Condensed Interim Financial Statements

for the period

1st January – 30th June, 2026

The information contained in these Condensed Interim Financial Statements has been translated from the original Condensed Interim Financial Statements that have been prepared in the Greek language. In the event that differences exist between this translation and the original Greek language, the Greek language will prevail over this document.

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I. Declaration of the members of the Board of Directors

Declaration of the Members of the Board of Directors pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 2 of Law 3556/2007

It is hereby certified and declared that, to the best of our knowledge:

- The condensed interim financial statements of the banking société anonyme "Bank Optima bank S.A." (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank") for the six-month period ended on 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the equity and the profit or loss of the period, of the Bank and the companies included in the consolidation, taken as a whole.

- The Board of Directors' report for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 gives a true and fair view of the development, performance and position of the Bank, as well as of the companies included in the consolidation taken as a whole, including a description of the main risks and uncertainties they face, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 5 of Law 3556/2007, as in force.

Maroussi, July 29, 2026

The Chairman of the Board of Directors	The Chief Executive Officer	Executive Member of the Board of Directors
Georgios I. Taniskidis	**Dimitrios A. Kyparissis**	**Angelos N. Sapranidis**

II. Management Report of the Board of Directors

Management Report of the Board of Directors for the six-month period ended on June 30, 2026

This report summarises financial information relating to the Optima bank S.A. Group (the "Group") and Optima bank S.A. (the "Bank"), intended to provide shareholders with a general overview of the equity and the profit or loss for the fiscal year, the overall performance and the changes that occurred during the aforementioned period (1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026), as well as significant events that took place and their impact on the financial statements for the period. It also describes the main risks and uncertainties that the Group and the Bank may face in the future and lists the most significant transactions entered into between the Bank and its affiliated parties.

International Context | First Half of 2026

Despite the resilience shown by the global economy in 2025, 2026 is entering a new phase of heightened uncertainty and acute geo-economic risks, as a result of the successive and unpredictable crises of recent years. The escalation of conflicts in the Middle East, combined with the disruption to international energy flows caused by the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, has led to a significant rise in energy prices. This has weighed on the prospects for economic growth and reignited inflationary pressures at a global level. At the same time, the USA keeping high tariffs, the strengthening of non-tariff barriers and ongoing changes to global supply chains are fuelling uncertainty and restricting international trade.

In light of the above developments, the latest forecasts have revised the outlook for the global economy downwards, predicting a slowdown in the growth rate of **global GDP** to 3.1% in 2026, from 3.4% in 2025, whilst a relative stabilisation is expected for 2027. These forecasts depend directly on the duration of the disruption and the scale of the war's impact, a factor which heightens the uncertainty. In advanced economies, growth is expected to slow further, to 1.8% in 2026 and 1.7% in 2027, reflecting mainly the negative effects of rising energy prices, lower manufacturing activity and continued high levels of uncertainty. In advanced economies, it is estimated that developments will continue to vary. Specifically, in the USA, growth is projected to pick up slightly to 2.3% in 2026 from 2.1% in 2025, supported by expansionary fiscal policy and investment (tax) incentives. By contrast, in the eurozone, GDP growth is expected to slow in 2026 and 2027, standing at 0.8% in 2026 and 1.2% in 2027, compared with 1.4% in 2025, due to global uncertainty and higher energy prices weighing on domestic demand. A similar trend is observed in the United Kingdom, where growth is estimated at 0.7% in 2026 and 1.2% in 2027, compared with 1.4% in 2025, whilst Japan is showing low but relatively stable growth. On the other hand, Canada is showing greater stability, benefiting from high oil prices, with its growth forecast at 1.5% for 2026 and expected to rise to 1.9% in 2027. In emerging and developing economies, growth is projected to slow to 3.9% in 2026 and 4.2% in 2027 from 4.4% in 2025[1], reflecting

[1] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

mainly the slowdown in China, where growth is projected at 4.4% in 2026 and 4.0% in 2027 (from 5.0% in 2025), as well as in India, which is expected to grow at a rate of 6.5% in 2026 and 2027, compared with 7.6% in 2025[2].

Global inflationary pressures intensified once again in early 2026, mainly due to the sharp rise in international energy and commodity prices. The rise in the prices of oil, metals, food and fertilisers has contributed to increased inflationary pressures, heightening concerns that these pressures will remain at high levels. According to IMF estimates (April 2026), **global inflation** is expected to stand at 4.4% in 2026, up from 4.1% in 2025, whilst forecasts have been revised upwards due to the prolonged impact of high energy prices and the spread of price increases across all goods and services. In advanced economies, inflation is projected to rise temporarily to 2.8% in 2026, from 2.5% in 2025, before declining again in 2027, whilst in emerging and developing economies, it is expected to rise to 5.5% in 2026 from 5.2% in 2025. This development reflects the greater impact of energy disruptions on these economies[2].

Economic activity in the **USA** in early 2026 showed considerable resilience, despite the heightened level of uncertainty caused by the war in the Middle East and trade restrictions. In the first quarter of 2026, GDP rose by 1.6%, reflecting mainly the increase in public consumption, stronger exports and an acceleration in investment compared with the previous quarter, despite slower growth in private consumption and a significant increase in imports. Conditions in the labour market remained favourable, although there was no significant improvement compared with the period before the outbreak of the war. The unemployment rate stood at 4.3% in May 2026, remaining unchanged from January. By contrast, consumer confidence fell to a record low that same month, reflecting the impact of the war on energy prices. Inflation rose significantly in 2026, reaching 4.2% in May from 2.4% in January, mainly due to rising oil prices and, to a lesser extent, the imposition of tariffs and the resulting increase in the cost of imported goods. According to IMF estimates (April 2026), the US economy is expected to grow at a rate of 2.3% in 2026, compared with 2.1% in 2025, supported mainly by fiscal policy and previous interest rate cuts[2].

In **China**, GDP is expected to slow down, reaching 4.4% in 2026 and 4.0% in 2027, mainly due to structural problems (the housing market, demographics and a decline in productivity). Nevertheless, in April 2026, the credit rating agency Moody’s maintained China’s long-term credit rating at A1 and upgraded its outlook from negative to stable. This development is based on the assessment that the economy’s strong export competitiveness and resilience to changes in the international trade environment will contribute to only a gradual slowdown in growth over the medium term, even in the event of a weakening of exports. Finally, inflation is forecast to rise, reaching 1.2% in 2026 and 1.5% in 2027, compared with the current zero level[2].

[2] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

Although **India's** economy is forecast to slow down, it is expected to maintain strong growth rates, with GDP rising by 6.5% in both 2026 and 2027. This performance is based on the positive momentum of previous years and on the improvement in trade conditions, such as the significant reduction in USA tariffs from 50% to 10%. For 2026, inflation is estimated to stand at 4.7%, marking a significant increase compared with the 2.1% recorded in 2025[3].

In **Japan**, geopolitical tensions and trade disruptions are creating a negative economic climate. Following a growth rate of 1.2% in 2025, GDP rose by 0.5% (quarter-on-quarter) in the first quarter of 2026. The Japanese economy is heavily dependent on energy imports, which means that the rise in international prices caused by the war is worsening the terms of trade and increasing businesses' operating costs. Inflation stood at 1.4% in April, slightly lower than the 1.5% recorded the previous month. At the same time, as a predominantly export-driven economy, particularly in the automotive and technology sectors, Japan is adversely affected by tariffs and the fragmentation of international trade. Nevertheless, the decline in external demand and the impact of the war are being mitigated by the implementation of expansionary fiscal measures (November 2025), strong domestic demand and support measures to tackle the energy crisis. According to the IMF, economic growth is expected to slow further, to 0.7% in 2026 and 0.6% in 2027[3].

In the **United Kingdom**, the economy maintained a modest but positive growth trajectory in early 2026, following the moderate recovery of 2025 (1.4%). In the first quarter of 2026, GDP rose by 0.6% quarter-on-quarter, despite high energy costs, low productivity and relatively high interest rates. The British economy remains particularly vulnerable to the energy disruption linked to the war in the Middle East, due to its significant exposure to international energy prices and its dependence on imports, particularly of natural gas. Despite this pressure, inflation fell to 2.8%[3] in April 2026 from 3.3% in March, as the fall in house prices and domestic service costs offset the rise in fuel prices. In the labour market, unemployment rose slightly, reaching 5.0% in March (up from 4.9%), a trend that mainly reflects the increased operating costs for businesses and the slowdown in recruitment due to geopolitical uncertainty. The European Commission has revised its growth forecast for 2026 downwards by half a percentage point, now estimating that it will stand at 0.7%, due to the impact of the war and the slower pace of monetary policy easing. However, a recovery is expected in 2027, with the growth rate rising to 1.2%[3].

In **Turkey**, a mild improvement in economic activity was observed in 2025, with GDP growing by 3.6% compared to 3.3% in 2024. This development is mainly attributed to the rise in investment and the fact that private consumption has remained at high levels, despite the tightening of financial conditions. For 2026, however, economic growth is expected to slow to 3.0%[3], due to rising international energy prices and a

[3] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

deterioration in the current account balance, whilst a recovery is forecast for 2027. Inflation fell significantly in 2025 to 34.9% from 58.5% in 2024; however, it remains high, with the main cause being the prices of services, particularly in sectors with limited competition and low demand elasticity. For 2026 and 2027, inflation is forecast to ease further to 28.3% and 20.1% respectively, despite the rise in fuel prices, as positive real interest rates exert deflationary pressure. The current account deficit rose to 1.9% of GDP in 2025 from 0.8% in 2024 and is forecast to rise further to 3.0% in 2026. Finally, the fiscal deficit is expected to rise to 3.5% of GDP in 2026 from 2.9% in 2025, due to the government's support measures to tackle rising energy costs. However, with the rise in interest expenditure, the options are limited[4].

Despite the resilience shown by the **eurozone** economy last year, amidst significant trade tensions, its outlook is expected to deteriorate in the short term in 2026. The deterioration in the geopolitical environment and the new energy crisis are having a negative impact on economic activity, given that the eurozone is a net importer of energy. The sharp rise in international energy prices, combined with increased uncertainty, is undermining the confidence of both consumers and investors, thereby curbing the momentum of domestic demand. However, certain factors are expected to provide support for the economy, such as the continued strength of the labour market, the implementation of temporary fiscal measures to tackle the energy crisis, and increased public spending in areas such as infrastructure, defence and energy security. Furthermore, the gradual strengthening of the European strategy for self-sufficiency is a key factor in sustaining growth momentum[4].

Eurozone GDP fell by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter in the first quarter of 2026, reversing the modest growth recorded in the fourth quarter of 2025 (0.2%). This development was significantly affected by the significant contraction in economic activity in Ireland, where GDP fell by 12.1% during the same period. The decline in eurozone GDP is mainly attributable to the negative contribution of net exports and the fall in fixed capital formation, whilst private consumption and public expenditure made a marginally positive contribution. In the short term, the outlook has been revised downwards, reflecting the growing uncertainty and developments in the geopolitical environment, particularly in the Middle East. These factors, combined with fluctuations in the energy markets, are expected to have a negative impact on both private consumption and investment activity. According to the baseline scenario of the Eurosystem staff projections (June 2026), GDP growth in the euro area is estimated to stand at 0.8% in 2026, whilst a gradual acceleration to 1.2% in 2027 and 1.5% in 2028 is forecast, reflecting a strengthening of economic activity over the medium term. Under this scenario, energy prices are expected to fall rapidly over the coming quarters, based on current futures prices. However, the course of the conflict and its impact on energy prices, on the prices of certain non-energy commodities, on economic activity and on the pass-through of the energy shock to consumer prices remain highly uncertain[4].

[4] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

Following a prolonged period of decline, inflation in the eurozone began to rise again in 2026, increasing from 1.7% in January to 3.0% in April and 3.2% in May. This rise is mainly linked to the repercussions of the war in the Middle East and its impact on energy prices. In particular, during April and May there was a sharp rise in the energy component (10.8% in each month), which, combined with the rise in inflation for services (3.5% compared with 3.0%) and energy-related industrial goods (0.9% compared with 0.8%), led to a rise in headline inflation. By contrast, the food component showed a slowdown, with the rate of growth falling to 1.9% from 2.4%. According to the Eurosystem staff projections' baseline scenario (June 2026), inflation is projected to rise temporarily to 3.0% in 2026, from 2.1% in 2025, due to the effects of the war in the Middle East, whilst it is forecast to ease again to 2.3% in 2027. Core inflation (excluding energy and food) is expected to show a marginal acceleration, standing at 2.5% in 2026 and 2027, compared with 2.4% in 2025, reflecting second-round effects on product prices due to rises in energy prices[5].

