end of the period	210.041	1.726.153	953.548	2.889.742

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2024)	414.312	1.540.632	995.226	2.950.170
Additions	686.284	734.195	469.369	1.889.848
Disposals (-)	(755.029)	(927.198)	(302.324)	(1.984.551)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(299.321)	(299.321)
Transfers to Stage 1	82.893	(82.893)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(28.982)	28.982	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1.781)	(44.638)	46.419	-
Balance at the end of the period	397.697	1.249.080	909.369	2.556.146

d. Expected Credit Loss for Non-cash Loans

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2025)	22.227	2.858	7.985	33.070
Additions	65.963	23.840	4.311	94.114
Disposals (-)	(96.160)	(6.321)	(6.466)	(108.947)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	22.180	(22.180)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(6.316)	6.316	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(2)	(331)	333	-
Balance at the end of the period	7.892	4.182	6.163	18.237

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning Balance (1 January 2024)	23.284	4.084	2.823	30.191
Additions	97.639	4.760	7.937	110.336
Disposals (-)	(101.325)	(2.461)	(3.671)	(107.457)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	4.893	(4.893)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1.444)	1.444	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(820)	(76)	896	-
Balance at the end of the period	22.227	2.858	7.985	33.070

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

6. Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview:

The Bank considers appropriate collaterals mentioned in “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank’s Capital Adequacy” published on Official Gazette numbered 29511 for the calculation of capital adequacy. Since mortgages determine a receivable class, collateral used in credit risk reduction consists of cash collaterals with blockage.

All expertise reports, get done by the Bank, are assigned to valuation institutions, which are authorized by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and also having CMB license. Expertise requests, received from branches for valuation reports issued for the purpose of collateral, are evaluated by Expertise and Mortgage Department and forwarded to contracted valuation institutions through expertise system of the Bank. Valuation institutions submits expertise report through using expertise system of the bank following the completion of expertise activity. The report, submitted by expertise institution, is reviewed by Expertise and Mortgage Department and delivered to branches via aforementioned system. If there exists elements, which are considered as risks, in collateralization, those elements are included in valuation report.

Mortgage transaction is performed by law firms following the collateralization decision. Mortgage request is submitted from branch to our mortgage department via mortgage system of the bank. Mortgage department forwards the request to contracted law firms after controlling the request in question. Authenticated deeds and mortgage receipt certificates are delivered to branches via aforementioned system following the finalisation of mortgage transaction.

If the mortgage is in release phase, release request, submitted by the branch, is delivered to directorate of land registry with release letter which is obtained on mortgage release system following getting approval of required approvers.

An audit report is issued on an annual basis in scope of communique on risk mitigation techniques for received collaterals.

		Exposures not covered with cash collateral	Exposures secured by cash collateral	Exposures secured by cash collateral of which: secured amount(**)	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Exposures secured by credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
1	Loans (*)	46.955.766	3.069.473	1.433.874	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	32.364.288	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total	79.320.054	3.069.473	1.433.874	-	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	1.195.823	61	57	-	-	-

(*) Shows loans that are covered with cash collateral

(**) Shows risk adjusted cash collaterals in line with related BRSA’s credit risk mitigation regulation with the maturity profile of the loan.

7. Qualitative disclosures related to rating grades used by the Banks for the calculation of credit risk with standard approach:

To determine the risk weight of the risk categories as per the Article 6 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks", in accordance with the BRSA decision dated 21 February 2020 and numbered 8875, the national ratings announced by JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. are used for the risk weights of domestic banks, financial institutions and corporate TL exposures.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

8. Standard approach – credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

Current Period - 31.12.2025		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Assets classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density	
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	45.780.289	-	47.153.767	-	-	0%
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	1.981.678	-	681.678	-	340.839	50%
3	Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	74.932	-	63.443	-	0%
5	Exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Exposures to institutions	13.439.864	11.818.092	13.439.864	6.863.847	7.584.989	37%
7	Exposures to corporates	26.219.359	26.512.940	24.719.759	19.635.480	34.216.553	77%
8	Retail exposures	445.855	1.341.124	429.620	56.196	364.555	75%
9	Exposures secured by residential property	438	-	438	-	153	35%
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	9.617.351	173.999	9.617.351	148.483	5.756.906	59%
11	Past-due loans	87.184	-	87.127	-	63.677	73%
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	1.149	-	1.149	-	1.518	132%
13	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
16	Other assets	4.174.544	156	4.174.544	156	2.843.405	68%
17	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
18	Total	101.747.711	39.921.243	100.305.297	26.767.605	51.172.595	40%

Prior Period - 31.12.2024		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Assets classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density	
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	30.218.183	-	30.433.028	-	-	0%
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	747.718	-	747.718	-	373.859	50%
3	Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	1.629.373	55.667	1.629.373	53.085	-	0%
5	Exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Exposures to institutions	8.364.809	7.774.823	8.364.809	2.913.664	3.573.135	32%
7	Exposures to corporates	12.735.982	24.502.508	12.391.206	17.906.116	24.012.177	79%
8	Retail exposures	292.719	705.670	274.062	51.252	247.839	76%
9	Exposures secured by residential property	1.869	-	1.869	-	654	35%
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	10.993.780	218.855	10.926.773	168.191	6.219.984	56%
11	Past-due loans	99.790	-	99.723	-	59.242	59%
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	2.258	-	2.258	-	2.109	93%
13	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
16	Other assets	2.504.123	-	2.504.123	-	1.627.335	65%
17	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
18	Total	67.590.604	33.257.523	67.374.942	21.092.308	36.116.334	41%

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

9. Standard approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

Current Period - 31.12.2025 Asset classes/ Risk weight(*)	0%	10%	20%	50%(*)	75%	100%	150%	200%	Other (35% - 50%(**))	Total credit risk exposure amount (***)
Exposures to central governments or central banks	47.153.767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.153.767
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681.678	681.678
Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	63.443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.443
Exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions	-	-	9.566.023	-	-	605.880	-	-	10.131.808	20.303.711
Exposures to corporates	-	-	5.643.452	-	-	27.463.669	135	-	11.247.983	44.355.239
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	485.041	775	-	-	-	485.816
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	438
Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	8.017.857	-	1.747.977	-	-	-	9.765.834
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	16.137	12.045	-	58.945	87.127
Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	268	809	-	72	1.149
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1.131.070	-	250.281	-	-	2.793.349	-	-	-	4.174.700
Total	48.348.280	-	15.459.756	8.017.857	485.041	32.628.055	12.989	-	22.120.924	127.072.902

(*) Collateralized with the Real Estate Mortgage

(**) Except that Collateralized with the Real Estate Mortgage

(***) After Credit Conversion Rate and after credit risk mitigation

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

c. Credit risk explanation (continued)

Current Period - 31.12.2024	0%	10%	20%	50%(*)	75%	100%	150%	200%	Other (35% - 50% (**))	Total credit risk exposure amount (***)
Asset classes/ Risk weight(*)	30.433.028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.433.028
Exposures to central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747.718	747.718
Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	1.682.458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.682.458
Exposures to international organisations	-	-	6.891.300	-	-	2.578	-	-	4.384.595	11.278.473
Exposures to institutions	-	-	3.834.197	-	-	18.717.170	655.190	-	7.090.765	30.297.322
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	320.147	43	5.124	-	-	325.314
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.869	1.869
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	9.749.960	-	1.345.004	-	-	-	11.094.964
Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	18.756	2	-	80.965	99.723
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	-	1.278	2.258
Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	717.266	-	199.402	-	-	1.587.455	-	-	-	2.504.123
Total	32.832.752	-	10.924.899	9.749.960	320.147	21.671.006	661.296	-	12.307.190	88.467.250

(*) Collateralized with the Real Estate Mortgage

(**) Except that Collateralized with the Real Estate Mortgage

(***) After Credit Conversion Rate and after credit risk mitigation

d. Counterparty Credit risk (CCR) explanations:

1. Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk:

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) states default risk of counterparty, which is a party to a transaction imposing an obligation to both parties, going into default before the final payment included in cash flow of the transaction in question. The Bank monitors Counterparty Credit Risk in the framework of Counterparty Credit Risk and Exchange Risk Management Policy which is approved by Board of Directors. Counterparty Credit Risk and Exchange Risk Management Policy includes rules, limits and actions in case of non-compliance related to transactions in counterparty credit risk and exchange risk.

The Bank internally applies different action rules for each of the action groups determined for measurement of counterparty credit risk. Action groups are divided into Individual Business Line, Non-Individual Business Line (except for Stock Exchange and Banks) and Banks and Stock Exchanges.

Potential and current risk exposures of transactions are calculated/determined in order to determine CCR. Internal netting application is taken into account while calculating risk exposures.

Daily collateral management is performed in accordance with provisions of agreements related to transactions of counterparty credit risk and exchange risk with stock exchanges and banks having ISDA-CSA agreement.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

d. Counterparty Credit risk (CCR) explanations (continued)

Internal limits related to counterparty credit risk and exchange risk are evaluated by Credits Department with respect to requests from related departments and submitted to the approval of Director of Credits Department, General Manager, Credit Committee or Board of Directors according to magnitude of exposures.

The Bank legally calculates counterparty credit risk and exchange risk in accordance with the rules and explanations mentioned in "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Capital Adequacy". Counterparty credit risk and exchange risk, calculated legally, is subject to limit of capital adequacy ratio.

2. Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

Current Year – 31.12.2025		Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EBPRT(*)	Alpha	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standart Approach-CCR	129.739	310.623	-	1,40	616.507	331.149
2	Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Simplified Standardised Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	499.884	111.622
5	Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	499.884	111.622
6	Total	-	-	-	-	-	442.771

(*) Effective expected positive risk amount

Prior Year – 31.12.2024		Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EBPRT(*)	Alpha	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standart Approach-CCR	18.650	354.230	-	1,40	522.032	170.186
2	Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Simplified Standardised Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	196.060	41.509
5	Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	196.060	41.509
6	Total	-	-	-	-	-	211.695

(*) Effective expected positive risk amount

3. Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

Current Year – 31.12.2025		Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts
Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy			
1	(i) Value at risk component (3*multiplier included)	-	-
2	(ii) Stressed Value at Risk (3*multiplier included)	-	-
3	Total portfolio value with simplified approach CVA capital adequacy	611.283	37.321
4	Total amount of CVA capital adequacy	611.283	37.321

Prior Year – 31.12.2024		Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts
Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy			
1	(i) Value at risk component (3*multiplier included)	-	-
2	(ii) Stressed Value at Risk (3*multiplier included)	-	-
3	Total portfolio value with simplified approach CVA capital adequacy	520.794	9.693
4	Total amount of CVA capital adequacy	520.794	9.693

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

d. Counterparty Credit risk (CCR) explanations (continued)

4. Standard approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Current Period Risk Weights									Total Credit Risk(*)
	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	
Risk Classes									
Central governments and central banks receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and non commercial receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organisations receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	837.138	-	-	-	-	-	167.427
Corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	263.618	-	-	263.618
Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	15.634	-	-	-	11.726
Other assets(**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	837.138	-	15.634	263.618	-	-	442.771

(*) Total credit risk; After applying counterparty credit risk measurement techniques that are related to the amount of capital adequacy calculation.

(**) Other assets: "Central to the counterparty risk" table includes amounts that are not included in the reported counterparty credit risk.

Prior Period Risk Weights									Total Credit Risk(*)
	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	
Risk Classes									
Central governments and central banks receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and non commercial receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organisations receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	630.721	1.713	-	-	-	-	127.001
Corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	81.800	-	-	81.800
Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	3.858	-	-	-	2.894
Other assets(**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	630.721	1.713	3.858	81.800	-	-	211.695

(*) Total credit risk; After applying counterparty credit risk measurement techniques that are related to the amount of capital adequacy calculation.

(**) Other assets: "Central to the counterparty risk" table includes amounts that are not included in the reported counterparty credit risk.

5. Composition of collateral for CCR exposure: Due to absence of derivative collateral considered in the calculation of capital adequacy, related table was not given.

6. Credit derivatives exposures: None.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

d. Counterparty Credit risk (CCR) explanations (continued)

7. Risk exposure to CCP:

		Post CRM risk exposure	RWA
1	Exposure to Qualified Central Counterparties (QCCPs) (total)		65.059
2	Exposures for trades at WCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
3	(i) OTC Derivatives	-	-
4	(ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-
5	(iii) Repo-reverse repo transactions, credit securities transactions and securities or commodities lending or	3.252.950	65.059
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
9	Paid guarantee fund amount	-	-
10	Unpaid guarantee fund commitment	-	-
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		-
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
13	(i) OTC Derivatives	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product has been approved	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

e. Explanations Related to Securitization Positions: None.

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

f. Explanations on Market Risk

Market risk is the possibility of depreciation of on- and off-balance sheet positions due to fluctuations in market risk factors. Fluctuations in market risk factors; it refers to changes in interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices, commodity prices and volatility. Currency risk and interest rate risks are considered as the two most important components of market risk, and when deemed necessary, derivative financial transactions are carried out in order to protect against financial risks.

The Bank manages the market risk in line with the Market Risk Management Policy, which includes the rules, limits and actions to be taken in case of non-compliance regarding the management of the trading portfolio. Which products of the Bank will be included in the trading portfolio are determined by the Board of Directors-approved Trading Portfolio Strategy. Risk principles, policies and risk limits regarding the management of market risk are approved by the Board of Directors, reviewed regularly, and implemented by the Bank's senior management and related units.

The Bank monitors the regulatory and internal limits determined within the scope of measuring the market risk of the Trading portfolio and approved by the Board of Directors. Under the internal limits, there are foreign currency position, interest rate and volatility limits in various breakdowns, and compliance with risks and limits is monitored and reported daily by the Risk Management Unit.

The regulatory capital requirement arising from the Market Risk is calculated and reported using the standard method in line with the principles of the Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Banks on the Calculation of the Exposure Subject to Market Risk.

The responsibilities of the Board of Directors, General Manager, Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO), Treasury Markets Unit, Finance, Financial Control and Strategy Unit and Risk Management Unit regarding the management of Market Risk have been determined and detailed in the Market Risk Management Policy.

For the measurement and reporting of Market Risk, the Treasury Front Office system and a Market Risk software are used.

Standardised approach

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	RWA	RWA
Outright products		
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	647.138	373.398
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3 Foreign exchange risk	948.850	144.775
4 Commodity risk	3.420.975	3.084.602
Options		
5 Simplified approach	-	-
6 Delta-plus method	118.361	81.850
7 Scenario approach	-	-
8 Securitisation	-	-
9 Total	5.135.324	3.684.625

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X. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

g. Explanations on Operational Risk

Basic indicator approach:

The annual gross income is composed of net interest income and net non-interest income after deducting realised gains/losses from the sale of securities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (previously, available for sale) and financial assets measured at amortized cost (previously, held-to-maturity), extraordinary income and income derived from insurance claims at year-end.

The value at operational risk is calculated according to the basic indicator approach of "Regulation regarding Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks" published in the Official Gazette No. 28337 dated June 28, 2012.

	2 PY Amount	1 PY Amount	CY Amount	Total / Total number of years for which gross income is positive	Rate (%)	Total
Gross income	3.176.769	3.235.693	34.704	2.149.055	15	322.358
The amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)						4.029.475

XI. Explanations on Hedge Accounting

None (31 December 2024:None).

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XII. Explanations on Segment Reporting

Organized to operate in all operational aspects of banking under the scope of 4th Article of the Banking Law, the Bank is providing diversified financial solutions focused on capital financing, foreign trade, project finance, non-cash products, cash management and internet banking services to commercial customers. Retail Banking, formed under three major divisions, namely, Retail Loans, Bank and Credit Cards and Wealth Management, serves to the financial needs of customers through branches, internet and mobile channels. Treasury and Capital Markets department is managing TL and FCY liquidity in healthy and sustainable manner, performing profit oriented trading activities in the market within the limits given by the Board. In addition, Treasury sales unit delivers pricing services of government bills and bonds, Eurobonds and derivatives to the Bank customers.

Current Period	Retail Banking	Corporate & Commercial Banking	Treasury & Headquarters	Total Bank
(1 January-31 December 2025)				
Net Interest Income	979.991	869.817	(1.923.191)	(73.383)
Net Fees and Commissions Income	472.384	398.473	(9.549)	861.308
Dividend Income	-	-	-	-
Trading Income/Loss (Net)	738.701	266.339	53.953	1.058.993
Other Operating Income	52.774	825.709	443.727	1.322.210
Expected Credit Loss (-)	(34.710)	(680.549)	45.596	(669.663)
Other Provisions Expenses (-)	(16.919)	(23.284)	(14.131)	(54.334)
Personnel and Other Operating Expenses	(2.312.935)	(961.008)	(2.839.177)	(6.113.120)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	149.847	149.847
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	(120.714)	695.497	(4.092.925)	(3.518.142)
Tax Provision	-	-	1.649.977	1.649.977
Profit/ (Loss) After Tax	(120.714)	695.497	(2.442.948)	(1.868.165)
Current Period -31 December 2025				
Segment Assets	608.657	50.343.105	71.848.817	122.800.579
Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-	159.847	159.847
Total Assets	608.657	50.343.105	72.008.664	122.960.426
Segment Liabilities	58.038.440	11.934.549	46.813.045	116.786.034
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	6.174.392	6.174.392
Total Liabilities	58.038.440	11.934.549	52.987.437	122.960.426
Prior Period				
(1 January-31 December 2024)				
Net Interest Income	433.364	593.259	(1.165.249)	(138.626)
Net Fees and Commissions Income	350.581	422.856	(22.636)	750.801
Dividend Income	-	-	-	-
Trading Income/Loss (Net)	454.392	84.458	(195.664)	343.186
Other Operating Income	71.444	2.171.431	703.556	2.946.431
Expected Credit Loss (-)	(84.708)	(1.603.375)	438.085	(1.249.998)
Other Provisions Expenses (-)	-	-	-	-
Personnel and Other Operating Expenses	(1.469.644)	(761.083)	(1.983.265)	(4.213.992)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	(244.571)	907.546	(2.225.173)	(1.562.198)
Tax Provision	-	-	1.232.664	1.232.664
Profit/ (Loss) After Tax	(244.571)	907.546	(992.509)	(329.534)
Prior Period -31 December 2024				
Segment Assets	443.764	29.292.158	49.520.287	79.256.209
Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-	10.000	10.000
Total Assets	443.764	29.292.158	49.530.287	79.266.209
Segment Liabilities	35.790.505	11.697.586	26.194.556	73.682.647
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	5.583.562	5.583.562
Total Liabilities	35.790.505	11.697.586	31.778.118	79.266.209

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XIII. Information on international risk ratings

FITCH RATINGS	(December 2025)	(July 2025)
Long Term FC IDR	BB-	BB-
Short Term FC IDR	B	B
Long Term TL IDR	BB-	BB-
Short Term TL IDR	B	B
Viability	b-	b-
National Long Term Rating	AA(tur)	AA(tur)
National Long Term Rating Outlook	Stabil	Stabil
Subordinated Notes	B	B

MOODY'S RATINGS	(December 2025)	(August 2025)
Outlook	Stabil	Stabil
Long Term FC Deposit	Ba3 (cr)	Ba3 (cr)
Long Term TL Deposit	Ba3	Ba3
Short Term FC Deposit	B1	B1
Short Term TL Deposit	NP	NP
Baseline Credit Assessment - BCA	b3	b3
Adjusted BCA	b1	b1
National Scale Rating (NSR) Long Term Deposit	Aa3.tr	Aa3.tr
National Scale Rating (NSR) Short Term	TR-1	TR-1

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SECTION FIVE

INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURES RELATED TO UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets

1. a) Information on Cash and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	114.802	1.182.491	102.559	821.204
Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	4.165.049	12.862.675	3.260.440	9.040.660
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	4.279.851	14.045.166	3.362.999	9.861.864

b) Information related to the account of the Central Bank of Turkey:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposit	4.006.209	4.724.598	3.017.252	3.322.231
Unrestricted Time Deposit	-	-	-	-
Restricted Time Deposit	158.840	8.138.077	243.188	5.718.429
Total	4.165.049	12.862.675	3.260.440	9.040.660

c) Explanations related to reserve deposits:

In accordance with the "Communiqué Regarding the Reserve Requirements no. 2013/15, the Bank is required to maintain reserves in CBT for TL and foreign currency liabilities. The reserve requirements can be maintained as TL, USD, EUR and gold.