Greek Economy | First Half of 2026

Against this backdrop of international uncertainty, the Greek economy maintained its growth momentum in early 2026, demonstrating resilience and outpacing the euro area's growth rate. The composition of growth has gradually improved, with investment now playing a more significant role than private consumption. The increased contribution of productive investment and exports was particularly decisive, whilst labour market trends also remained positive. However, in the first half of 2026, the effects of the new geopolitical crisis and the energy disruption once again intensified inflationary pressures, mainly through rising energy prices.

Despite the ongoing challenges, the Greek economy now has significantly stronger fundamentals than in the past, which substantially improves its ability to absorb external shocks and cope with a new energy crisis. In particular, high primary surpluses, the rapid reduction in public debt as a percentage of GDP, adequate cash reserves and the favourable structure of public debt are key factors in strengthening fiscal stability. At the same time, the restoration of investment-grade status, the improvement in labour market conditions, the maintenance of satisfactory rates of economic growth and the stability of the banking system are helping to bolster the economy as a whole. Overall, these developments have substantially strengthened the Greek economy's resilience to external shocks.

The challenges it continues to face the Greek economy remain multifaceted and demanding. Key factors for strengthening the Greek economy include the continuation of structural reforms, further boosting productivity, making effective use of available European funds, and accelerating the transition towards a more outward-looking, technologically advanced and resilient production model. At the same time, it becomes necessary to intensify interventions to address critical structural challenges, such as the impacts of climate change, strengthening energy security, improving housing affordability and managing demographic pressures. These

[5] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

factors constitute basic conditions for ensuring sustainable growth and steady convergence of the Greek economy with the European Union average in the coming years.

During the first quarter of 2026, the Greek economy, recorded GDP growth of 2.0% year-on-year and 0.2% compared with the fourth quarter of 2025, performing significantly better than the eurozone average, where the corresponding rates stood at 0.3% year-on-year and -0.2% quarter-on-quarter. Investments were the main driver of growth, while net exports and private consumption also contributed positively. This development reflects the Greek economy's continued growth momentum, despite the heightened international uncertainty linked to geopolitical developments in the Middle East and the resurgence of inflationary pressures[6].

Inflation edged down slightly in 2025, standing at 2.9%, compared with 3.0% in 2024. However, during the first five months of 2026, the expected further decline in inflation (from 2.9% in December 2025) came to a halt, due to the geopolitical crisis in the Middle East and the sharp rise in international energy prices. As a result, inflation accelerated significantly, rising to 4.9% in May from 3.1% in February, exceeding the corresponding eurozone average (3.2% in May). Rising energy costs are expected to have a knock-on effect on the prices of both services and industrial goods. Furthermore, food price inflation is expected to remain at relatively high levels, mainly due to the impact of increased energy costs during the production, storage and distribution stages[6].

Private consumption rose in the first quarter of 2026, albeit at a slower rate than in previous quarters, due to the impact of high inflation on households' real income, as well as low levels of the consumer confidence index, weighed down by international geopolitical and economic uncertainty. However, private consumption is expected to remain a key pillar of economic growth in 2026 as well, supported by a further increase in household income. In particular, the ongoing recovery in employment and the upward trend in wages are expected to have a positive impact. Furthermore, the government's recent fiscal support measures, amounting to €800 million, are expected to partially mitigate the impact of energy price rises, which are linked to geopolitical developments in the Middle East, thereby boosting consumers' purchasing power[6].

In the first quarter of 2026, investment continued to rise and was the main driver of growth, with all major categories of fixed assets recording an increase. More specifically, gross fixed capital formation rose by 12.1%, compared with a fall of 0.5% in the corresponding period of 2025. Investments in "Mechanical equipment and weapon systems", "Other construction", "Residential buildings" and "Transport equipment" made a positive contribution to this development[6].

[6] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

During the first four months of 2026, the current account deficit widened compared with the same period in 2025, mainly due to a deterioration in the secondary income balance and, to a lesser extent, the primary income balance. This trend was partly offset by an improvement in the balances of goods and services. In particular, the goods trade deficit narrowed, reflecting an improvement in the fuel trade balance, which was, however, offset to some extent by a widening of the deficit in the trade balance for other goods (excluding fuels). The deficit in the balance of other goods (excluding fuels) is linked to the faster growth in the value of imports compared with that of exports. At the same time, during the period January–April 2026, the balance of services improved, mainly due to the increase in the travel surplus. However, this positive development was significantly offset by the deterioration in the transport balance, as well as by the shift in the balance of other services from a surplus to a deficit. The primary income balance showed an increased deficit, a development attributed mainly to lower receipts from other primary income, due to the reduction in agricultural subsidies from the European Union. This development offset the impact of the restriction on payments of interest, dividends and profits. Finally, the secondary income balance also deteriorated, as the inflow from the redistribution of the Eurosystem's monetary income to the Bank of Greece was lower than in 2025. It should be noted, however, that in April the seventh instalment of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) – which consists of grants – was disbursed, helping to reduce the general government's net payments.

The labour market maintained its momentum during the first quarter of 2026, despite the increased uncertainties arising from international geopolitical developments. More specifically, total employment rose by 1.3% year-on-year, compared with a 1.0% increase in the corresponding period of 2025, whilst the unemployment rate rose marginally, rising to 10.6% from 10.4%. The rise in employment was mainly driven by the construction sector, tourism-related activities, financial and insurance services, and transport and storage. The contribution of trade and manufacturing was smaller, but positive. By contrast, a fall in employment was recorded in the sectors of agriculture, public administration and education. At the same time, indications of tightness in the labour market are showing signs of easing, as the job vacancy rate fell to 1.7% in 2025, from 2.2% in 2024. However, labour shortages remain a significant challenge for certain sectors, such as construction, tourism and manufacturing. Finally, according to the analysis by gender, the rise in employment during the first quarter of 2026 was more pronounced among men (1.6%) than among women (1.0%), compared with the corresponding period of the previous year[7].

According to data from the Business Service Information System of the Hellenic Ministry of Labour (ERGANI), during the first four months of 2026, labour market trends remained favourable, as the net flow of salaried employment was positive and stood at higher levels than in the corresponding period of 2025. More specifically, 200,113 new jobs were created in the first four months of 2026, compared with 187,063 in the corresponding period of 2025[7]. As regards individual sectors of economic activity, the largest increase in recruitment was

[7] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

recorded in tourism-related activities. Finally, full-time recruitment outnumbered flexible forms of employment, accounting for 58.0% of the total (compared with 58.2% in the first four months of 2025)[8].

The economic climate index rose slightly in June 2026 to stand at 108.3 points, up from 107.7 points in May, reflecting mainly improved expectations in the retail and services sectors, whilst the manufacturing and construction sectors recorded a slight decline. Consumer confidence remained at the previous month's levels. In particular, in the construction sector, the positive trend of recent months has come to a halt, mainly due to a decline in expectations in the private construction sector. By contrast, confidence in the retail sector improved significantly, buoyed by more optimistic assessments of current and future sales. At the same time, the services sector showed a marked improvement, as expectations strengthened across all the individual activity indices. In the manufacturing sector, forecasts for production activity over the coming months showed a significant deterioration, which had a negative impact on the overall climate in the sector. As far as households are concerned, consumers appear to be slightly more optimistic about their financial situation and the broader outlook for the Greek economy. However, the significant decline in the intention to make major purchases offset this positive effect, with the result that consumer confidence remained at the previous month's levels. The outlook for the economic climate over the coming months will depend, on the one hand, on developments in the geopolitical situation in the Middle East and, on the other, on domestic trends, in the run-up to the election period[9].

According to the Bank of Greece's forecasts, the Greek economy's growth momentum will continue in the coming years, exceeding the eurozone's average projected growth rate and thus remaining on track for real income convergence. The Greek economy is expected to grow by 1.9% in 2026 and 2027, and to rise marginally to 2.0% in 2028. Private consumption, investment and exports will continue to be the key drivers of economic activity in the coming years[8].

Greek Economy | Developments and Outlook 2026

The growth momentum demonstrated by the Greek economy in recent years is expected to continue over the next three years, albeit at a more moderate pace, against the backdrop of an uncertain international economic environment. More specifically, GDP growth is expected to stand at 1.9% in 2026[9], reflecting the increased uncertainty in the global economy, which is linked to geopolitical developments in the Middle East, the slowdown in external demand, higher energy costs and persistent inflationary pressures. The projected growth rate of the Greek economy for the period 2026–2028 is expected to exceed the euro area average, maintaining the

[8] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece
[9] Source: Results of Business and Consumer Surveys (June 2026), IOBE

country's positive trajectory of real convergence. Specifically, GDP is expected to grow by 1.9%[8] in 2027 and by 2.0% in 2028. This assessment is based on the assumption that the geopolitical uncertainty linked to developments in the Middle East will gradually subside, as well as on the continued positive impact of investment, structural reforms, international tourism and the favourable outlook for the eurozone. Throughout the reference period, private consumption is expected to be the main driver of economic growth, whilst investment and exports are estimated to continue to contribute positively to the growth trajectory of the Greek economy[10].

Inflation is expected to follow a gradually easing trend over the reference period, following the temporary rise caused by international developments in the energy markets and broader inflationary pressures. According to the forecasts, inflation is expected to stand at 3.8% in 2026, compared with 2.9% in 2025, whilst it is forecast to fall to 2.6% in 2027 and 2.3% in 2028, due to a gradual easing of pressure on energy and food prices. The upward revision of the estimates for 2026, compared with the March forecasts, is mainly attributable to the expected rise in energy and service prices. At the same time, the implementation of the expanded European Emissions Trading System (ETS2) from 2028 is expected to maintain some upward pressure on the prices of energy and non-energy industrial goods[10].

Private consumption is expected to be a key driver of economic growth over the forecast period, recording an average annual growth rate of 1.9%. This development is expected to be supported by the continued growth in households' real disposable income, as a result of rising employment, further improvements in wage growth and the gradual easing of inflation after 2026. At the same time, the positive outlook is based on the assumption that the inflationary pressures and increased uncertainty associated with geopolitical developments will not lead to persistently high levels of inflation. The contribution of public consumption to economic growth is expected to remain limited, but positive, over the coming years[10].

In 2025, investment continued the strong upward trend recorded since 2020, posting an annual growth rate of 8.9%. A further increase of 5.5% is forecast for 2026, with the main supporting factors being the utilisation of resources from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), ongoing credit expansion and increased inflows of foreign direct investment[11]. During the period 2027–2028, as the NGEU implementation period draws to a close, the rate of growth in investment is expected to moderate, but investment will continue to make a positive contribution to the growth momentum of the Greek economy and to closing the investment gap. As a result, the investment rate is expected to exceed 19% of real GDP by the end of 2028, bolstering the country's long-term growth prospects[10].

[10] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

Exports of goods and services are expected to continue to rise during the period 2026–2028, with an average annual growth rate of 2.7%, supported by the improved competitiveness of Greek products and the expected strengthening of external demand after 2026. However, for 2026, the external sector's overall contribution to GDP is forecast to be negative, mainly due to the impact of geopolitical developments in the Middle East, the trade balance's increased dependence on energy imports, and strong investment activity, which entails increased imports of capital goods and other goods. At the same time, labour productivity is expected to grow at a slower rate than workers' real wages, a development which, unless accompanied by corresponding changes in the economies of the country's main trading partners, is likely to adversely affect the international competitiveness of the Greek economy in the coming years[11].

The labour market is expected to continue to perform well during the period 2026–2028, supported by the ongoing growth in economic activity and rising employment. The unemployment rate is forecast to fall from 8.9% in 2025 to 8.2% in 2026 and further to 7.6% by 2028, reflecting favourable conditions in the labour market. At the same time, employees' nominal wages are expected to continue their upward trend, recording an annual growth rate of close to 4.0%, as a result of increased demand for labour and constraints on the labour supply. However, labour productivity is expected to grow at a slower rate than wages, which may put pressure on the competitiveness of the Greek economy[11].

Greek Banking System | First Half of 2026

According to the Bank of Greece's Monetary Policy Report (June 2026), during the first quarter of 2026 Greek banks continued to show strong momentum, maintaining high levels of profitability, liquidity and capital adequacy, despite ongoing geopolitical tensions and heightened international uncertainty, with the resilience of the Greek economy helping to maintain the stability of the banking system. At the same time, the quality of Greek banks' assets improved further, with the non-performing loan ratio remaining virtually unchanged compared with the end of 2025 and having converged significantly with the European average. This positive performance is also reflected in the successive upgrades to the banks' credit ratings by international agencies; they are now rated at BBB+, one notch below the A category. These developments, combined with the improvement in the Greek government's credit rating, further strengthen the resilience of the banking system and create favourable prospects for supporting the real economy and mitigating the impact of the adverse international economic climate.

The profitability of Greek banks fell slightly year-on-year, in the first quarter of 2026, as the increase in net interest income and the rise in net income from fees and other activities were offset by higher operating expenses, as well as by non-recurring restructuring costs associated with voluntary staff redundancy schemes.

[11] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

The capital adequacy ratios of Greek banks, as shown by the figures in their announcements for the first quarter of 2026, remained at high levels despite the significant increase in credit growth and the distribution of capital. In addition to improved net profitability, both the issuance of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments and the issuance of subordinated bonds (Tier 2) have a positive impact on the capital adequacy of Greek banks. As regards banks' liquidity, despite a slight decline in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) during the first quarter of 2026, both remained at levels significantly higher than both the minimum regulatory requirements and the corresponding averages for banks in the euro area. Furthermore, the loan-to-deposit ratio remained significantly lower in Greek banks compared with banks in the eurozone, which points to the strong liquidity of the domestic banking system and its increased capacity to support the financing of the real economy.

More specifically, in the first quarter of 2026, Greek banks' profitability fell slightly by 2.6%, year-on-year, as the banks recorded profits after tax and discontinued operations of €1.12 billion, compared with €1.15 billion in the corresponding period of 2025[12].

As shown in the table below, Greek banks' operating income rose by 5.9% compared with the same period last year. Net interest income rose by 2.9%, mainly due to a reduction in interest expense. Interest income fell by 3.8% to €3.7 billion, whilst interest expense fell to €1.5 billion, compared with approximately €1.7 billion in the corresponding period of 2025, a change of 12.6%. Net commission revenue rose by 17.8%, whilst revenue from financial transactions fell by 33.6%[12].

Operating expenses rose by 8.4%, due to a 5.6% increase in staff costs, a 14.2% rise in administrative expenses and a 5.3% increase in depreciation[12].

In the first quarter of 2026, credit risk costs fell compared with the same period of the previous year. Specifically, credit risk provisions totalling €215 million were recognised, compared with €230 million in the first quarter of 2025[14], a decrease of around 6.5%[12].

In view of the above, the strong performance of Greek banks in 2025 and the first few months of 2026 creates favourable conditions for a further improvement in their profitability for the remainder of the year. At the same time, these developments enable systemic banks to make progress towards achieving their medium-term targets for expanding their loan portfolios and to implement their plans to accelerate the write-off of definitive and settled deferred tax credits (DTCs).

[12] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

The table below shows the profit or loss for the fiscal year of Greek banks:

Profit or loss for the fiscal year of Greek banks

amounts in € million (first quarter 2026)	3M 2026	2025	3M 2025	Change % 3M 25-26
Operating revenue	**3,047**	**11,861**	**2,878**	**5.9%**
Net interest income	2,233	8,662	2,170	2.9%
- interest revenue	*3,692*	*14,850*	*3,840*	*-3.8%*
- interest expenses	*-1,459*	*-6,188*	*-1,670*	*-12.6%*
Net income from non-interest-bearing operations	814	3,199	708	14.9%
- net fee and commission income	*636*	*2.385*	*540*	*17.8%*
- revenue from financial operations	*88*	*342*	*133*	*-33.6%*
- other revenue	*90*	*472*	*35*	*>100*
Operating expenses	**-1,169**	**-4,554**	**-1,078**	**8.4%**
Staff costs	-588	-2,275	-557	5.6%
Administrative costs	-407	-1,597	-357	14.2%
Depreciation	-173	-682	-165	5.3%
Net revenue (operating revenue – operating expenses)	**1,878**	**7,307**	**1,800**	**4.4%**
Provisions for credit risk	-215	-1,152	-230	-6.5%
Other impairment losses[1]	-76	-282	-31	>100
Non-recurring profit/loss	-117	-49	-26	>100
Profit/loss before tax	**1,471**	**5,824**	**1,512**	**-2.8%**
Taxes	-363	-1,123	-364	-0.2%
Profit / loss from discontinued operations	15	15	4	>100
Profit / loss after tax	**1,123**	**4,716**	**1,153**	**-2.6%**

Source: data from the publication: The Bank of Greece's Monetary Policy Report 2025–2026 (June 2026), which drew on the financial statements of the four significant institutions (SIs) and supervisory data for the less significant institutions (LSIs).

[1] *Impairment of securities and of tangible and intangible assets*

Liquidity in Greek banks remained at high levels. Following the annual increase recorded in 2025, **customer deposits** continued to rise in May 2026 (mainly due to a significant increase in household deposits), in contrast to the same period the previous year, when they had fallen. The increase in deposits was driven by both overnight deposits and other deposits.

More specifically, **the balance of private-sector deposits (households and businesses)** stood at €214.9 billion in May 2026, of which €155 billion were deposits from individuals and non-profit organisations (NPOs), €54.9 billion were deposits from non-financial corporations (NFCs), €0.6 billion were deposits from insurance companies and occupational pension funds, and €4.4 billion were deposits from other financial institutions. More specifically, the stock of private-sector deposits recorded a cumulative increase of approximately €1.7 billion, due to a recovery in corporate deposits (MFI) of €0.6 billion and in deposits held by other financial institutions of €0.9 billion, whilst the rise in deposits held by households and non-profit institutions (NPIs), recording a cumulative increase of €0.2 billion[13].

Bank deposits continue to consist mainly of liquid funds held in overnight accounts, accounting for 76% of private-sector deposits in May 2026. Compared with December 2025, the balance of overnight deposits in May 2026 rose by 1% for households and private non-profit organisations (PNPOs), 11% for other financial institutions, whilst non-financial corporations recorded a 3% decrease. As regards other categories of deposits, compared with December 2025, there was an increase of 14% for non-bank financial institutions and 62% for other financial institutions, whilst households and non-bank financial institutions recorded a decrease of around 3%[13].

For the same period in 2026, central government deposits with banks rose slightly by €0.3 billion, whilst general government deposits rose by €0.5 billion. Deposits held with commercial banks by social security organisations (SSOs) and local government bodies (LGBs) – which, together with central government, make up the general government sector – increased by €0.2 billion during the period under review. As regards other sectors, deposits held by residents of other euro area countries increased by €0.1 billion, whilst those held by non-euro area residents increased by €0.3 billion[13].

Total private sector financing (households and businesses) in the Greek banking system stood at €130 billion in May 2026, of which lending to businesses amounted to €93.4 billion, accounting for approximately 71% of total private sector financing provided by Greek credit institutions. The largest share relates to non-financial corporations (NFCs), at €83.4 billion, which account for 89% of total lending to businesses. More specifically, private sector financing recorded a cumulative increase of approximately €1.3 billion. This development is attributed to a €1.6 billion increase in lending to businesses, which was partly offset by a reduction in lending to individuals and private non-profit organisations, as well as to the self-employed, farmers and sole traders, by approximately €0.2 billion for each of the above categories. Lending to individuals and private non-profit organisations totalled €33.9 billion, accounting for 26% of total private sector lending, whilst lending to the self-employed, farmers and sole traders amounted to €3.7 billion (3% of total financing)[14].

[13] Source: https://www.bankofgreece.gr/statistika/nomismatikh-kai-trapezikh-statistiki/katatheseis-twn-pistwtikwn-idrymatwn

[14] Source: https://www.bankofgreece.gr/statistika/nomismatikh-kai-trapezikh-statistiki/xrhmatodothsh-ths-ellhnikhs-oikonomias

The continued increase in funding for businesses is linked to a rise in demand for bank loans, mainly due to the upturn in economic activity and the fall in bank lending rates. As regards the supply of bank loans, Greek banks raised significant funds mainly through the international interbank market, as well as through the issue of bonds. Liquidity drawn from the Eurosystem showed only a very modest increase over the same period, whilst retail deposits fell. During the first few months of 2026, the provision of bank loans to businesses continued to be significantly supported by co-financing and guarantee schemes run by the European Investment Bank Group, as well as the corresponding schemes of the Hellenic Development Bank. Co-financing bank loans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) also contributed to this trend.

The upward trend in consumer credit reflects the strengthening of private consumption, particularly expenditure on durable consumer goods, following on from the positive momentum recorded in 2025. At the same time, the annual decline in bank interest rates on mortgages is supporting demand for credit, which is further bolstered by the rise in the house price index. Furthermore, the "My Home II" programme continues to facilitate the granting of mortgages by domestic credit institutions. The programme's original plan provided for the channelling of €1 billion through the banking system. These funds are used by banks to co-finance loans, which are supplemented by public funds from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), totalling €1 billion[15].

The outlook for bank lending for the remainder of 2026 remains positive, as the expected continuation of economic growth, combined with the further utilisation of resources from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and from programmes run by the European Union and the European Investment Bank (EIB) Group, is expected to continue to bolster the financing of the real economy.

In the first quarter of 2026, the quality of Greek banks' loan portfolios showed no significant changes compared with December 2025. Specifically, the non-performing exposures (NPE) ratio remained virtually unchanged, whilst the Stage 2 loans ratio also remained essentially stable, standing at levels below the European average. On an annual basis, however, an improvement in the quality of the portfolio was recorded, as the NPE ratio fell to 3.4% in the first quarter of 2026 from 3.8% in the first quarter of 2025 and, correspondingly, the Stage 2 loan ratio fell to 6.8% from 7.2% over the same period[15].

According to the **Bank of Greece's Monetary Policy Report**, the capital adequacy of Greek banks remained at a high level in the first quarter of 2026; a decisive role in this was played, in addition to improved net profitability, by both the issuance of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments and the issuance of subordinated bonds (Tier 2). In 2025, issuances of Tier 1 additional capital securities totalling €2.7 billion and subordinated bonds with a nominal value of €0.9 billion took place, whilst, by early 2026, further issues of Additional Tier 1

[15] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

capital securities totalling €0.7 billion and subordinated bonds totalling €0.4 billion had been carried out[15]. At the same time, major banks continued to issue senior bonds, in order to comply with the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL), with the aim of raising capital to meet their financing needs. Specifically, in 2025 they issued bonds worth €3.8 billion, whilst since the start of the year, issues have totalled €3.1 billion. It is worth noting that Greek banks have stepped up their issuance of green bonds in recent years. Since the beginning of 2026, they have raised €1.2 billion in funds with the aim of financing eligible investments. More specifically, the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1 ratio) on a consolidated basis stood at 14.9% in the first quarter of 2026, compared with 15.7% in the first quarter of 2025 and 15.3% for the twelve months to the end of 2025. The Total Capital Ratio (TCR) stood at 19.7% in the first quarter of 2026, up from 19.6% in the first quarter of 2025 and 19.8% for the twelve months to 2025[16].

As regards the liquidity of Greek banks, it remained at high levels, significantly exceeding both regulatory requirements and the corresponding levels of euro area banks, despite the decline recorded in March 2026 compared with the end of 2025. According to the latest available figures from the Bank of Greece, the liquidity coverage ratio for Greek banks stood at 187.7% in the first quarter of 2026, down from 206.7% in the first quarter of 2025. Furthermore, the loan-to-deposit ratio at Greek banks remains at significantly lower levels than at euro area banks, a fact that reflects the favourable liquidity conditions in the domestic banking sector and strengthens credit institutions' ability to finance the real economy[16].

The priority for banks in Greece in 2026 will be to maintain strong capital reserves, strengthening credit expansion in line with the economy's growth prospects and the application of prudent lending criteria, as well as achieving sustainable levels of profitability. At the same time, a further reduction in credit risk costs is expected to help maintain the resilience of the banking system. However, the deterioration in the global financial conditions is a major challenge. Consequently, it is important for Greek banks to maintain their positive momentum, so that ongoing improvements and any potential further upgrades can act as a bulwark against the current climate of heightened uncertainty.

Developments relating to the Optima Bank SA Group | First Half of 2026

Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Optima Bank S.A.

On 5 May 2026, Optima Bank held its Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. The Ordinary General Meeting approved the 2025 financial statements, which showed net profits for the Group of: €170 million, and it was decided to distribute a dividend of €0.23 per share, totalling €50,853,557.98. At the same Ordinary General Meeting, the following were approved, amongst other things: i) the allocation of shares free of charge to the

[16] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

Directors and staff, ii) the amendment of the terms of the Bank's share buy-back programme, iii) the increase in the number of members of the Bank's current Board of Directors.