The required reserve rates for TL liabilities vary between 3% and 18% for TL deposits and other liabilities according to their maturities as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 3% and 17% for all TL liabilities) and between 22% and 40% for accounts provided with exchange rate/price protection support by the Central Bank (December 31, 2024: between 22% and 33%). In foreign currency, it is between 5% and 32% depending on the maturity structure (December 31, 2024: between 5% and 30%). As of February 7, 2025, the rate has been determined as 12% for banks' deposits/participation funds in foreign banks up to 1 year (including 1 year), funds obtained from foreign repo transactions and loans borrowed from abroad. As of May 3, 2025, out of other liabilities of banks with a maturity of up to 1 year (included in 1 year), funds provided from repo transactions with domestic residents (FX) have been determined as 25%; as of May 24, 2025, out of other liabilities of banks with a maturity of up to 1 month (included in 1 month), funds provided from foreign repo transactions and loans used from abroad (TP) have been determined as 18%; out of other liabilities of banks with a maturity of up to 3 months (included in 3 months), funds provided from foreign repo transactions and loans used from abroad (TP) have been determined as 14% and accounts to which variable interest rates apply depending on the Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index and Turkish Lira Overnight Reference Interest Rate (TLREF) Index (TP) have been determined as 10%.

Interest and compensation payments on mandatory reserves established in Turkish lira are accrued every three months at the end of March, June, September, and December.

As of October 27, 2023, an additional reserve requirement ratio has to be maintained in Turkish lira at all maturities for deposits denominated in foreign currency (foreign bank deposits and precious metal accounts). It is applied as 2,5% as of June 21, 2025. Additional reserve requirement rates have been excluded from the reserve requirement commission application by the decision of the CBRT.

As of December 29, 2024, security purchase application for loan growth has been terminated and TL blocked required reserve for loan growth has been introduced. As of June 21, 2024, a blocked reserve requirement facility has been introduced for FX loan growth.

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

2. Information on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (net):

a.1) Information on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss given as collateral or blocked: None (31 December 2024: None).

a.2) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss subject to repurchase agreements: None (31 December 2024: None).

b) Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held-for-trading:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	49.873	104.796	13.105	34.620
Swap Transactions	4.115	860.664	6.634	187.705
Futures Transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	-	237.760	6.794	164.545
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	53.988	1.203.220	26.533	386.870

3. Information on banks:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	601.914	452.126	177	1.366.695
Foreign	-	6.041.930	-	2.527.605
Branches and head office abroad	-	-	-	-
Total	601.914	6.494.056	177	3.894.300

Information on foreign bank accounts:

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
European Union Countries	668.611	416.719	-	-
USA and Canada	2.453.990	1.590.984	76.468	-
OECD Countries	2.121.086	168.268	715.922	347.174
Other	5.853	4.460	-	-
Total	5.249.540	2.180.431	792.390	347.174

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued) 4. Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

a.1) Information on financial assets given as collateral or blocked:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Share certificates	-	-	-	-
Bond, treasury bill and similar securities	529.343	-	1.000.769	2.218.625
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	529.343	-	1.000.769	2.218.625

a.2) Information on financial assets subject to repurchase agreements:

As of 31 December 2025, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income subject to repurchase agreements: TL 12.812.407 (31 December 2024: TL 3.777.569).

b) Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income portfolio:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
Debt securities		15.510.272		9.324.300
Quoted on a stock exchange		15.510.272		9.324.300
Not quoted		-		-
Share certificates		32.533		21.356
Quoted on a stock exchange		-		-
Not quoted		32.533		21.356
Value Increase/Impairment Losses (-)		114.010		258.666
Total		15.428.795		9.086.990

5. Information on loans:

a) Information on all types of loans or advances given to shareholders and employees of the Bank:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Direct loans granted to shareholders	-	-	-	-
Corporate shareholders	-	-	-	-
Individual shareholders	-	-	-	-
Indirect loans granted to shareholders	-	-	-	-
Loans granted to employees	46.963	-	21.221	-
Total	46.963	-	21.221	-

b) Information on the first and second group loans including restructured or rescheduled loans:

31 December 2025	Loans under close monitoring (*)			
	Standard loans	Not under the scope of restructuring	Loans under restructuring	
			Modifications on agreement conditions	Refinancing
Cash Loans				
Non-specialized loans	40.483.556	1.395.491	-	9.840.052
Loans given to enterprises	-	-	-	9.709.683
Export loans	6.963.543	228.291	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	5.311.206	-	-	-
Consumer loans	256.598	2.130	-	418
Credit cards	311.733	3.553	-	1.210
Other	27.640.476	1.161.517	-	128.741
Specialized lending	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	40.483.556	1.395.491	-	9.840.052

(*) In accordance with TFRS 9 and the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans by Banks and Provisions to be set aside the loans subject to significant increase in the credit risk of the borrower are included in the above table amounting to TL 790.918.

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

5. Information on loans (continued)

31 December 2024

Cash Loans	Standard loans	Loans under close monitoring (*)		
		Not under the scope of restructuring	Modifications on agreement conditions	Refinancing
Non-specialized loans	21.282.932	1.196.845	-	8.135.844
Loans given to enterprises	-	-	-	6.304.830
Export loans	5.285.780	598.673	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	2.457.419	-	-	-
Consumer loans	163.775	2.884	-	1.140
Credit cards	214.306	2.001	-	469
Other	13.161.652	593.287	-	1.829.405
Specialized lending	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	21.282.932	1.196.845	-	8.135.844

(*) In accordance with TFRS 9 and the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans by Banks and Provisions to be set aside the loans subject to significant increase in the credit risk of the borrower are included in the above table amounting to TL 734.460.

First and Second Stage Expected Loss Provisions (*)	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
12-Month provisions for possible losses	210.041	-	397.697	-
Significant increase in credit risk	-	1.726.153	-	1.249.080
Total	210.041	1.726.153	397.697	1.249.080

(*) The expected loss provision amounting to TL 36.338 related to other financial assets measured at amortized cost is not included.

b.1) Information on Maturity analysis of cash loans

31 December 2025	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
	Standard Loans	Not under the scope of restructuring	Loans under restructuring
Cash Loans			
Short-term Loans	21.445.456	605.462	130.025
Medium and Long Term Loans	19.038.100	790.029	9.710.027
Total	40.483.556	1.395.491	9.840.052

31 December 2024	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
	Standard Loans	Not under the scope of restructuring	Loans under restructuring
Cash Loans			
Short-term Loans	7.733.703	719.510	1.829.875
Medium and Long Term Loans	13.549.229	477.335	6.305.969
Total	21.282.932	1.196.845	8.135.844

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

5. Information on loans (continued)

c) Information on loan types and provisions: (*)

31 December 2025	Commercial	Retail	Total
Standard Loans	39.940.308	543.248	40.483.556
Watchlist	10.437.360	7.265	10.444.625
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	790.918	-	790.918
Non-performing Loans	1.163.832	32.050	1.195.882
Specific Provision (-)	(933.227)	(20.321)	(953.548)
Total	51.399.191	562.242	51.961.433

(*) According to the internal segmentation of the bank.

31 December 2024	Commercial	Retail	Total
Standard Loans	20.980.254	302.678	21.282.932
Watchlist	8.592.253	5.976	8.598.229
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	734.460	-	734.460
Non-performing Loans	1.144.929	54.434	1.199.363
Specific Provision (-)	(874.505)	(34.864)	(909.369)
Total	30.577.391	328.224	30.905.615

(*) According to the internal segmentation of the bank.

d) Information on consumer loans and credit cards given to customers and bank's personnel:

31 December 2025	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Consumer Loans – TL	139.569	78.344	217.913
Housing Loans	-	8.897	8.897
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	139.569	69.447	209.016
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans - Indexed to FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans - FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Individual Credit Cards - TL	270.344	732	271.076
With Installments	31.295	732	32.027
Without Installments	239.049	-	239.049
Individual Credit Cards-FC	2.306	-	2.306
With Installments	-	-	-
Without Installments	2.306	-	2.306
Personnel Loans - TL	13.261	16.155	29.416
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	13.261	16.155	29.416
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans- Indexed to FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans - FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Credit Cards - TL	16.309	83	16.392
With Installments	2.846	83	2.929
Without Installments	13.463	-	13.463
Personnel Credit Cards - FC	56	1.099	1.155
With Installments	-	1.099	1.099
Without Installments	56	-	56
Overdraft Accounts – TL (Real Persons)	11.817	-	11.817
Overdraft Accounts – FC (Real Persons)	-	-	-
Total	453.662	96.413	550.075