Announcement regarding the distribution of dividends from the profits for the 2025 fiscal year

The Ordinary General Meeting of Optima Bank shareholders, held on 5 May 2026, resolved to distribute a dividend from the profits for the fiscal year 2025 (1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025) in the amount of €0.23 per share (gross), before statutory tax deduction, i.e. a total amount of €50,853,557.98.

With regard to the distribution of dividends, the Ordinary General Meeting approved the ex-dividend dates, the dates for determining the dividend recipients and the start date for the payment of dividends for the 2025 fiscal year as follows:

i. Date of dividend cut-off: Wednesday, June 24, 2026
ii. Date for determining the dividend beneficiaries: Thursday, June 25, 2026
iii. Commencement of dividend payment day: Tuesday, June 30, 2026.

Allocation of shares free of charge to the Directors and staff

The General Meeting of Shareholders approved the relevant recommendation of the Bank's Remuneration and Nomination Committee and resolved to establish a scheme for the free allocation of the Bank's shares to the Directors and staff, subject to the following terms:

(a) Maximum number and class of shares to be allocated: Free allocation of up to 200,000 shares over a period of five (5) years. The shares will be ordinary registered shares with voting rights and carry all the rights provided by law and the Bank's Articles of Association.

(b) Origin of the shares to be allocated: Treasury shares acquired through the Bank's Share Buy-back Programme, which was approved by the Bank's General Meeting held on 29 April 2025, and/or new shares to be issued through the capitalisation of undistributed profits or distributable reserves, subject to obtaining all necessary regulatory approvals, where required.

(c) Conditions for the allocation: The beneficiaries and other specific terms of the Free Share Allocation Programme will be determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Bank's Remuneration Policies. The shares to be offered will be subject to a one (1) year lock-up period for the beneficiaries, as well as to the other restrictions and conditions for allocation set out in the applicable legal and regulatory framework at the time.

Amendment to the terms of the Bank's share buy-back programme

The Ordinary General Meeting, held on 29 April 2025, approved the Bank's share buy-back programme and, specifically, the acquisition of up to 2,608,695 ordinary shares in the Bank, at a price per share ranging from

€1.15 (minimum price) to €8.00 (maximum price), within 24 months of the date of the General Meeting's resolution. The total cost for the acquisition of treasury shares under the programme will not exceed the amount of €3,000,000.00 while the total number of treasury shares to be acquired in each case will not exceed 10% of the paid-up share capital.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 5 May 2026, approved an increase in the maximum purchase price of own shares that may be acquired under the Programme to €16 per share, taking into account the fluctuation in the share price and its current level.

Admission of a Non-Executive Director

The Ordinary General Meeting of Optima Bank shareholders approved an increase in the number of Directors from eleven (11) to twelve (12) following the election and appointment of Ms Georgia – Christina Giovani, who meets the independence criteria, as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Bank, with her term of office commencing on 01/07/2026 and expiring at the same time as the terms of office of the other Directors, that is to say, no later than 10 September 2027.

Board of Directors change in composition

The Bank's Board of Directors, in the context of the Bank's compliance with current legislation and with a view to further improving gender balance, so that the proportion of women on its Board of Directors meets, from 1 July 2026, the prescribed 33% of the total, and having taken into account the recommendation of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee regarding a person suitable for appointment as a Director, in accordance with the Bank's Board of Directors' Suitability Policy, unanimously approved, at the Ordinary General Meeting, held on 5 May 2026, an increase in the number of Directors from eleven (11) to twelve (12), with the addition of Ms Georgia–Christina Giovani as an Independent Non-Executive Director.

Following the above election of the new Director, the Board of Directors was reconstituted as follows:

1. Georgios Taniskidis, son of Ioannis and Olga, President, Non-Executive Director,
2. Petros Tzanetakis, son of Tzanibeis and Maria, Vice President, Non-Executive Director,
3. Dimitrios Kyparissis, son of Apostolos and Fotini, Managing Director, Executive Director,
4. Angelos Sapranidis, son of Nikolaos and Fotini, Executive Director,
5. Theofanis Voutsaras, son of Christos and Eleni, Non-Executive Director,
6. Nikolaos Giannakakis, son of Konstantinos and Maria, Non-Executive Director,
7. Theodoros Efthys, son of Ilias and Malama, Independent Non-Executive Director,
8. Ioanna Zour, daughter of Christos and Alexandra, Independent Non-Executive Director,
9. Pavlos Kanellopoulos, son of Dimitrios and Eleni, Independent Non-Executive Director[17],

[17] According to the Bank's announcement of 17 July 2026, the Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Mr. Pavlos Kanellopoulos as an Independent Non-Executive Director, as well as his resignation from the positions of Chairman of the Risk Management Committee and

10. Georgia Kontogianni, daughter of Vasileios and Anastasia, Independent Non-Executive Director,

11. Georgios Kyriakos, son of Konstantinos and Nantia, Independent Non-Executive Director and

12. Georgia – Christina Giovani, daughter of Ioannis and Angeliki, Independent Non-Executive Director.

The term of office of the Board of Directors will expire with the election of a new Board of Directors by the Ordinary General Meeting to be held no later than 10.09.2027.

The composition of the Committees of the Board of Directors, namely

i) the Control Committee

ii) the Risk Management Committee

iii) and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

shall remain in force for the remainder of the term of the current Board of Directors, as determined at the BoD meeting held on 08.11.2024.

Issuance of AT1 (Additional Tier 1) bonds totalling €200 million

Optima Bank S.A. (the Bank) successfully completed, on 10 June 2026, the issuance of Additional Tier 1 capital on international markets, amounting to EUR 200 million, at a fixed interest rate of 6.75%. The bond, which has no fixed maturity date and includes a fixed-rate reset clause, a contingent temporary write-down and a call option after 5 years (the "Notes"), represents the first issue of Additional Tier 1 Notes by Optima Bank.

The securities were rated by the credit rating agency Moody's Ratings and were assigned a B3 rating.

Morgan Stanley Europe SE, Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE and BNP Paribas acted as joint bookrunners for the issue. Optima Bank acted as co-manager of the issue. The law firms DLA Piper and Sardelas – Petsas acted as legal advisers to Optima Bank.

Business Activity

Optima bank is active in the private and corporate finance market in Greece. The Bank, which is the parent company of the Group, via its customer service network and through cooperation with the individual Group companies, offers from the second quarter of 2019 onwards, a wide range of products and services covering the following areas:

Private Banking or Retail Banking

The Bank includes within its retail banking activities all **natural persons**, including the self-employed and sole traders, focusing primarily on high-income clients (affluent/private clients), who hold significant assets under

Member of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration and Nominations Committee, effective 16 July 2026. The Board of Directors unanimously elected Ms. Argyro Ferentinou as a new Director, replacing the resigning Independent Non-Executive Director.

management. Both Affluent and Private clients are served by relationship managers and enjoy preferential pricing on a variety of products and services. Furthermore, Affluent and Private clients have the opportunity to receive exclusive investment analyses and strategies produced by specialist departments, with the aim of keeping them fully informed and helping them optimise their portfolio. The establishment of a basic banking relationship takes place either in person at one of the Bank's branches or via the remote identification process (digital onboarding), and includes the provision of a deposit account, a debit card and access to the online banking services on offer. The Bank provides retail customers with deposit accounts, debit/credit cards and loan products, payment services, as well as investment and brokerage services.

Corporate Banking

The Bank's **corporate banking activities** include legal entities of any form, Greek or foreign, focusing mainly on companies with an annual turnover of more than €2.5 million. In terms of corporate banking, the focus is on (a) small businesses (Business Banking), with a turnover of more than €2.5 million and up to €7.5 million, (b) small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), with a turnover of between €7.5 million and €50 million, and (c) large corporates with a turnover of more than €50 million.

These are mainly export-oriented, profitable companies operating in various sectors of the economy. The Bank provides its corporate banking clients with a range of products and services aimed at fully servicing the company's transactional activity and covering its borrowing needs of any type and form. Small businesses are assigned to relationship managers in the branch network who have the exclusive responsibility of servicing the relevant customers, while SMEs and large businesses with specialised needs for more complex financing solutions/products are assigned to relationship managers in the Bank's competent unit. The Bank offers its customers, who are legal entities, products and services that meet the needs of a modern business, such as working capital and investment loans (short and long-term) in the form of loan and open account credit agreements, opening of letters of credit, issuing letters of guarantee of all kinds, as well as bond loans and factoring services, etc., and other banking services, including investment and stock exchange services. These forms of financing are often accompanied by the provision of collateral by the borrower/counterparty of the Bank, such as assignment of receivables, pledge of intangible securities, assignment of invoices, personal or corporate guarantee and pledging of deposits.

Other services

Digital Banking: The Bank provides the customer with the opportunity to carry out transactions and receive services remotely via the internet, with platforms such as 'Optima e-banking' and 'Optima mobile app'. The features of online banking include:

- Making transfers within Optima bank and to other banks in Greece and abroad
- Payments to public & private bodies
- Updating personal data of private customers through "eGov KYC"

- Push notifications for the secure approval of e-banking transactions and online purchases
- Making transactions with "Google Pay" and "Apple Pay" digital wallets
- Online opening of term deposit (e-term deposit.)
- Digital card facilities, such as card activation, card loss and re-issue, PIN sending, temporary lock/unlock
- Easy access to digital copies of products (e-statements)
- "Live chat" for real-time communication with a bank representative

ATMs: Each branch of the Bank's network has an external automatic teller machine (ATM) to serve customers who wish to use their debit/credit cards to make cash withdrawals or balance inquiries.

Capital Management and Business Receivables Agency Services

The Group **manages mutual funds**, which fall into the categories of bond funds, equity funds, mixed funds and funds of funds. It offers its products under the Optima name mainly through the Optima bank branch network and Private Banking. It places particular emphasis on the design and development of investment products according to the expected return, the time horizon and the risk that each client wishes to assume. In addition to the Optima range of mutual funds, it has developed two white-label mutual funds for two investment firms operating in the Greek market. Fund management services are provided through the subsidiary Optima asset management, which is licensed by the Hellenic Capital Market Commission to offer its clients advisory and discretionary portfolio management services.

Business Claims Agency Services

The Group provides a 'bundle' of services in the field of factoring, developing synergies with the Optima bank Group's sponsoring divisions in order to cover the needs of businesses. Business receivables agency services are provided through the fully-owned subsidiary Optima factors.

Finance Lease Services

The Group provides finance lease services and offers specialised solutions for growth-oriented businesses and professionals. It concerns all sectors of the economy, such as industry, trade, transport, tourism, services and construction. It provides finance lease services and products for property, movable assets and equipment for businesses and self-employed professionals. The solutions provided cover investment projects, liquidity enhancement and the ability to adjust rents to the company's seasonal flows. In addition, active participation in development laws is covered for the utilisation of investment projects maximising the company's potential. Finance lease services are provided through Optima Leasing, a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Trends in the Optima Bank SA Group's financial figures and results | First Half of 2026

During the six-month period from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026, the Group's key figures and results, as well as the changes therein, were as follows:

Balance sheet

On 30 June 2026, the Optima Bank Group's total assets stood at €8,675.7 million, up from €7,558.4 million – an increase of €1,117.3 million compared with 31 December 2025. This change is further broken down into the increase in loans receivable from customers.

Total loans and receivables from customers, net of accumulated impairment losses, amounted to €5,822.5 as of 30 June 2026 million (including credit facilities for the purchase of shares via margin accounts and receivables from finance leases), an overall increase of €704.5 million compared with €5,118.0 million as of 31 December 2025. Accumulated impairment losses increased by €13.8 million compared with 31 December 2025 and amounted to €82.1 million for the first half of 2026, compared with €68.3 million at 31 December 2025, primarily due to the expansion of the Bank's loan portfolio.

On the liabilities side, as of 30 June 2026, total liabilities to customers amounted to €7,108.1 million (an increase of €809.5 million compared with 31 December 2025).

The **ratio of loans (after provisions) to deposits** as at 30 June 2026 stood at 81% (compared with 80% as of 31 December 2025).

Total equity stood at €999.0 million in the first half of 2026, compared with €747.2 million for the twelve months to the end of 2025, an improvement of €251.9 million. This improvement is mainly attributable to the issue of a €200 million Additional Tier 1 (AT1) bond and the recognition of profits for the Optima Bank Group amounting to approximately €104.3 million after tax.

Profit or loss account

Regarding the Group's results:

Net interest income for the Optima Bank Group amounted to €129.3 million, up from €101.2 million. This represents an increase of 27.7% compared with 30 June 2025, mainly due to the rise in interest on loans at amortised cost as a result of the Bank's credit expansion.

Net fee and commission income, as of 30/06/2026, amounted to €41.6 million from €25.5 million in the corresponding period last year, representing an increase of 63.3% mainly due to the increase in net fees related to the granting/renewal of loans, brokerage commissions and letters of guarantee.

The Optima Bank Group's **total operating expenses** for the reporting period amounted to €38.6 million, up from €32.3 million in the corresponding period of 2025, representing an increase of 19.5%. The increase in operating expenses was due to a rise in staff remuneration and expenses (+20.3%) as a result of the increase in the workforce (the number of employees rose gradually from 605, on 30 June 2025, to 663, on 30 June 2026, at Group level) with the majority of new hires made to meet the Bank's operational needs. As at 30/06/2026, depreciation and amortisation also increased compared to 30/06/2025 (+3.6%) and amounted to €4.6 million, up from €4.5 million, at Group level, mainly due to the depreciation of buildings and facilities with right of use and amortisation of multi-year depreciation expenses.

The value of new investments (additions) in the Optima Bank Group's **fixed assets** amounted to €737 thousand in the first half of 2026, compared with €769 thousand in the first half of 2025 on a consolidated basis. Similarly, the value of new investments (additions) in **intangible assets** amounted to €1.1 million on 30 June 2026, compared with €1.2 million on 30 June 2025, on a consolidated basis[18].

As a result of the above, the Optima Bank Group's **earnings before provisions, impairments and tax** for 30 June 2026 amounted to €142.9 million, compared with €108.1 million on 30 June 2025. Taking into account credit risk provisions, the Optima Bank Group's **earnings before tax** for the fiscal year ending on 30 June 2026 amounted to €127.7 million compared with the earnings before tax for the corresponding fiscal year 2025, which stood at €97.4 million. The Optima Bank Group's **net income after taxes** for the first half of 2026 amounted to €104.3 million, compared with €81.1 million in the first half of 2025.

Supervisory indicators

In the first half of 2026, the Bank's total regulatory capital amounted to €1,088.5 million (€1,112.2 million for the Group), whilst risk-weighted assets (RWAs) amounted to €6,102.2 million (€6,401.9 million for the Group), resulting in Optima Bank's Total Regulatory Capital Ratio standing at 17.84% (17.37% for the Group), influenced by the expansion of the Bank's lending and investment portfolios as well as the overall results for the fiscal year in question. As of 1/1/2025 the CRR III regulatory framework has been in force signalling a revision of the existing standards of Basel III.

At Bank level, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) stood at 144.27% (compared with the minimum permitted threshold: 100%) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) stood at 123.52% (compared with the minimum threshold: 100%) as at 30/06/2026.

[18] The 'Other Intangibles' item includes the recognition of intangible assets attributable to customer relationships and trademarks arising from the acquisitions of the subsidiaries Optima Factors and Optima Asset Management (Mutual Fund Management Company - MFMC).

The regulatory ratios for both the Bank and the Group are summarised in the table below for both the reporting period ending 30 June 2026 and the corresponding period of the previous year (30 June 2025):

	Bank		Group	
	30/06/2026*	**31/12/2025**	**30/06/2026***	**31/12/2025**
CET-1 (%)	12.02%	12.41%	11.83%	12.19%
TCR (%)	17.84%	15.22%	17.37%	14.87%
LCR (%)	144.27%	128.50%	145.28%	131.80%
NSFR (%)	123.52%	123.50%	127.35%	127.97%

Source: Optima bank financial department

** The indices have been calculated to include returns for the period 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026.*

<u>Conclusion on the continuation of business activity</u>

The Bank's Board of Directors, having taken into account the key business risks facing Optima Bank, which stem primarily from the macroeconomic environment in which Optima Bank operates and develops, in conjunction with its strategy, its liquidity and its capital position, has concluded that the going concern principle applies to Optima Bank and its Group.

In addition, for the smooth implementation of its business plan, the Bank's management and its shareholders are examining the most appropriate options for the short and long-term strengthening of its capital base, so that its regulatory capital and ratios go beyond the requirements set by the supervisory authorities.

Staff

Employees are a particularly important asset for the development of Optima bank. The Bank continues to ensure that it is staffed with the appropriate personnel so that, on the one hand, it has the critical mass required to achieve its operational objectives and, on the other hand, it can build long-term and mutually beneficial working relationships with them.

The number of employees at Optima Bank, as at 30 June 2026, stood at 626 (663 for the Group), compared with 605 for the Group and 573 for the Bank as at 30 June 2025. Of this total, at group level, 49.2% are women and 88.08% of employees hold a degree or postgraduate qualification.

Number of branches / Central services

On 30 June 2026, the Bank was operating 30 branches. To be more specific, of the 30 branches, 21 are located in Athens, 3 in Thessaloniki, 1 in Corinth, 1 in Larissa, 1 in Patras, 2 in Crete and 1 in Komotini.

The central services are located in the building at 32 Aigialiaia street and the 4th floor of building "Paradise" in Maroussi, Attica. As of 16 December 2024, the bank moved parts of its headquarters to the 3rd floor of the B' building complex Monumental Plaza at 44 Kifissia Ave.

Use of intangible resources

Optima Bank's business model is based on a comprehensive set of intangible resources, which are key drivers of value creation. Organisational expertise, operational procedures, digital technology and the capacity for innovation are critical elements underpinning the provision of banking, investment and financial services. At the same time, human capital – through expertise, training, a culture of ethics and a commitment to service – enhances the quality of services and the relationship of trust with customers. Social capital, which encompasses collaboration with society, ethical principles and transparency, serves as the foundation for responsible business practices. These intangible resources enable the development of innovative solutions, the continuous improvement of the customer experience, and the enhancement of security and data protection, and contribute directly to sustainable value for all stakeholders.

Share capital

The share capital as at 30 June 2026 amounts to €254,521 thousand, divided into 221,322,426 shares carrying voting rights, with a nominal value of €1.15 each. On 30 June 2026, the Bank held 228,970 treasury shares, of which 8,970 were held in connection with its market-making activities and 220,000 were held under the variable remuneration scheme.

	Number of shares Company		Group
	Shares issued	**Treasury shares**	**Net number of shares**
Balance at 1 January 2025	**73,774,142**	**(9,193)**	**73,764,949**
Share capital reduction through a decrease in the nominal value per share, combined with a share split (one existing share into three new shares)	147,548,284	(18,386)	147,529,898
Purchases of treasury shares	0	(1,511,998)	(1,511,998)
Sales of treasury shares	0	1,291,211	1,291,211
Balance at 31 December 2025	**221,322,426**	**(248,366)**	**221,074,060**
Balance at 1 January 2026	**221,322,426**	**(248,366)**	**221,074,060**
Purchases of treasury shares	0	(655,973)	(655,973)
Sales of treasury shares	0	675,369	675,369
Balance at 30 June 2026	**221,322,426**	**(228,970)**	**221,093,456**

On 23/05/2024, the Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank decided to increase the share capital (of the Bank) by the amount of €276,000, by issuing 80,000 new, common, registered shares with voting rights, with a nominal value of €3.45 each, by capitalizing an equal part of the undistributed profits of financial year 2023. Following the above share capital increase, the Bank's nominal share capital amounts to €254,520,789.90 and is divided into 73,774,142 registered shares with a nominal value of three euros and forty-five cents (€3.45) per share. Trading of the new shares on the Athens Exchange commenced on 20/06/2024.

On 29/04/2025, the Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank decided a stock split for the Bank without any change in the share capital, with the ratio of three (3) new shares replacing one (1) old share through a reduction of the nominal value of each new share from €3.45 to €1.15, with a simultaneous increase in the total number of shares of the Bank from 73,774,142 ordinary nominal shares to 221.322.426 ordinary nominal shares. Trading of the new shares on the Athens Exchange commenced on 09/07/2025.

On 29 April 2025, the Bank's Annual General Meeting resolved to establish a Share Buy-back Programme to acquire up to 2,608,695 ordinary shares of the Bank, representing 1.18% of the share capital, at a price per share ranging from €1.15 to €8.00, over a period of 24 months from the date of the General Meeting's resolution, i.e. until 28 April 2027, with a maximum total acquisition cost of €3,000,000.

In accordance with the authorisations granted by the above Ordinary General Meeting and following the receipt of the relevant approvals from the competent supervisory authorities (Bank of Greece), the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 18 December 2025, determined the specific terms of the Share Buy-back Programme, with the aim of making shares available to the staff of the Bank and the Group, in accordance with the Bank's Remuneration Policy for Directors and its Remuneration Policy for Staff.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, 220,000 own shares were purchased as part of the Share Buy-back Programme; these will be granted free of charge to executives and/or staff of the Bank and the Group's companies.

Subsequent events in the first half of 2026

Election of a new BoD member to replace a resigned member

The société anonyme under the name "Optima bank S.A." and the distinctive title "Optima bank" (the "Bank") announces, in accordance with article 4.1.1.22. of the Regulation of Euronext Athens, that on 16.07.2026 the Board of Directors of the Bank accepted the resignation of Mr. Pavlos Kanellopoulos from his position as Independent Non-Executive Member of the Board of Directors, as well as from his position as Chairman of the

Risk Management Committee and as Member of the Audit Committee and of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee of the Bank, effective as of 16.07.2026. Following the above, on 16.07.2026, having taken into account the recommendation of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee dated 30.06.2026 and following the assessment conducted by the Board of Directors itself, the Board of Directors unanimously elected Ms. Argyro Ferentinou, daughter of Athanasios, as a new BoD Member, in replacement of the resigned Independent Non-Executive Member, Mr. Pavlos Kanellopoulos, whose term of office shall last until the expiry of the term of office of the above resigned BoD member whom she replaces (10.09.2027).

Changes in the composition of the BoD

Following the above election of the new BoD member and taking into account the increase in the number of members of the Board of Directors from eleven (11) to twelve (12), with the election and addition of Ms. Georgia-Christina Giovani, as resolved by the Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank's Shareholders held on 5 May 2026, with her term of office commencing on 01.07.2026 and expiring on 10.09.2027, the Board of Directors was reconstituted into a body on 16.07.2026 as follows:

1. **Georgios Taniskidis**, son of Ioannis and Olga, Chairman, Non-Executive Member,
2. **Petros Tzanetakis**, son of Tzanibeis and Maria, Vice Chairman, Non-Executive Member,
3. **Dimitrios Kyparissis**, son of Apostolos and Fotini, CEO, Executive Member,
4. **Angelos Sapranidis**, son of Nikolaos and Fotini, Executive Member,
5. **Theofanis Voutsaras**, son of Christos and Eleni, Non-Executive Member,
6. **Nikolaos Giannakakis**, son of Konstantinos and Maria, Non-Executive Member,
7. **Georgia-Christina Giovani**, daughter of Ioannis and Angeliki, Independent Non-Executive Member,
8. **Theodoros Efthys**, son of Elias and Malama, Independent Non-Executive Member,
9. **Ioanna Zour**, daughter of Christos and Alexandra, Independent Non-Executive Member,
10. **Georgia Kontogianni**, daughter of Vassilios and Anastasia, Independent Non-Executive Member,
11. **Georgios Kyriakos**, son of Konstantinos and Nadia, Independent Non-Executive Member and
12. **Argyro Ferentinou**, daughter of Athanasios and Ioulia, Independent Non-Executive Member.

Reconstitution of the Bank's Board of Directors Committee's

Furthermore, on the above date, namely on 16.07.2026, the Board of Directors resolved to reconstitute the committees of the Bank's Board of Directors as follows:

Audit Committee

It was resolved to reconstitute the Audit Committee by appointing Ms. Argyro Ferentinou as a new member of the Committee in replacement of Mr. Pavlos Kanellopoulos. Therefore, the composition of the Audit Committee is as follows:

1. Theodoros Efthys, Independent Non-Executive Member,
2. Petros Tzanetakis, Vice Chairman, Non-Executive Member and
3. Argyro Ferentinou, Independent Non-Executive Member.

Mr. Theodoros Efthys shall continue to serve as Chairman of the Audit Committee, being an Independent Non-Executive Member and possessing sufficient knowledge and experience in auditing and accounting.

Risk Management Committee

It was resolved to reconstitute the Risk Management Committee by appointing Ms. Georgia-Christina Giovani as a new member of the Committee in replacement of Mr. Pavlos Kanellopoulos. Therefore, the composition of the Risk Management Committee is as follows:

1. Georgia-Christina Giovani, Independent Non-Executive Member,
2. Theodoros Efthys, Independent Non-Executive Member and
3. Georgia Kontogianni, Independent Non-Executive Member

The Independent Non-Executive Member Ms. Georgia-Christina Giovani was appointed as Chairwoman of the Risk Management Committee.