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

5. Information on loans (continued)

d) Information on consumer loans and credit cards given to customers and bank's personnel (continued):

31 December 2024	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Consumer Loans – TL	71.209	73.763	144.972
Housing Loans	-	24.045	24.045
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	71.209	49.718	120.927
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans - Indexed to FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans - FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Individual Credit Cards - TL	130.602	306	130.908
With Installments	6.616	306	6.922
Without Installments	123.986	-	123.986
Individual Credit Cards-FC	605	-	605
With Installments	-	-	-
Without Installments	605	-	605
Personnel Loans - TL	8.150	5.792	13.942
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	8.150	5.792	13.942
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans- Indexed to FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans - FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Credit Cards - TL	7.162	12	7.174
With Installments	538	12	550
Without Installments	6.624	-	6.624
Personnel Credit Cards - FC	105	-	105
With Installments	-	-	-
Without Installments	105	-	105
Overdraft Accounts – TL (Real Persons)	8.885	-	8.885
Overdraft Accounts – FC (Real Persons)	-	-	-
Total	226.718	79.873	306.591

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

5. Information on loans (continued)

e) Information on commercial loans with installments and corporate credit cards:

31 December 2025	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Commercial loans with installment facility-TL	61.314	112.957	174.271
Business Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	61.314	112.957	174.271
Other	-	-	-
Commercial loans with installment facility-Indexed to FC	-	-	-
Business Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Commercial loans with installment facility -FC	107.687	8.707	116.394
Business Loans	-	-	-
Car Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	107.687	8.707	116.394
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards-TL	25.471	-	25.471
With Installments	265	-	265
Without Installments	25.206	-	25.206
Corporate Credit Cards-FC	96	-	96
With Installments	-	-	-
Without Installments	96	-	96
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Legal Entities)	17	-	17
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Legal Entities)	-	-	-
Total	194.585	121.664	316.249

f) Distribution of loans by customers:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Public Sector	1.981.479	747.455
Private Sector	49.737.620	29.868.166
Total	51.719.099	30.615.621

g) Distribution of domestic and foreign loans:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Domestic loans	51.719.047	30.613.416
Foreign loans	52	2.205
Total	51.719.099	30.615.621

g) Loans granted to subsidiaries and associates: None. (31 December 2024: None)

h) Expected credit losses provided against loans (Stage 3):

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Expected credit losses		
Loans with limited collectability	69.732	30.557
Loans with doubtful collectability	20.797	28.622
Uncollectible loans	863.019	850.190
Total	953.548	909.369

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

5. Information on loans (continued)

j) Information on non-performing loans (Net):

j.1) Information on loans and other receivables which are restructured or rescheduled within non-performing portfolio:

	Group III Loans and other receivables with limited collectability	Group IV Loans and other receivables with doubtful collectability	Group V Uncollectible loans and other receivables
Current Period			
(Gross amounts before provisions)	1.867	-	36.927
Restructured loans and other receivables	1.867	-	36.927
Prior Period			
(Gross amounts before provisions)	51	34	44.448
Restructured loans and other receivables	51	34	44.448

j.2) The movement of total non-performing loans:

	Group III Loans with limited collectability	Group IV Loans with doubtful collectability	Group V Uncollectible loans
December 31, 2024 balance	33.851	31.423	1.134.089
Additions (+)	81.110	34.758	16.214
Transfers from other categories of non-performing loans (+)	-	37.817	80.841
Transfers to other categories of non-performing loans (-)	37.817	80.841	-
Collections (-)	5.025	956	108.518
Write-offs (-) ^(*)	3	100	20.961
Sold	-	-	-
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	-
Retail loans	-	-	-
Credit cards	-	-	-
Other (-)	-	-	-
December 31, 2025 balance	72.116	22.101	1.101.665
Specific provision (-)	69.732	20.797	863.019
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	2.384	1.304	238.646

(*) In 2025, loans amounting to TL 21.064 was written off (December 31, 2024: TL 299.321). When the calculation is made considering the loans sold, the Bank's NPL ratio is measured as 2,30% (December 31, 2024: 4,71%) instead of 2,26% (December 31, 2024: 3,77%).

j.3) Information on foreign currency non-performing loans and other receivables:

	Group III Loans with limited collectability	Group IV Loans with doubtful collectability	Group V Uncollectible loans
Current Period			
Period end balance	-	-	356.592
Provision (-)	-	-	201.689
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	-	-	154.903
Prior Period			
Period end balance	-	-	387.784
Provision (-)	-	-	240.281
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	-	-	147.503

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

5. Information on loans (continued)

j.4) Information regarding gross and net amounts of non-performing loans with respect to user groups:

	Group III	Group IV	Group V
	Loans and other receivables with limited collectability	Loans and other receivables with doubtful collectability	Uncollectible loans and other receivables
31 December 2025 (Net)	2.384	1.304	238.646
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	72.116	22.101	1.101.665
Specific provision (-)	69.732	20.797	863.019
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	2.384	1.304	238.646
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-
31 December 2024 (Net)	3.294	2.801	283.899
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	33.851	31.423	1.134.089
Specific provision (-)	30.557	28.622	850.190
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	3.294	2.801	283.899
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-

j.5) Information on interest accruals, rediscounts and valuation differences calculated for non-performing loans and their provisions:

	Group III	Group IV	Group V
	Loans with limited collectability	Loans with doubtful collectability	Uncollectible loans
Current Period (Net)			
Interest Accruals, Rediscounts and Valuation Differences	408	492	266.212
Special Provision Amount (-)	408	492	266.212
Prior Period (Net)			
Interest Accruals, Rediscounts and Valuation Differences	437	2.718	274.939
Special Provision Amount (-)	437	2.718	274.939

k) Main principles of liquidation policies of non-performing loans and receivables:

According to the "Methods and Principles for the Determination of Loans and Other Receivables to be Reserved for and Allocation of Reserves" published on Official Gazette No. 29750 dated June 22, 2016; legal action is carried on considering debtor, guarantors and existing collaterals and provisions are made for non-performing loans in accordance with the relevant decree. As of 31 December 2025, the net amount after provisions of the non-performing loans and receivables is TL 238.646 (31 December 2024: TL 283.899).

l) Explanations on write-off policy:

The amendment with respect to the regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding the Classification of Loans and Reserves Set Aside for These Loans entered into force with its publication in the Official Gazette No.30961 on November 27, 2019. Pursuant to the regulation, the banks are enabled to write down and move off the balance sheet the portion of a loan which is classified as "Uncollectible loans" if it cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered. Loans and receivables considered as non-collectable are written-off pursuant to approval of Board of Directors (BoD) and other related departments. As of 31 December 2025, the amount of non-performing loans written off from assets during the year 2025 amounted to TL 21.064 (31 December 2024: TL 299.321).

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

6. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- a) Information on financial assets given as collateral or blocked: As of 31 December 2025, financial assets measured at amortized cost given as collateral is amounting to TL 2.953.179 (31 December 2024: TL 2.484.886).
- b) Investments and legal liabilities subject to repurchase agreements: As of 31 December 2025, financial assets measured at amortized cost subject to repurchase agreements is amounting to TL 7.347.653 (31 December 2024: TL 4.967.609).
- c) The Bank has TL 17.004.364 financial assets measured at amortized cost as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TL 14.667.575).
- d.1) Government securities measured at amortised cost:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Government Bonds	16.436.218	10.716.243
Treasury Bills	-	-
Other Government Securities	568.146	3.951.332
Total	17.004.364	14.667.575

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debt securities	16.968.026	14.714.036
Quoted on a stock exchange	16.968.026	14.714.036
Not quoted	-	-
Value Increase/Impairment Losses (-)	(36.338)	(46.461)
Total	17.004.364	14.667.575

d.2) Movement on financial assets measured at amortized cost:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Beginning Balance	14.667.575	12.395.230
Foreign Currency Differences on Monetary Assets (*)	3.672.258	4.356.309
Purchases During Year	5.189.821	1.805.225
Disposals Through Sales and Redemptions	(6.488.952)	(3.842.728)
Impairment Provision (-)	(36.338)	(46.461)
Total	17.004.364	14.667.575

(*) Represents exchange differences and accrual interest.

7. Information on associates (Net):

The Bank has no associates in the current period (31 December 2024: None).

8. Information on subsidiaries (Net):

The Bank has TL 159.847 investment in a non-financial subsidiary as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TL 10.000).

	Adress (City/Country)	Bank's Share / If Different Voting Rights(%)	Bank's Risk Group Share(%)
Odea Teknoloji Hizmetleri Anonim Şirketi	İstanbul	100%	100%

9. Information on jointly controlled entities (Net):

The Bank has no jointly controlled entities in the current period (31 December 2024: None).

10. Information on lease receivables (Net):

The Bank has no lease receivables in the current period (31 December 2024: None).

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

11. Information on derivative financial assets for hedging purposes:

None (31 December 2024: None).

12. Information on tangible assets (Net):

	Closing Balance December 31, 2024					Change in estimate	Ending Balance December 31, 2025
	Land and buildings	Leased tangible assets	Other(*)	Disposals	Other(*)		
Cost:							
Land and buildings	142.217	-	55.885	-	-	-	198.102
Leased tangible assets	331.383	725.967	-	382.638	-	-	674.712
<i>Land and buildings</i>	248.418	459.222	-	322.473	-	-	385.167
<i>Vehicles</i>	82.965	266.745	-	60.165	-	-	289.545
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	602.141	304.041	-	16.730	-	-	889.452
Total Cost	1.075.741	1.030.008	55.885	399.368	-	-	1.762.266

(*) It arises from the revaluation difference resulting from the valuation of real estate under tangible assets calculated according to level 3 inputs

(**) If the buildings had been carried at cost value, cost and accumulated depreciation as of 31 December 2025 would have been TL 9.174 and TL 2.416 (31 December 2024: TL 9.174 and TL 2.232).

	Closing Balance December 31, 2024					Change in estimate	Ending Balance December 31, 2025
	Land and buildings	Leased tangible assets	Other	Disposals	Other		
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Land and buildings	2.525	3.944	-	-	-	-	6.469
Leased tangible assets	124.125	286.244	-	278.702	-	-	131.667
<i>Land and buildings</i>	65.472	222.963	-	219.601	-	-	68.834
<i>Vehicles</i>	58.653	63.281	-	59.101	-	-	62.833
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	343.066	92.271	-	14.269	-	-	421.068
Total Accumulated Depreciation	469.716	382.459	-	292.971	-	-	559.204
Net Book Value	606.025	647.549	55.885	106.397	-	-	1.203.062

a) Disclosure for impairment losses or releases individually material for financial statements:

a.1) Conditions for allocating/releasing any impairment: None. (31 December 2024: None)

a.2) Amount of impairment losses provided or released in financial statements during current period: None (31 December 2024: None).

b) Disclosure on conditions and amounts of allocating / releasing any impairment as per asset class, which are not individually but on an aggregated basis material to financial statements: None (31 December 2024: None).

c) Restriction on tangible assets, capitalized expenditures and purchase commitments: None (31 December 2024: None).

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

13. Information on intangible assets:

Information on intangible assets is not required to be disclosed in accordance with 25th article of Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Publicly Announced and the Related Policies and Disclosures.

	Closing Balance December 31, 2024				Change in estimate	Ending Balance December 31, 2025
	Software cost	Other intangible assets	Disposals	Other		
Cost:						
Software cost	1.392.470	783.630	-	-	-	2.176.100
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cost	1.392.470	783.630	-	-	-	2.176.100

	Closing Balance December 31, 2024				Change in estimate	Ending Balance December 31, 2025
	Software cost	Other intangible assets	Disposals	Other		
Accumulated Depreciation:						
Software cost	426.337	311.225	-	-	-	737.562
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Accumulated Depreciation	426.337	311.225	-	-	-	737.562
Net Book Value	966.133	472.405	-	-	-	1.438.538

14. Investment Property (Net):

None (31 December 2024: None).

15. Explanations on deferred tax assets:

a) As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has deferred tax asset amounting to TL 3.649.289 arising from deductible temporary differences (31 December 2024: TL 2.215.179).

	Current Period		Prior Period	
Timing differences constituting the basis for deferred tax	Basis	Deferred tax asset/(liability)	Basis	Deferred tax asset/(liability)
Difference between net book value and tax value of financial assets	1.350.835	405.251	1.175.051	352.515
Provisions	3.030.916	909.275	2.451.069	735.320
Valuation differences	1.492.202	447.661	1.591.678	477.503
Deferred commissions	121.317	36.395	84.725	25.418
Accumulated loss (*)	9.966.465	2.989.940	3.592.779	1.077.834
Other	29.639	8.892	51.460	15.438
Deferred Tax Asset	15.991.374	4.797.414	8.975.580	2.692.674
Difference between net book value and tax value of financial assets	1.530.305	459.091	413.403	124.021
Valuation differences	2.274.221	682.268	824.766	247.430
Deferred commissions	22.552	6.766	9.673	2.902
Other	--	--	314.988	94.496
Deferred Tax Liability (-)	3.827.078	1.148.125	1.562.830	468.849
Total deferred tax assets, net		3.649.289		2.215.179

(*)As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has accumulated tax losses amounting to TL 9.966.465. Within the scope of the tax legislation, TL 3.592.779 of these losses can be utilized until the end of 2029, while the remaining TL 6.373.686 can be utilized until the end of 2030. Considering the Bank's operating performance and future period projections, management has assessed that all of these tax losses are recoverable. Accordingly, in compliance with IAS 12 Income Taxes, a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 2.989.940 has been recognized over the accumulated tax losses of TL 9.966.465.

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I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Assets (continued)

- b) Temporary differences over which deferred tax asset is not computed and recorded in the balance sheet in prior periods: None (31 December 2024: None).

	Current Period (1 January-31 December 2025)	Prior Period (1 January-31 December 2024)
Net deferred tax asset / (debt)		
As of January 1	2.215.179	861.963
Deferred tax income/(expense) in profit or loss table	1.649.977	1.262.435
Deferred tax income / (expense) under equity	(215.867)	90.781
Ending balance	3.649.289	2.215.179

- c) Allowance for deferred tax and deferred tax assets from reversal of allowance: None (31 December 2024: None).

16. Information on assets held for sale and discontinued operations:

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has assets held for sale and discontinued operations amounting to TL 581.815 (31 December 2024: TL 232.539).

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Beginning of Period	232.539	826.297
Additions	523.753	-
Disposals	(174.477)	(593.758)
Current Period Depreciation (-)	-	-
Impairment Provision	-	-
End of Period	581.815	232.539

The Bank, in some portion of the foreclosed assets, provides repurchase right to the debtor. As of 31 December 2025, the right of repurchase value of assets of the Bank: None (31 December 2024: None).

17. Information on other assets

- a) Other assets do not exceed 10% of the balance sheet total (excluding off balance sheet commitments).
- b) Other assets which exceed 10% of the balance sheet total (excluding off balance sheet commitments) and breakdown of these which constitute at least 20% of grand total: None (31 December 2024: None).

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II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Liabilities

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits:

a) 31 December 2025

	Demand	7 Day Call Accounts	Up to 1 month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6 Month- 1 Year	1 Year And over	Accumulating Deposits	Total
Saving deposits	1.534.712	-	6.496.381	10.435.600	36.910	375	977.876	-	19.481.854
Foreign currency deposits	3.620.334	-	5.665.617	6.871.477	114.034	102.647	18.732	-	16.392.841
Residents in Turkey	3.436.295	-	5.600.020	6.752.423	111.987	102.209	13.364	-	16.016.298
Residents abroad	184.039	-	65.597	119.054	2.047	438	5.368	-	376.543
Public sector deposits	178.335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.335
Commercial deposits	2.282.060	-	584.912	14.044.308	6.355	-	-	-	16.917.635
Other institutions deposits	5.811	-	12.844	23.071	-	-	-	-	41.726
Precious metals deposits	16.196.755	-	899.579	406.555	-	37.159	1.210	-	17.541.258
Interbank deposits	1.638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.638
Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	1.638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.638
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23.819.645	-	13.659.333	31.781.011	157.299	140.181	997.818	-	70.555.287

Currency-protected deposit product, the operating rules of which are determined by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the CBRT, and which ensures that TL deposits are valued with interest rates and are protected against exchange rate changes in foreign currency, has started to be offered to bank customers. As of December 31, 2025, the total amount of deposits includes TL 23.129 (31 December 2024: TL 1.859.093) deposits within this scope.

31 December 2024

	Demand	7 Day Call Accounts	Up to 1 month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6 Month- 1 Year	1 Year And over	Accumulating Deposits	Total
Saving deposits	1.915.564	-	5.832.678	8.482.551	2.706.243	140.874	111.585	-	19.189.495
Foreign currency deposits	3.707.906	-	2.040.321	8.222.894	2.011.074	182.493	27.599	-	16.192.287
Residents in Turkey	3.543.749	-	2.005.080	8.177.542	2.002.232	182.138	16.951	-	15.927.692
Residents abroad	164.157	-	35.241	45.352	8.842	355	10.648	-	264.595
Public sector deposits	226.655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226.655
Commercial deposits	1.056.795	-	303.960	86.978	908.197	7.070	20.276	-	2.383.276
Other institutions deposits	32.073	-	5.029	17.885	1.104	-	-	-	56.091
Precious metals deposits	9.654.734	-	201.633	56.725	-	27.172	31.440	-	9.971.704
Interbank deposits	3.095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.095
Central Bank of Turkey	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Domestic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	3.093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.093
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16.596.822	-	8.383.621	16.867.033	5.626.618	357.609	190.900	-	48.022.603

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II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Liabilities (continued)

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits (continued):

b.1) Information on saving deposits under the guarantee of saving deposits insurance (*):

Information on saving deposits and exceeding the limit of insurance saving deposits:

Saving deposits	Under the Guarantee of Insurance		Exceeding the Limit of Insurance	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Saving deposits	10.917.739	12.458.480	8.564.114	6.731.015
Foreign currency saving deposits	7.262.659	4.442.407	18.627.238	13.068.966
Other deposits in the form of saving deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign branches' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-
Off-shore banking regions' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-
Total	18.180.398	16.900.887	27.191.352	19.799.981

(*) In accordance with the "Regulation on Amending the Regulation on the Insurable Deposit and Participation Funds and Premiums to be Collected by the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund" published in the Official Gazette dated 27 August 2022 and numbered 31936, corporations other than credit institutions and financial institutions, are included within the scope of deposit insurance scheme. In this context, commercial deposits covered by the insurance amounts to TL 474.346 and the said amount is not included in the above footnote. (December 31 2024: TL 418.510)

b.2) Deposit amounts not under the guarantee of saving deposit:

Deposits of real persons not under the guarantee of saving deposit insurance:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits and accounts in branches abroad	-	-
Deposits of ultimate shareholders and their close families	-	-
Deposits of chair, members of the Board of Directors and assistant general managers and their close families	46.653	75.840
Deposits obtained through illegal acts defined in the 282 nd Article of the 5237 numbered Turkish Criminal Code dated September 26, 2004.	-	-
Saving deposits in banks established in Turkey exclusively for off shore banking activities	-	-

2. Information on derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Negative differences table related to derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	27.823	628.594	26.554	120.622
Swap Transactions	72.546	225.836	27.137	277.239
Futures Transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	-	260.842	33.141	221.346
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	100.369	1.115.272	86.832	619.207

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II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Liabilities (continued)

3. Information on borrowings:

a) Information on banks and other financial institutions:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From Domestic Banks and Institutions	-	-	3.597.022	-
From Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	-	5.546.815	-	2.421.077
Total	-	5.546.815	3.597.022	2.421.077

b) Maturity analysis of borrowings:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term	-	-	3.597.022	1.797.318
Medium and long-term	-	5.546.815	-	623.759
Total	-	5.546.815	3.597.022	2.421.077

4. Information on funds provided from repurchase agreement transactions:

Funds Provided Under Repurchase Agreements:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Funds Provided Under Repurchase Agreements	19.021.917	6.910.513
Total	19.021.917	6.910.513

5. Marketable Securities Issued (Net):

None (31 December 2024: None).