Remuneration and Nominations Committee

It was resolved to reconstitute the Remuneration and Nominations Committee by appointing Ms. Ioanna Zour as a new member of the Committee in replacement of Mr. Pavlos Kanellopoulos. Therefore, the composition of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee is as follows:

1. Theofanis Voutsaras, Non-Executive Member,
2. Ioanna Zour, Independent Non-Executive Member and
3. Georgios Kyriakos, Independent Non-Executive Member.

Mr. Georgios Kyriakos shall continue to serve as Chairman of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee.

Transactions with related parties

In accordance with the relevant regulatory framework, this report must include the most significant transactions with related parties. All transactions with related parties take place in the ordinary course of business, are conducted on arm’s length terms, are approved by the competent bodies and, apart from those set out in detail below (note [30] to the financial statements) are not considered material to the Group’s financial equity and profit or loss.

Non-financial reporting/Sustainable Development

Strategy- Objectives

The Group’s sustainability strategy is based on three key pillars, which are linked to key sustainability issues. The ultimate aim is to integrate sustainability into all of the Bank’s business activities. The strategy sets out the ambitions, commitments, individual targets and the corresponding performance metrics linked to sustainability, taking into account the results of the Double Materiality Assessment and the Group's business priorities.

The three pillars include:

• **Supporting the energy transition:** The Group is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and incorporating environmental considerations into its business risk management, whilst developing transition plans that are aligned with sustainable practices and targets.

• **Creating value for people and society:** The Group focuses on enhancing customer and employee satisfaction, equal opportunities, data protection and the use of digital solutions to optimise efficiency and experience.

• **Maintaining sound corporate governance:** The Group promotes a culture of ethics, integrity and transparency, ensures the strengthening of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies, and ensures the protection of whistle-blowers. The strategy fully covers all major issues that the Bank affects or is affected by through related risks or opportunities that arise, and incorporates financial data, such as revenues, thus providing a comprehensive picture of the Group's sustainability actions and initiatives.

Sustainable Financing

In May 2026, the Bank published, for the first time, its sustainable finance framework, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, the six environmental objectives of the European Taxonomy, whilst taking into account other internationally recognised standards and principles such as the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles.

Optima Bank's Sustainable Finance Framework (SFF) is a structured set of policies, rules and procedures that sets out how the Bank provides financing that supports environmental, social and economic sustainability.

The SFF is the key framework through which the Bank integrates sustainability principles into its lending, with the aim of implementing its Sustainability Strategy and channelling funds towards sustainable economic activities (Sustainable Financing), whilst reducing the financing of activities that may have negative impacts on people and the environment.

Governance

Responsibilities and roles have been developed across the organisation at Board, Management and operational levels to ensure effective monitoring of issues relating to sustainable development.

At Board level:

The Risk Management Committee oversees the climate and sustainable development risks, the Audit Committee reviews sustainability-related statements and directs the internal review of the implementation of the climate and sustainable development risk framework, while the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for aligning senior management performance targets with the sustainable development strategy and risk appetite.

At senior management level:

The Sustainable Development Management Committee reviews, approves and monitors the implementation of the Sustainability Strategy.

At the operational level:

The Strategy, Shareholder Relations and Sustainable Development Department defines and leads all initiatives relating to sustainability. The Sustainable Development Department under the above mentioned Division formulates and recommends the sustainable development strategy to the management and the Board of Directors, ensuring the alignment of business objectives with the creation of value for society and the environment, following the best practices. In addition, the ESG Coordinator ensures the effective implementation of the sustainable development objectives.

Finally, there is a cross-functional sustainable development community that is responsible for integrating climate-related & environmental ("CR&E") and other sustainable development-related issues into day-to-day operations, decision-making and performance management.

Risk Management

With regard to the management of climate and environmental risks and their integration across the Group's activities, Optima bank has submitted to the Bank of Greece an action plan aligned with the expectations of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) for the management of climate and environmental risks. The following have been carried out under this project:

- The existing governance structure has been bolstered with additional roles and responsibilities at all levels, ensuring effective control and management of climate and environmental risks
- An educational presentation was given to the Directors and senior management on issues relating to environmental and climate risk management
- In this context, a qualitative materiality assessment was carried out to assess the significance of climate and environmental risks in the existing risk categories. Given that climate and environmental risk is a cross-sectoral risk that manifests itself through other existing risk categories, the analysis assesses its impact holistically, ensuring alignment with the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework.
- Identification of key performance indicators (KPIs) and environmental and climate risk indicators (KRIs).

Participation in International Initiatives and Indices

In January 2026, Optima Bank was included in the FTSE Russell Group's internationally recognised ESG index, specifically the FTSE4Good Emerging Index, which forms part of the wider FTSE4Good Index Series. This inclusion is the result of an independent assessment based on the FTSE4Good criteria and reflects the bank's strong performance across the key pillars of sustainable development (Environment, Society, Corporate Governance).

It should be noted that, following a positive assessment in the ESG transparency score, the bank has also been included in the Athens Stock Exchange's Athex ESG Index, having fully met the extensive criteria analysis across the social, environmental and corporate governance pillars.

As part of its support for international initiatives that promote sustainable development, the Bank has signed the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and has committed to promoting these principles, which aim to uphold human rights, ensure fair labour practices, protect the environment and combat corruption.

In addition, through its initiatives, the bank supports the sustainable development objectives and is a member of the Sustainable Development, Green Banking and Corporate Governance Committee of the Hellenic Bank Association.

Human Resources

For the six-month period ending on 30 June 2026, the Group employed a total of 663 people, whilst the Bank specifically employed 626.

The gender breakdown of staff reflects Optima Bank's commitment to equal opportunities, given that women account for 49.2% of the total workforce. With regard to the age distribution of the bank's workforce, the average age for men is 45 years, for women 40 years, whilst for the workforce as a whole it stands at 43 years.

Optima bank recognises the importance of the role of human resources in achieving its objectives, and a key parameter in its business planning is the optimal utilisation and promotion of human resources to achieve its objectives as an organisation.

Remuneration and benefits

Recognizing the dedication and contribution of its human resources, Optima bank implements modern reward systems. In particular, a Remuneration Policy has been established in line with the Group's overall operating policy, which is part of the corporate governance framework.

This policy is reviewed on an annual basis with the aim of both attracting and retaining human resources and complying with any legislative and supervisory restrictions.

Staff benefits

Optima Bank systematically invests in the wellbeing and support of its employees, providing a comprehensive benefits package that complements the remuneration system and enhances the overall employment experience. The basic benefits are divided into the following categories:

Health and Safety

- A group insurance scheme covering medical and hospital care.
- Life, accident and permanent total disability insurance.

Family and Parenthood

- Coverage of childcare expenses.
- Additional days of paid leave for parents of children with special needs, in the event of a child's hospitalisation, and for maternity leave.
- Increased financial support upon the birth of a child, in the form of a monthly allowance of €1,000 for a period of twelve (12) months.
- A programme offering career guidance and counselling for employees' children.

Banking and Financial Privileges

- Preferential rates on mortgages, credit cards and other banking products.
- Financial assistance and special allowances provided for under sectoral collective labour agreements.
- Possibility of granting staff loans to cover personal needs, in accordance with the Bank's current framework.

Additional Benefits and Recognition

- Monetary awards to children of employees who excel in academic performance.

Access to special discounts and benefits on products and services from partner organisations.

Equal opportunities

Optima Bank, taking into account the guidelines issued by organisations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), supports and defends human rights and is committed to their protection through its Code of Ethics and Conduct.
Optima bank actively promotes and provides equal opportunities, equal treatment and recognises the freedom of expression of its people. It recognises that diversity is a key component of a responsible business strategy, it excludes all forms of discrimination, harassment or unprofessional behaviour at work and prohibits all forms of forced labour.

Respect for human rights is fundamental to the sustainable development of both Optima bank and the communities in which it operates. Recognising the risk of human rights violations, Optima bank encourages reporting, having established a confidential communication channel, the operation of which has been communicated to all staff, whereby any reports are assessed and investigated by the Internal Audit Department. Also, recognizing the risk of human rights violations by third parties, Optima bank fully complies with decisions that prohibit cooperation with countries, companies or persons that foster violence and terrorism.

Among the identified human rights risks for Optima bank are:

- Human rights violations
- Absence or ineffective operation of mechanisms for investigating and resolving complaints relating to human rights issues.
- Incidents of discrimination against customers

Health and safety

In accordance with the current legislative framework, Optima Bank provides all its employees with the services of an occupational health doctor and a health and safety officer, with the aim of protecting the health and safety of all employees. Building evacuation drills are carried out at regular intervals in the event of fire, earthquake, etc., for the purposes of which relevant regulations and procedures have been drawn up and issued. Regular visits are also carried out by a safety technician and the occupational physician in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Education

Training embraces all human resources, is continuous and based on the needs of each employee. Its implementation is determined by the framework set by the respective training and development policy, which refers to the set of options, actions and instruments used by the Bank to invest in the development of its human resources.

For the first half of 2026, training was mainly delivered via e-learning, with the average number of training hours per employee standing at 13 hours. The modules covered were mainly about: fraud, regulatory compliance, IT security, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG), Soft Skills, Risk etc.

With a view to ensuring its sustainable development, Optima bank is committed to operating responsibly, taking into account the social, economic and environmental parameters of its operation. In this context, it will consider identifying its business functions and corresponding policies that are related to or affected by climate and environmental risks in order to identify gaps and ensure that all aspects of climate and ESG issues are integrated. Optima bank is committed to continuously improving its processes and enhancing the available data and estimates in order to be more responsive to publication requirements.

Risk Management

The Group recognises that the management of the risks it assumes in the course of its activities is a strategic tool of the business strategy and philosophy that characterises its operations. Therefore, its Management has established a defined Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and ensures that risk management is carried out within its limits. In this Policy, the early identification of risk, its measurement and management methods are consistent with the Group's strategic choices and are reflected in day-to-day business decisions.

By closely monitoring the dynamic nature of the economic and institutional environment in which it operates, the Group adapts and develops its risk management mechanisms – in terms of organisational structure, policies, procedures and IT systems – in such a way that these mechanisms remain effective in day-to-day banking operations, consistent with the principle of independence, and functional for the purposes of internal and regulatory supervision.

Governance

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Board of Directors (BoD) supports the BoD in the task of defining a risk management strategy, based on the current Business Plan and Risk Appetite Framework.

The RMC recommends to the Board of Directors the Group's overall present and future risk strategy, risk appetite and capital management, defines the principles that should govern the management of risks in terms of their identification, prediction, measurement, monitoring, control and mitigation, based on the business strategy in place and the adequacy of available resources.

The RMC shall also provide guidance to the Risk Management Division (hereinafter, "RMD") on the implementation of the risk appetite strategy, including compliance with the applicable regulatory capital framework, and shall monitor the independence, adequacy and effectiveness of the Risk Management Division.

The RMC ensures that the Bank's Board of Directors is adequately informed on all matters relating to the risk-taking strategy, risk tolerance and risk-taking levels whilst carrying out its strategic and supervisory duties.

Risk and Capital Management Strategy

The Bank's Risk and Capital Management Strategy forms the cornerstone of the Risk Management Policy, which sets out the Fundamental Principles for the management of the risks undertaken by the Group. Through this Strategy, the Board of Directors sets out and communicates to the Bank its philosophy and approach regarding the Risk Appetite Framework, risk management principles, objectives and governance.

The objectives of the Group's Risk and Capital Management Strategy are based on current political conditions, the prevailing economic environment and market conditions, and take into account the applicable regulatory and supervisory framework. In addition, the expected changes to the regulatory framework, the strategic direction and the Group's corporate governance framework, as well as best international practices, are being assessed. This Strategy is updated annually and, on an ad hoc basis, whenever deemed appropriate.

Risk Management Policy

The Risk Management Policy (RMP) is consistent with the Basel Regulatory Framework, as adopted and implemented in the EU, by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Greece (BoG). The RMP is reviewed whenever conditions in the financial system so require, following a recommendation from the RMD.

The Policy is aligned with and adapted to the Group's current Business Strategy, including the business planning process and the risk-taking policy, as these set out the applicable maximum risk exposure limits for each type of risk. The Group's strategy is to establish a risk management process that is both up-to-date and dynamic, whilst reflecting the Group's specific characteristics. The RMP applies at Group level. This Policy is updated on an annual basis and on an ad-hoc basis whenever appropriate.

Risk Appetite Framework

All risks are defined by the Risk Appetite Framework of the Bank and its Subsidiaries, which (like all policies) has been approved by the Board of Directors. This Policy distinguishes between the levels of maximum risk tolerance, the desired level of risk-taking and the actual level of risk, guiding and coordinating the work of the individual units so that it aligns with the Management's strategic choices. To serve this objective, the Risk Appetite Framework provides for the maintenance of specific price levels for a large number of indicators, which reflect the structural picture of all areas of high interest, both for the Bank and for the supervisory authorities (capital adequacy, liquidity, loan portfolio quality, profitability, etc.). This Policy is updated on an annual basis and on an ad-hoc basis whenever appropriate.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the potential risk of loss that may arise from the failure of a counterparty to fulfil its contractual obligations to the Bank and the Group.
In addition to the credit risk arising from all forms of credit facilities, the Group, as part of its overall credit risk management, recognises that the following risks are also managed:

- Concentration risk
- Counterparty risk

With regard to lending, the Bank assesses the credit risk involved in each transaction, by determining the creditworthiness of its customers, both by applying one of the most reliable independent credit rating models and by utilising a range of techniques and criteria that are compatible with the current regulatory framework. These tools are described and implemented within the framework of the Credit Risk Management Policy, the Credit Policy and the Credit & Risk Management Policy and Institutional Counterparty Credit Risk Management Policy. In this context, both the approval process and the approval levels are also clearly defined, where the role of the certification committees becomes distinct.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk (OR) is defined as the risk of losses or damages arising from:

- the inadequacy or failure of internal procedures, including the lack or absence of adequate procedures or their incorrect application;
- the human factor, including deliberate omissions/internal fraud;
- systems and digital service providers, e.g. interruption or malfunction of systems and telecommunications, [based on the requirements arising from the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Regulations and the Digital Operational Resilience Act no. 2554/2022 (DORA)]; or
- external events including physical (natural) damage and theft.

Legal risk is included in OR, while Strategic and Reputation risk is not included as it is very difficult to assess and quantify on an internationally harmonised basis. However, these risks are taken seriously into account in the various management processes of OR, due to their significant impact on the Bank and its Subsidiaries.

The Bank has established appropriate Policies and Procedures for the management of Operational Risk. In addition, the Bank maintains an Operational Loss Database (ODB) application. In addition, Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) have been set in business units. The Operational Risk Department of the RMD, by monitoring the performance of indicators – particularly in cases of sharp fluctuations – examines the reasons for any changes and, should it identify operational risks, implements measures to mitigate them. Finally, the Bank uses the Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA) method annually.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the potential loss that may be incurred in the Bank's portfolio due to unexpected fluctuations in the market value of individual areas of that portfolio. Portfolios facing this possibility are those exposed to interest rate risk and/or currency risk and/or price risk.

Through its activities in financial products, the Group is exposed to market risk, which may result in losses of capital from changes in interest rates, share/bond prices, share indices and exchange rates. Therefore, it seeks to effectively control the market risks arising from all its activities through a risk management framework consisting of policies, procedures and methodologies for assessing, measuring, monitoring and managing risk, as well as limit structures, which are compatible with the requirements of the supervisory authorities.

To manage market risk effectively, the RMD calculates the Maximum Potential Loss (VAR) on a daily basis using the variance-covariance method at a 99% confidence level and a one-day holding period, and informs the relevant departments and the Bank's Management accordingly. Based on the composition of the portfolios, the methods used to hedge open positions, and the daily measurement, monitoring and analysis of the results, as discussed below, it is found that the Bank's exposure to market risk falls within the risk tolerance level for this risk, which has been determined by the Risk Management Committee through a clearly defined risk limit framework (RAF).

Interest-rate Risk in the Bank Portfolio

Interest-rate risk is the risk arising from changes in interest rates that affect the exposures of the banking book and has an impact on both the Bank's capital and earnings.
Changes in interest rates lead to changes in the present value (PV) and future cash flows of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures and, consequently, in the economic value of its equity (Economic Value of Equity - EVE). Changes in interest rates also affect the Bank's profits by changing revenue and expenses that are sensitive to such changes. Consequently, the Bank's net interest income (NII) is affected.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that a bank, whilst solvent, may not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations when they fall due, or may only be able to meet them at a high cost of borrowing.

The Treasury & Capital Markets Division is responsible for managing the Bank's liquidity by monitoring and managing core accounts, loan capital and investments in capital markets, in accordance with the desired level of risk as determined by the Assets-liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Risk Management Committee and the Bank's Board of Directors. The Risk Management Division monitors the Bank's liquidity in relation to the established limits.

Climate and Environmental Risks

The Bank recognises the importance of risks arising from environmental factors, particularly climate change. In line with the EBA guidelines on climate and environmental risks, it has started the process of elaborating this type of risk along with the integration of the other elements of the ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) triptych, which is social and corporate governance.

The Bank is aware that ESG factors can have a positive or negative impact on the organisation, while increasing compliance requirements add to the complexity. Furthermore, ESG risks may directly affect the Bank's operations and/or performance, lead to potential capital reinforcement needs to address them, and have an impact on its reputation.

Climate and environmental risks include two key risk drivers:

- Natural Risk: It refers to the financial impact of climate change, including more frequent extreme weather events and gradual changes in climate, as well as environmental degradation. Classified as: Acute & Chronic
- Transition Risk: This refers to the financial loss that may arise, directly or indirectly, from the process of adjusting to a more environmentally sustainable economy.

In line with regulatory guidelines, the bank recognises that climate and environmental risks have a direct impact on the other key risks to which it is exposed, such as credit risk, market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk. Indicative examples include:

- Credit: The probability of default and the loss given default for exposures within sectors or geographical areas vulnerable to natural hazards may be affected, for example, by lower valuations of collateral in real estate portfolios due to increased flood risk,
- Market: Serious natural events can lead to changes in market expectations and could result in a sharp revaluation, increased volatility and a decline in the value of assets in certain markets,
- Operational: The institution's activities may be disrupted due to physical damage to its premises, branches and data centres caused by extreme weather events.
- Liquidity: Liquidity risk may arise if customers withdraw money from their accounts to finance damage repairs.

The risks of liability of institutions' counterparties may arise not only from environmental and climate risks, but also from social and governance factors. The latter concern the following:

- Social Responsibility: It is the impact and relationship of a business or investment with stakeholders, such as people and communities. The impact and consequences on labour practices, human rights, diversity and social inclusion,
- Corporate governance: It relates to the ways in which an organisation is governed and managed in relation to risk management, sustainability opportunities, leadership and transparency.

At this stage, the Bank, assessing credit risk as the most significant risk that could be directly affected by climate change, initially conducted a materiality assessment to identify the sectors of the economy where its loan exposures are most sensitive to climate-related risks, taking into account both natural risks and transition risks.

Other Risks

At regular intervals, as specified in the Risk Appetite Framework, the Bank calculates and monitors risk tolerance ratios based on financial results and confirms that it operates in accordance with the risk levels set by the Board of Directors. If a breach of one of the indicators is observed, the activity that is causing the indicator to be breached is identified and appropriate practices are implemented, so that the risk is brought back to acceptable levels. It is worth noting that the RMD, under the supervision of the RMC, keeps bringing internal changes so as to meet the requirements of Regulations (EU) 2024/1623 of 31.05.2024 (CRR 3) and (EU) 2022/2554, in cooperation with the other competent units.

The relevant supervisory reports summarise and systematise the picture of the risk management framework in all its dimensions. Financial risk management is described in detail in Note 4 to the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements of 30 June 2026.

Outlook | Second Half of 2026

Global economy

Following the successive upheavals of previous years, a new major international crisis is unfolding in 2026. In 2025, the global economy demonstrated remarkable resilience, despite the adverse conditions brought about by the United States' tariff increases and mounting geo-economic uncertainty. In early 2026, before the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East and the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz in March, the outlook for global GDP growth had improved. However, recent developments, including damage to energy infrastructure, restrictions on fuel shipments from the region and the continuing uncertainty regarding the duration and outcome of the crisis, have caused serious disruption to the international energy supply. This development has led to a significant rise in energy costs worldwide. Projections regarding the course of economic activity and inflation, as well as the fiscal implications of the support measures for households and businesses, remain directly linked to the duration of the war and the extent of its impact.

Global **GDP** growth is estimated to slow in 2026, standing at 3.1%, whilst growth rates are expected to stabilise at 3.2% in 2027. In advanced economies, economic activity is expected to slow slightly, with the growth rate standing at 1.8% in 2026, compared with 1.9% in 2025, and at 1.7% in 2027. Similarly, in emerging and developing economies, GDP growth is projected to slow to 3.9% in 2026 from 4.4% in 2025, reflecting their greater sensitivity to fluctuations in energy prices, pressures from currency depreciation and increased financing needs. A modest recovery of 4.2% is forecast for 2027. In the USA, GDP growth is forecast to stand at 2.3% in 2026 and 2.1% in 2027. In the eurozone and the United Kingdom, economic activity is expected to slow in 2026, with growth rates of 0.8% and 0.7% respectively, whilst for 2027 growth is forecast to pick up to 1.2% for both economies. Finally, in Japan, the growth rate is estimated to fall to 0.7% in 2026 and further to 0.6% in 2027[19].

Global **inflation** is expected to rise in 2026, reaching 4.4% from 4.1% in 2025, whilst in 2027 it is forecast to ease to 3.7%. In advanced economies, it is estimated that the rate will rise from 2.5% in 2025 to 2.8% in 2026 and 2.2% in 2027, whilst in emerging and developing economies, it is forecast to rise from 5.2% in 2025 to 5.5% in 2026, before falling to 4.6% in 2027[19].

The **risks** surrounding the outlook for global economic growth and inflation are numerous and predominantly on the downside, particularly in the short term, reflecting the heightened level of geopolitical uncertainty. In

[19] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

particular, the continuation or a possible escalation of the conflict in the Middle East constitutes a significant risk factor for the global economy, as it may lead to a further rise in energy prices, more severe disruptions to supply chains and a deterioration in the economic climate. At the same time, any deterioration in international financial conditions or an escalation of trade tensions could have a negative impact on exports, curb industrial production and reduce investment. Furthermore, the rise of political protectionism and the deepening of geo-economic fragmentation are likely to cause further disruptions to global supply chains, particularly in critical sectors such as raw materials and rare earths. An additional downside risk is linked to the possibility of over-optimistic expectations regarding the performance of artificial intelligence, as a sharp revision of these expectations could lead to a sudden correction in the financial markets, slowing down investment activity and curbing consumption through negative effects on household wealth.

Conversely, positive developments, such as the faster uptake of new technologies, increased productivity, higher spending on defence and infrastructure, as well as a possible easing of geopolitical tensions and progress in international trade relations, could reduce uncertainty, lower energy prices and ease pressure on supply chains, and improve the medium-term growth outlook. In particular, the recent US-Iran agreement could lead to a more favourable geopolitical environment, with positive macroeconomic effects – such as lower inflation and stronger economic growth – for the global economy.

Eurozone

Despite the challenges arising from the external environment, the euro area economy demonstrated resilience, recording a 1.4% acceleration in the growth rate in 2025, driven mainly by domestic demand, the contribution of private consumption and investment, and the resilience of the labour market. However, in the first quarter of 2026, economic activity contracted by 0.2% on a quarterly basis, reflecting mainly the negative contribution from the external sector and the decline in investment, despite the continued positive contribution from private and public consumption[20].

The euro area's growth rate for 2026 has been revised downwards compared with the March 2026 projections, reflecting the adverse effects of heightened geopolitical risk, rising energy prices and weaker external demand. Specifically, the eurozone's **GDP** for 2026 is estimated to stand at 0.8%, before recovering to 1.2% in 2027 and 1.5% in 2028. The projected recovery in economic activity is underpinned, amongst other things, by rising real incomes in a resilient labour market and the gradual easing of energy prices. Furthermore, a significant contribution is expected to come from increased public spending on infrastructure and defence, as well as from a boost in investment linked to the development and utilisation of artificial intelligence technologies[20].

Inflation in the eurozone is expected to rise temporarily in 2026, rising to 3.0% from 2.1% in 2025, as a result of the impact of the war in the Middle East, before falling back to 2.3% in 2027. Core inflation (excluding energy

[20] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

and food) is forecast to pick up marginally, reaching 2.5% in 2026 and 2027, compared with 2.4% in 2025. The expected rise in inflation is mainly attributed to second-round effects on goods prices, which result from the rise in energy prices[20].