6. Other liabilities which exceed 10% of the balance sheet total (excluding off-balance sheet commitments) and the breakdown of these which constitute at least 20% of grand total:

None (31 December 2024: None).

7. Explanations on lease obligations (Net):

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less Than 1 Year	43.006	38.594	33.698	30.625
Between 1-4 Years	518.704	360.728	66.396	49.160
More Than 4 Years	418.831	175.887	261.640	129.423
Total	980.541	575.209	361.734	209.208

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II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Liabilities (continued)

8. Information on derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

None (31 December 2024: None).

9. Information on provisions:

a) Foreign exchange losses on the foreign currency indexed loans and finance lease receivables: None (31 December 2024: None).

b) Information on employee termination benefits and unused vacation accrual:

b.1) Information on employee termination benefits and unused vacation accrual:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Employee termination benefit provision	152.639	145.022
Unused vacation provision	65.538	41.693
Total of provision for employee benefits	218.177	186.715

The Bank reserved for employee severance indemnities using actuarial method in compliance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 19 (TAS 19) "Employee Benefits" for all its employees who is retired or whose employment is terminated, called up for military service or died.

b.2) Movements in the employee termination benefit provision during the year:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of period	145.022	106.012
Service Cost	27.092	7.262
Interest expense	31.353	28.867
Actuarial gain/loss	(28.506)	37.071
Payments during the period	(22.322)	(34.190)
Balance at the end of period	152.639	145.022

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Discount rate in real terms	4,00%	3,00%
Interest rate	28,93%	26,67%
Estimated salary/ Employee termination benefit increase rate	24,97%	45,00%

c) Information on other provisions:

c.1) Provisions for possible losses: None (31 December 2024: None).

c.2) The breakdown of the sub accounts if other provisions exceed 10% of the grand total of provisions: Other provisions consist of litigation provision amounting to TL 136.606 (31 December 2024: TL 116.080), provision for credit cards promotion and banking services amounting to TL 92 (31 December 2024: TL 48) and other provisions: 376.396 (31 December 2024: TL 190.000).

c.3) Expected loss provisions for non-cash loans: TL 12.074 (31 December 2024: TL 25.085 provision).

c.4) Information on provisions for non-cash loans that are non-funded and non-transformed into cash: TL 6.163 (31 December 2024: TL 7.985 provision).

d) Liabilities on pension rights: None (31 December 2024: None).

d.1) Liabilities for pension funds established in accordance with "Social Security Institution": None (31 December 2024: None).

d.2) Liabilities resulting from all kinds of pension funds, foundations etc, which provide post retirement benefits for the employees: None (31 December 2024: None).

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II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Liabilities (continued)

10. Explanations on taxes payable:

a) Information on current tax liability:

a.1) Information on corporate tax: As of 31 December 2025, the provision of corporate income tax: None (31 December 2024: None).

a.2) Explanations on taxes payable:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Withholding tax on deposits	616.021	193.191
BITT	60.764	44.123
Payroll Tax	54.568	33.936
Value Added Tax Payable	22.511	15.610
Foreign Exchange Tax	6.267	1.515
Property Tax	2.186	1.545
Stamp Tax	3.773	1.326
Corporate Taxes Payable	-	-
Other	3.822	2.029
Total	769.912	293.275

a.3) Information on premiums:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Social Security Premiums-Employee	21.742	14.103
Social Security Premiums-Employer	29.087	18.702
Unemployment Insurance-Employer	2.845	1.811
Unemployment Insurance-Employee	1.423	905
Bank Social Aid Pension Fund Premium-Employer	-	-
Bank Social Aid Pension Fund Premium-Employee	-	-
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions-Employee	-	-
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions-Employer	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	55.097	35.521

b) Explanations on deferred tax liabilities, if any: None.

11. Information on liabilities regarding assets held for sale and discounted operations: None (31 December 2024: None).

12. Information on subordinated loans:

	31 December 2025(*)		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt instruments to be included in core capital calculation	-	-	-	-
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation	-	12.241.564	-	10.067.701
Subordinated loans	-	12.241.564	-	10.067.701
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-
Total	-	12.241.564	-	10.067.701

(*) The Bank, on August 1, 2017 issued the Basel III compliant, 10 year, USD 300 million bond to foreign domicile investors and with the permission of BRSA dated July 17, 2017, classified it as Tier II sub-loan. The Bank, pursuant to the approval of the BRSA on September 26 2018, bought back USD 24.535 thousands of Tier II sub-loan as of September 30, 2025, and the relevant amount has been deducted from the capital amount in the equity calculation. The Bank has not redeemed or cancelled the shares in circulation, thus selling back any portion of such amount at any time is completely at the Bank management's discretion. On August 1, 2022, the early pay option of the subordinated bond has not been exercised and the coupon interest for the coming periods has been set at 8,606%.

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II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Liabilities (continued)

13. Information on Shareholders' Equity:

a) Presentation of Paid-in capital:

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's paid in capital consists of TL 5.261.811.049 shares which nominal value is TL 1(full TL).

TL	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Common stock (*)	5.261.811	3.288.842
Preferred stock	-	-
Total	5.261.811	3.288.842

(*) Nominal Capital

b) The registered capital system is not applied in the bank.

c) Information on share capital increases from revaluation funds in the current period:

The Bank's paid-in capital, which amounted to TL 3.288.842, was increased by TL 1.972.969 to TL 5.261.811 pursuant to the resolution adopted at the General Assembly held on 14 May 2025. Of the said capital increase, TL 1.893.964 was contributed by ADQ Financial Services LLC and TL 79.005 was contributed by H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, and the entire amount of the increase was paid in cash.

The Bank's paid-in capital, prior amounting to TL 5.261.811, was increased by TL 4.418.133 to TL 9.679.944 pursuant to the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 11 February 2026. Of the total capital increase, TL 4.241.215 was subscribed and fully paid in cash by ADQ Financial Services LLC, and TL 176.918 was subscribed and fully paid in cash by H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan. The capital increase was registered on 17 February 2026.

d) Capital commitments in the last fiscal year and at the end of the following interim period, the general purpose of these commitments and projected resources required to meet these commitments: None.

e) Indicators of the Bank's income, profitability and liquidity for the previous periods and possible effects of these future assumptions on the Bank's equity due to the uncertainty of these indicators:

The Bank takes timely action to strengthen its equity in accordance with previous indicators of the Bank's income, profitability and liquidity and taking into consideration and evaluations made within the frame of those indicators and changes in accounting policies.

f) Information on preferred shares: None.

g) Information on marketable securities value increase fund:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TP	YP	TP	YP
From Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries, and Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
Valuation Difference	(87.460)	206.952	(223.291)	(84.844)
Foreign Exchange Difference	-	-	-	-
Total	(87.460)	206.952	(223.291)	(84.844)

i) Information on legal reserves:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Primary Legal Reserves	174.868	174.868
Secondary Legal Reserve	-	-
Other Legal Reserves Per Special Legislation	-	-
Total	174.868	174.868

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II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Liabilities (continued)

At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on March 26, 2025, it was decided to offset the Bank's net loss of TL 329.534 for 2024 from the Extraordinary Reserves.

j) Earnings per share:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bank's profit / loss	(1.868.165)	(329.534)
Weighted Average Number of Issued Ordinary Shares (Thousand)	4.510.461	3.288.842
Earnings Per Share (Full TL)	(0,414)	(0,100)

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issued without a corresponding change in resources by giving them a retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and for each earlier period.

14. Information on minority shares:

None.

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Off-Balance Sheet Contingencies and Commitments

1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities:

a) Nature and amount of irrevocable loan commitments:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Forward asset purchase and sales commitments	8.836.409	8.373.823
Loan granting commitments	1.859.561	1.366.111
Credit card limit commitments	1.372.001	596.610
Commitments for checks	104.423	127.149
Other irrevocable commitments (*)	138.389	66.624
Total	12.310.783	10.530.317

(*) Other irrevocable commitments includes promotion practices commitment regarding credit cards and banking services.

b) Possible losses and commitments related to off-balance sheet items including items listed below:

The Bank, within the context of banking activities, undertakes certain commitments, consisting of loan commitments, letters of guarantee, acceptance credits and letters of credit.

b.1) Non-cash loans including guarantees, acceptances, financial guarantees and other letters of credits:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Letters of guarantee	17.559.687	13.756.516
Letters of credit	3.004.700	2.078.244
Bank acceptance loans	-	-
Other guarantees	12.343.200	11.503.000
Total	32.907.587	27.337.760

b.2) Guarantees, suretyships, and similar transactions:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Definite letter of guarantees	8.074.260	8.776.521
Temporary letter of guarantees	26.061	129.900
Other letter of guarantees	9.459.366	4.850.095
Total	17.559.687	13.756.516

c.1) Total amount of non-cash loans:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Non-cash loans given to cover cash loans	8.084.109	3.165.260
With maturity of 1 year or less than 1 year	496.165	2.950.132
With maturity of more than 1 year	7.587.944	215.128
Other non-cash loans	24.823.478	24.172.500
Total	32.907.587	27.337.760

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III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Off-Balance Sheet Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities (continued):

c.2) Information on sectoral risk breakdown of non-cash loans and irrevocable loan commitments (excluding forward asset sales and purchase commitments):

	December 31, 2025 (*)			
	TL	(%)	FC	(%)
Agricultural	1.348.214	4,88	3.004	0,06
Farming and raising livestock	1.207.077	4,37	-	0,00
Forestry	-	0,00	-	0,00
Fishery	141.137	0,51	3.004	0,06
Manufacturing	13.322.035	48,22	2.732.045	51,72
Mining	70.314	0,25	55.411	1,05
Production	12.930.985	46,81	2.590.819	49,05
Electric, gas and water	320.736	1,16	85.815	1,62
Construction	1.503.919	5,44	42.251	0,80
Services	11.390.557	41,23	2.474.152	46,84
Wholesale and retail trade	3.413.426	12,36	1.458.625	27,61
Hotel, food and beverage services	296.150	1,07	237	0,00
Transportation and telecommunication	765.549	2,77	46.001	0,87
Financial institutions	6.381.058	23,10	933.976	17,68
Real estate and renting services	317.642	1,15	35.313	0,67
Self-employment services	115.824	0,42	-	0,00
Education services	100	0,00	-	0,00
Health and social services	100.808	0,36	-	0,00
Other	60.660	0,22	30.750	0,58
Total	27.625.385	100,00	5.282.202	100,00

(*) Classified according to type of principal activity of costumers.

	December 31, 2024 (*)			
	TL	(%)	FC	(%)
Agricultural	1.031.188	4,43	178.902	4,38
Farming and raising livestock	1.020.054	4,39	176.432	4,32
Forestry	-	0,00	-	0,00
Fishery	11.134	0,05	2.470	0,06
Manufacturing	11.267.714	48,45	1.985.588	48,66
Mining	36.219	0,16	-	0,00
Production	11.018.928	47,38	1.897.372	46,50
Electric, gas and water	212.567	0,91	88.216	2,16
Construction	1.635.374	7,03	164.799	4,04
Services	9.305.889	40,01	1.725.364	42,28
Wholesale and retail trade	4.331.157	18,62	869.974	21,32
Hotel, food and beverage services	91.216	0,39	172	0,00
Transportation and telecommunication	1.100.306	4,73	41.397	1,01
Financial institutions	3.000.696	12,90	710.275	17,41
Real estate and renting services	297.677	1,28	103.546	2,54
Self-employment services	346.211	1,49	-	0,00
Education services	100	0,00	-	0,00
Health and social services	138.526	0,60	-	0,00
Other	17.653	0,08	25.289	0,62
Total	23.257.818	100,00	4.079.942	100,00

(*) Classified according to type of principal activity of costumers.

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III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Off-Balance Sheet Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities (continued):

c.3) Information on I st and II nd group non-cash loans:

31.12.2025	Ist Group		IInd Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Non-cash loans				
Letters of guarantee	15.104.319	2.237.473	140.162	40.029
Bank acceptances	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit	-	3.004.700	-	-
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Securities issue purchase and guarantees	-	-	-	-
Factoring Commitments	-	-	-	-
Other commitments and contingencies	12.333.200	-	10.000	-
Total	27.437.519	5.242.173	150.162	40.029

31.12.2024	Ist Group		IInd Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Non-cash loans				
Letters of guarantee	11.626.990	1.974.362	127.828	27.336
Bank acceptances	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit	-	2.078.244	-	-
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Securities issue purchase and guarantees	-	-	-	-
Factoring Commitments	-	-	-	-
Other commitments and contingencies	11.443.500	-	59.500	-
Total	23.070.490	4.052.606	187.328	27.336

2. Information related to credit derivatives and risk exposures:

Derivative transactions according to purposes

	Trading	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Types of trading transactions		
Foreign currency related derivative transactions (I):	166.777.480	114.690.415
Forward transactions	20.642.376	10.568.351
Swap transactions	94.568.268	74.857.045
Futures transactions	535.615	1.889.532
Option transactions	51.031.221	27.375.487
Interest related derivative transactions (II) :	33.997.958	1.875.992
Forward rate transactions	-	-
Interest rate swap transactions	33.997.958	1.875.992
Interest option transactions	-	-
Futures interest transactions	-	-
Other derivative transactions for trade (III)	-	-
A. Total trading derivative transactions (I+II+III)	200.775.438	116.566.407
Types of hedging transactions		
Fair value hedges	-	-
Cash flow hedges	-	-
Net investment hedges	-	-
B. Total hedging related derivatives	-	-
Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)	200.775.438	116.566.407

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III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Off-Balance Sheet Contingencies and Commitments (continued)

3. Information related to derivative financial instruments (continued):

Forward foreign currency, swap and option transactions include mainly proprietary transactions as well as customer deals, which are entered into for hedging of foreign exchange and interest rate risk purposes regardless of them being subject to hedge accounting and measured at fair value in line with Turkish accounting Standards. Both legs of every derivative transaction are aggregated in the table.

4. Information related to credit derivatives and risk exposures:

None.

5. Explanations on contingent liabilities and assets:

- a.1) The Bank's share in contingent liabilities arising from entities under common control (joint ventures) together with other venturer: None.
- a.2) Share of jointly controlled entity (joint venture) in its own contingent liabilities: None.
- a.3) The Bank's contingent liabilities resulting from liabilities of other venturers in jointly controlled entities (joint ventures): None.
- b) Accounting and presentation of contingent assets and liabilities in the financial statements:
- b.1) Contingent assets are accounted for, if probability of realization is almost certain. If probability of realization is high, then it is explained in the footnotes: None.
- b.2) A provision is made for contingent liabilities, if realization is probable and the amount can reliably be determined. If realization is remote or the amount cannot be determined reliably, then it is explained in the footnotes: None.

6. Explanations on the activities carried out on behalf and account of other persons:

The Bank is engaged in trading and custody of securities on behalf of real and legal persons. The details of the securities taken into custody are presented in the off-balance sheet accounts.

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IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss

1. a) Information on interest on loans:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on loans				
Short term loans	3.055.543	642.919	3.487.454	391.800
Medium and long term loans	2.322.544	1.162.689	2.963.783	1.133.991
Interest collected from non-performing loans	111.968	-	71.391	-
Total	5.490.055	1.805.608	6.522.628	1.525.791

b) Information on interest received from banks:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From The Central Bank of Republic of Turkey	320.467	-	3.466	-
From domestic banks	32.607	-	22.079	-
From foreign banks	-	98.649	-	117.914
From branches and offices abroad	-	-	-	-
Total	353.074	98.649	25.545	117.914

c) Interest received from marketable securities portfolio:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Net)	28.862	16.142	27	11.827
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1.513.681	423.611	1.070.176	402.772
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	3.771.414	77.546	4.578.148	70.156
Total	5.313.957	517.299	5.648.351	484.755

d) Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries:

None.

2. a) Information on interest on funds borrowed:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on funds borrowed				
Banks	1.105.923	104.021	1.245.855	119.938
The Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-	-
Domestic banks	1.055.238	38	1.075.859	791
Foreign banks	50.685	103.983	169.996	119.147
Branches and offices abroad	-	-	-	-
Other institutions	1.078	5.833	918	7.406
Total	1.107.001	109.854	1.246.773	127.344

b) Information on interest expense to associates and subsidiaries:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest expenses paid to associates and subsidiaries	20.255	5.336
Total	20.255	5.336

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IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss (continued)

c) Information on interest expense to marketable securities issued: As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has interest expense to marketable securities issued, including Tier II sub-loan issued amounting to TL 982.721 (31 December 2024: TL 811.698).

d) Distribution of interest expense on deposits based on maturity of deposits:

31 December 2025								
Time Deposits								
Account Name	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Accumulating Deposits	Total
TL								
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saving deposits	-	3.458.109	3.791.456	614.371	2.053	15.814	-	7.881.803
Public sector deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial deposits	-	589.845	770.857	97.409	78	45	-	1.458.234
Other deposits	-	6.336	27.072	26.357	-	-	-	59.765
7 days call accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	4.054.290	4.589.385	738.137	2.131	15.859	-	9.399.802
Foreign Currency								
Foreign currency deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank deposits	-	72434	351998	30132	5167	648	-	460379
7 days call accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious metal deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	72.913	352.271	30.132	5.382	725	-	461.423
Grand Total	-	4.127.203	4.941.656	768.269	7.513	16.584	-	9.861.225
31 December 2024								
Time Deposits								
Account Name	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Accumulating Deposits	Total
TL								
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saving deposits	941	1.401.985	4.217.319	3.078.206	381.241	60.351	-	9.140.043
Public sector deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial deposits	89	288.423	224.558	276.834	574.689	23.605	-	1.388.198
Other deposits	-	5.313	23.262	33.828	-	-	-	62.403
7 days call accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.030	1.695.721	4.465.139	3.388.868	955.930	83.956	-	10.590.644
Foreign Currency								
Foreign currency deposits	12	30.087	360.029	138.281	6.486	969	-	535.864
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days call accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious metal deposits	-	-	-	-	-	403	-	403
Total	12	30.087	360.029	138.281	6.486	1.372	-	536.267
Grand Total	1.042	1.725.808	4.825.168	3.527.149	962.416	85.328	-	11.126.911

3. Information on Dividend Income:

None (31 December 2024: None).

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IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss (continued)

4. Information on net trading income:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Income	238.859.762	247.185.538
Gains on capital market operations	1.473.791	1.061.362
Gains on derivative financial instruments	15.879.361	9.915.904
Foreign exchange gains	221.506.610	236.208.272
Losses (-)	237.800.769	246.842.352
Losses on capital market operations	162.505	93.543
Losses on derivative financial instruments	10.949.595	7.964.198
Foreign exchange losses	226.688.669	238.784.611
Net Amount	1.058.993	343.186

5. Information on other operating income:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Income from Reversal of Prior Years' General and Specific Provisions	808.615	1.838.189
Income from Reversal of Prior Years' Other Provisions	63.179	394.226
Other Income	450.416	714.016
Total	1.322.210	2.946.431

6. Provision for impairment of loans and other receivables:

a) Expected credit loss provisions:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Expected Credit Loss Provisions	669.663	1.249.998
12-Month Expected Credit Losses (Stage 1)	140.600	295.820
Significant Increase In Credit Risk (Stage 2)	311.263	516.735
Credit-Impaired (Stage 3)	217.800	437.443
Impairment Provisions For Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss	-	-
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Impairment Provisions Related To Investments In Associates, Subsidiaries And Jointly Controlled Partnerships (Joint Ventures)	-	-
Investments in associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Jointly controlled partnerships (joint ventures)	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	669.663	1.249.998

b) Other Provisions:

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has a provision expense of TL 54.334. (31 December 2024: TL None).

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IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss (continued)

7. Information on other operating expenses:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Employee termination benefit provision	37.442	3.153
Bank social aid fund deficit provision	-	-
Impairment expenses of fixed assets	-	-
Amortization expenses of fixed assets	382.459	255.949
Impairment expenses of intangible assets	-	-
Impairment expense of goodwill	-	-
Amortization expenses of intangible assets	311.225	189.893
Impairment for investments accounted for under equity method	-	-
Impairment expenses of assets to be disposed	-	-
Amortization expenses of assets to be disposed	-	-
Impairment expenses of assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
Other operating expenses	2.238.225	1.606.917
Leasing expenses related to TFRS 16 exemptions (*)	39.606	13.526
Maintenance expenses	73.267	49.391
Advertisement expenses	274.746	199.079
Other expenses (**)	1.850.606	1.344.921
Loss on sales of assets	19	27
Other	-	-
Total	2.969.370	2.055.939

(*) Includes all operating lease expenses within the scope of the exemption.

(**) Other operating expenses majorly consist of IT expenses, premiums for saving deposit insurance fund, auditing and consultancy services, credit card related expenses, support services, taxes, duties and charges and other expenses.

8. Fees for Services Received from Independent Auditor / Independent Audit Firm

The fee information for the reporting period regarding the services received from the independent auditor or independent audit firm in accordance with the decision of the POA dated 26 March 2021 is given in the table below.

	31 December 2025(*)	31 December 2024(*)
Audit Fee(**)	15.373	7.500
Tax Advisory Fee	-	-
Other Advisory Fees	-	-
Toplam	15.373	7.500

(*) Services received from KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi are presented.

(**) Other assurance services are included.

9. Information on profit/(loss) from continued and discontinued operations before taxes:

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's loss before tax from continued operations is TL 3.518.142 (31 December 2024: TL 1.562.198 loss).

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest income	15.751.354	15.672.551
Interest expense(-)	15.824.737	15.811.177
Net fee and commission income/expense	861.308	750.801
Dividend income	-	-
Trading profit/(loss) (net)	1.058.993	343.186
Other operating income	1.322.210	2.946.431
Expected credit loss (-)	669.663	1.249.998
Other provisions (-)	54.334	-
Personnel and other operating expenses (-)	6.113.120	4.213.992
Share of profit/(loss) from associates under equity method	149.847	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	(3.518.142)	(1.562.198)

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IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss (continued)

10. Information on tax provision for continued and discontinued operations:

As of 31 December 2025, The Bank has deferred tax income amounting to TL 1.649.977 Current tax expense: None (31 December 2024: TL 1.262.435 deferred tax income and TL 29.771 current tax expense).

The Bank's ongoing activities tax reconciliation is as follows

	Current Period	Prior Period
Net Operating Profit	(3.518.142)	(1.562.198)
Corporate Tax Rate	30%	30%
Amount of Tax before Deductions and Additions	(1.055.443)	(468.659)
Deductions	(802.163)	(832.787)
Additions	207.629	68.782
Calculated Tax	(1.649.977)	(1.232.664)

11. Information on net profit/(loss) from continued and discontinued operations:

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's net loss from continued operations is TL 1.868.165 (31 December 2024: TL 329.534 net loss).

12. The explanations on net income / loss for the period:

- If the disclosure of usual banking transactions, income and expenditure items' composition is necessary to understand the annual performance of the Bank, the composition and amount of these items: None.
- The effect of a change in the estimation made as painting on the financial statement items on the profit / loss, if it affects the following periods, the effect including those periods: None.

13. If the other items in the income statement exceed 10% of the income statement total, accounts amounting to at least 20% of these items are shown below:

The other item under the "Fees and Commissions Received" in the income statement mainly consists of banking service income and credit card transactions.

V. Explanations and notes related to consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

- Information on dividends :** At the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on March 26, 2025, it was decided to offset the Bank's net loss of TL 329.534 for 2024 from the Extraordinary Reserves.
- Explanations on share certificates position risk from banking book:** None (31 December 2024: None).
- Changes on after revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:** None (31 December 2024: None).
- Reconciliation of currency rate differences at the beginning and end of the period:** None (31 December 2024: None).
- Effects of previous adjustments on the opening balance sheet:** None (31 December 2024: None).
- Explanations on issuance of share certificates** None (31 December 2024: None).

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VI. Explanations and Disclosures on Statement of Cash Flows

1. The effects of the other items stated in the statement of cash flows and the changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents:

“Others” line amounting to TL 5.924.761 also includes the effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents.

“Net increase/decrease in other liabilities” line amounting to TL 3.791.388 in “Changes in bank operations assets and liabilities” consists of changes in miscellaneous payables, other liabilities and tax liability.

“Net increase/decrease in other assets” line amounting to TL (1.681.198) consists of changes in temporary accounts.

2. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning and end of periods:

Beginning of the period	Current Period	Prior Period
Cash	6.889.439	7.865.436
Cash in TL/foreign currency	923.763	1.220.952
Central Bank of Republic of Turkey	5.965.676	6.644.484
Cash equivalents	4.680.104	6.369.753
Receivables from banks and other financial institutions	3.547.304	5.590.203
Receivables from money market placements	1.132.800	779.550
Total cash and cash equivalents	11.569.543	14.235.189
End of the period	Current Period	Prior Period
Cash	9.756.561	6.889.439
Cash in TL/foreign currency	1.297.294	923.763
Central Bank of Republic of Turkey	8.459.267	5.965.676
Cash equivalents	6.302.836	4.680.104
Receivables from banks and other financial institutions	6.302.836	3.547.304
Receivables from money market placements	-	1.132.800
Total cash and cash equivalents	16.059.397	11.569.543

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VII. Explanations on the Risk Group of the Bank

1. Volume of related party transactions, income and expense amounts involved and outstanding loan and deposit balances:

a) 31 December 2025:

Risk Group of The Bank	Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other entities and real persons included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at beginning of period	10.000	-	-	-	3.624	209.494
Balance at end of period	10.000	-	-	-	1.482	4.874
Interest and commission income	-	-	-	-	211	-

31 December 2024:

Risk Group of The Bank	Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other entities and real persons included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at beginning of period	-	-	-	23.583	479	3.856
Balance at end of period	10.000	-	-	-	3.624	209.494
Interest and commission income	-	-	-	-	93.391	9.261

b.1) Information on related party deposits balances:

Risk Group of The Bank	Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other entities and real persons included in the risk group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits						
Balance at beginning of period	38.289	-	3.500	2.531	75.345	24.245
Balance at end of period	188.772	38.289	-	3.500	45.868	75.345
Interest on deposits	20.255	5.336	-	-	10.338	7.910

b.2) Information on funds obtained from the Bank's risk group:

Until the capital increase is registered, the balance of TL 4.418.133 recorded in the capital commitments account (ADQ Financial Services LLC: TL 4.241.215; H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan: TL 176.918) is presented under “Other Liabilities” in the Bank's Statement of Financial Position. The amounts of non-deposit funds obtained by the Bank's risk group are TL 5.245.498 (31 December 2024: TL 1.797.446 Bank's risk group).

b.3) Information on forward and option agreements and other similar agreements made with related parties:

None.

b.4) Explanation on the benefits granted to the executive management of the Bank:

Gross payment made to the executive management as of 31 December 2025 is TL 261.609 (31 December 2024: TL 181.444).

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VIII. Domestic, Foreign and Off-Shore Branches or Equity Investments, and Foreign Representative Offices of Bank

	Number of Branches	Number Of Employees			
Domestic Branches	35	1.211			
			Country		
Foreign Representative Offices	-	-	-		
				Total Assets	Legal Capital
Foreign Branches	-	-	-	-	-
Off-shore Banking Branches	-	-	-	-	-

IX Explanations and Disclosures Related to Subsequent Events

The Bank's paid-in capital, prior amounting to TL 5.261.811, was increased by TL 4.418.133 to TL 9.679.944 pursuant to the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 11 February 2026. Of the total capital increase, TL 4.241.215 was subscribed and fully paid in cash by ADQ Financial Services LLC, and TL 176.918 was subscribed and fully paid in cash by H.H. Sheikh Dheyab Bin Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan. The capital increase was registered on 17 February 2026.

SECTION SIX

OTHER EXPLANATIONS

I. Other explanations on the Bank's operations

None.

SECTION SEVEN

EXPLANATIONS ON INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

I. Explanations on Review Report

The unconsolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik AŞ. The auditor's report dated 17 February 2026 is presented preceding the unconsolidated financial statements.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditor

None.

odeabank

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