The **risks** surrounding the outlook for real GDP in the euro area remain predominantly on the downside, particularly in the short term, reflecting heightened geopolitical uncertainty. A key risk factor is the conflict in the Middle East, which, according to the alternative scenarios in the European Central Bank's projections, could have a negative impact on economic activity. In particular, prolonged tension could lead to a sharper and more persistent rise in energy prices, undermining confidence, reducing real incomes and curbing private consumption and investment. At the same time, a possible deterioration in conditions on international financial markets, as well as further friction in global trade, could weigh further on demand through negative effects on exports, supply chains and, ultimately, economic activity. Furthermore, ongoing geopolitical tensions, including the war between Russia and Ukraine, remain a significant source of uncertainty. However, it cannot be ruled out that economic growth might exceed forecasts, should the impact of the conflict in the Middle East prove to be of limited duration. Furthermore, increased spending on defence and infrastructure, structural reforms and the adoption of new technologies that boost productivity may act as positive factors.

As regards inflation, the main risks relate to developments in energy prices and conditions in the international environment. A protracted geopolitical crisis in the Middle East could keep energy prices high for a longer period, fuelling inflationary pressures. At the same time, any disruptions to global trade and supply chains may exert further upward pressure on prices. Conversely, a more rapid de-escalation of geopolitical tensions could help to curb inflationary pressures and lead to a more moderate inflation trajectory.

The Greek economy

According to the Bank of Greece's current forecasts, the Greek economy is expected to continue to grow at a faster rate than the eurozone average. More specifically, the growth rate of **GDP** is estimated to stand at 1.9% in both 2026 and 2027, whilst a marginal acceleration to 2.0% is forecast for 2028. Growth is expected to be driven mainly by private consumption, investment and exports, despite the increased uncertainty in the international economic environment. According to the same source, **inflation**, following a temporary rise due to international energy developments and inflationary pressures, is forecast to ease gradually. Specifically, it is estimated that it will stand at 3.8% in 2026, up from 2.9% in 2025, before falling to 2.6% in 2027 and 2.3% in 2028, reflecting the gradual easing of pressure on energy and food prices[21].

In the Greek economy, the **risks** to economic growth are mainly on the downside and are largely linked to external factors. Specifically, according to the Bank of Greece's forecasts, the risks to the outlook for the Greek economy are: (a) the protracted nature of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, (b) the rise in trade

[21] Source: Monetary Policy Report 2025-2026, (June 2026), Bank of Greece

protectionism globally, (c) persistent inflation, (d) tight labour market conditions and potential wage pressures, (e) extreme weather events (floods and fires), (f) a lower-than-expected rate of absorption and utilisation of funds from the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and (g) delays in implementing reforms, which would slow down the process of boosting the economy's productivity and the competitiveness of businesses.

At the same time, the risks to inflation remain on the upside and are linked mainly to geopolitical developments. However, potential positive developments in the geopolitical environment, such as the recent agreement between the USA and Iran, could help to create more favourable conditions, with positive macroeconomic effects for the Greek economy, particularly through a moderation in inflation and higher economic growth.

Finally, the risks to the sustainability of public debt appear to remain limited in the immediate future, provided that the fiscal targets are met and European funds are utilised effectively. In the long term, however, the gradual shift towards greater market-based financing of public debt will increase the country's exposure to interest rate risk and market risk

For 2026, Optima Bank aims to build on the success of previous years, guided by the prospects of the market in which it operates but, above all, by its business plan for the period 2026–2028. The main strategic objectives of Optima bank continue to be to increase the volume of activities, strengthen market shares, increase revenues by employing all alternative channels of approaching customers, find new sources of revenue, tight control of operating expenses, with the aim of further enhancing profitability and increasing shareholder value.

Optima bank's management constantly evaluates the macroeconomic environment in which it operates in order to achieve its long-term objectives.

Maroussi, July 29, 2026

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Chairman of the Board of Directors	The Chief Executive Officer
Georgios I. Taniskidis	Dimitrios A. Kyparissis

Optima bank

Alternative performance measurement indicators ('APMs') at Group level

In conjunction with the financial information reported under IFRSs, this Board of Directors Report also includes financial indicators that are alternative performance measurement indicators that seek to follow the orientations of the APMs issued by the European Securities and markets Authority ('ESMA'). In accordance with the definition of ESMA, a non-IFRS size is a measure for the calculation of historical or future financial performance, financial position or financial flows that excludes or incorporates amounts that would not have the corresponding adjustments to the comparative IFRS.

The following APMs shall include or exclude amounts non defined by IFRSs, with the aim of a consistent basis for comparison between reporting periods or fiscal years and the provision of information on events of non recurring nature.

However, performance measurement indicators not defined in IFRSs are not a substitute for IFRSs.

Amounts in Eur 000

Name	Description	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Loans and receivables from pre-provisions customers	Loans and receivables from clients measured at amortised cost before provisions for impairment of loans and other receivables from clients - Calculation: Loans and receivables from customers + Provisions for impairment of loans and other receivables from customers	5,822,546	5,118,017
Provisions for write-downs of loans and other claims by clients	Provisions for write-downs of loans and other claims by clients	82,081	68,256
Obligations to customers	Customer deposits and checks payable - Calculation: Demand Deposits + Savings Deposits + Term Deposits + Restricted Deposits + Other Deposits + Checks Payable	7,108,089	6,298,580
Index of loans after provisions to deposits (LDR)	Carrying amount of loans and receivables from clients measured at amortised cost after provisions to customer deposits and checks payable - Calculation: Loans and receivables from customers / (Cash deposits + Savings deposits + Term deposits + Restricted deposits + Other deposits + checks payable)	80.76%	80.17%
Total operating costs	Total operating costs	38,574	66,508
Profit or loss before tax	Total results before provisions and taxes	142,881	231,045
Risk weighted assets (RWAs)	Assets and off-balance sheet items, determined on a risk-weighted basis, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 575/2013	6,401,923	5,624,931
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET 1)	Common equity Tier 1 capital, under Regulation (EU) 575/2013, including the profit in the period and the supervisory transitional arrangements for the effect of IFRS 9 on risk-weighted assets.*	11.83%*	12.19%
Total capital adequacy ratio (TCR)	Total supervisory capital, applying the provisions of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 and the supervisory transitional arrangements for the effect of IFRS 9, in respect of risk-weighted assets, integrating period profits.*	17.37%*	14.87%
Liquidity coverage Ratio (LCR)	The liquidity coverage ratio as defined by Directive (EU) No 2015/61 (amended by Directive (EU) No 2018/1620) is the amount of the pool of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets held by a credit institution, toward the projected net cash outflows, in order for a bank to survive a one-month stress test scenario.	145.28%	131.80%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	The net stable funding ratio is defined as the amount of available stable funding in relation to the amount of fixed funding required.	127.35%	127.97%

* The funds have been calculated by including the profits of the period by incorporating a dividend distribution provision, which is under the approval of the regular General Assembly.

III. Independent Auditor’s Review Report

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True Translation of the original in the Greek language

Independent Auditor's Review Report

To the Board of Directors of banking entity "Optima bank S.A."

<u>Review Report on Condensed Interim Financial Statements</u>

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim separate and consolidated statement of financial position of the banking entity "Optima bank S.A." as of 30 June 2026 and the related separate and consolidated condensed interim statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flow for the six-month period then ended, as well as the selective explanatory notes, which together comprise the condensed interim financial statements and which represent an integral part of the semi-annual financial report provided under Law 3556/2007.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union and applicable to Interim Financial Reporting (International Accounting Standard "IAS" 34). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, as transposed in Greek legislation, and consequently it does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

<u>Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements</u>

Our review has not revealed any material inconsistency or error in the Statements of the Board of Directors Semi-Annual Report and in the information included in the Board of Directors' Report provided under articles 5 and 5a of Law 3556/2007 when compared to the accompanying condensed interim separate and consolidated financial statements.

Athens, 30 July 2026

The Certified Public Accountant

Apostolos Kokkinellis
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Reg. No. SOEL: E 120

Certified true translation of the original in the Greek language
Apostolos Kokkinellis

Optima bank

IV. Interim Financial Statements for the period 1st January -30th June, 2026

Group

Condensed interim consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	1/1/2026-30/6/2026	1/1/2025-30/6/2025
Interest and similar income	6	173,618	135,295
Interest expense and similar charges	6	(44,309)	(34,052)
Net interest income		**129,309**	**101,243**
Fee and commission income	7	47,984	30,089
Fee and commission expense	7	(6,412)	(4,630)
Net fee and commission income		**41,572**	**25,459**
Dividend income		1,120	206
Gains/(losses) from financial transactions		7,853	9,628
Gains/(losses) from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		1,481	2,760
Other operating income		120	1,049
		10,574	**13,643**
Total operating income		**181,455**	**140,345**
Staff costs		(21,095)	(17,540)
Other operating expenses		(12,841)	(10,251)
Depreciation & Amortization		(4,638)	(4,476)
Total operating expenses		**(38,574)**	**(32,267)**
Profit before provisions and taxes		**142,881**	**108,078**
Provision for expected credit losses	8	(15,138)	(10,718)
Total provisions		**(15,138)**	**(10,718)**
Profit before tax		**127,743**	**97,360**
Income tax	9	(23,415)	(16,259)
Profit after tax (a)		**104,328**	**81,101**
Profit attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company		104,321	81,098
Non-controlling interests		7	3
		104,328	**81,101**
Other comprenhesive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the Income Statement			
Change in fair value reserve of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI - Reserve")		(275)	198
Change in cash flow hedge reserve		380	0
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income Statement		**105**	**198**
Other comprehensive income after tax (b)		**105**	**198**
Total comprehensive income after tax (a)+(b)		**104,433**	**81,299**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company		104,426	81,296
Non-controlling interests		7	3
		104,433	**81,299**
Earnings after tax per share - basic (in Eur)	10	0.47	0.37
Earnings after tax per share - adjusted (in Eur)	10	0.47	0.37

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Optima bank

Bank

Condensed interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	1/1/2026-30/6/2026	1/1/2025-30/6/2025
Interest and similar income	6	170,380	133,493
Interest expense and similar charges	6	(44,323)	(34,070)
Net interest income		**126,057**	**99,423**
Fee and commission income	7	43,812	27,491
Fee and commission expense	7	(6,349)	(4,580)
Net fee and commission income		**37,463**	**22,911**
Dividend income		1,084	175
Gains/(losses) from financial transactions		7,863	9,600
Gains/(losses) from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		1,495	2,829
Other operating income		272	934
		10,714	**13,538**
Total operating income		**174,234**	**135,872**
Staff costs		(20,095)	(16,729)
Other operating expenses		(12,205)	(9,727)
Depreciation & Amortization		(4,411)	(4,248)
Total operating expenses		**(36,711)**	**(30,704)**
Profit before provisions and taxes		**137,523**	**105,168**
Provision for expected credit losses	8	(14,860)	(11,038)
Total provisions		**(14,860)**	**(11,038)**
Profit before tax		**122,663**	**94,130**
Income tax	9	(22,261)	(15,562)
Profit after tax (a)		**100,402**	**78,568**
Other comprenhesive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the Income Statement			
Change in fair value reserve of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI - Reserve")		(275)	198
Change in cash flow hedge reserve		380	0
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to the Income Statement		**105**	**198**
Other comprehensive income after tax (b)		**105**	**198**
Total comprehensive income after tax (a)+(b)		**100,507**	**78,766**
Earnings after tax per share - basic (in Eur)	10	0.45	0.36
Earnings after tax per share - adjusted (in Eur)	10	0.45	0.36

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Group

Condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central bank	11	890,854	683,840
Due from banks	12	475,242	321,025
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	13	243,226	304,577
Derivative financial instruments	14	5,684	1,137
Loans and advances to customers	15	5,740,465	5,049,761
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	16	151,913	53,842
Debt securities at amortised cost	17	925,488	974,990
Investment in associates	18	11	11
Property, plant and equipment		10,181	10,487
Intangible assets		10,471	11,034
Right of use assets		16,548	18,008
Deferred tax assets	19	16,161	14,830
Other assets	20	189,442	114,892
Total assets		**8,675,686**	**7,558,434**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	21	299,325	281,341
Due to customers	22	7,108,089	6,298,580
Derivative financial instruments	14	5,890	5,622
Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds	23	155,010	150,776
Lease liabilities		18,573	19,959
Retirement benefit obligations		1,211	1,092
Income tax liabilities		18,043	3,634
Other liabilities	24	65,379	45,581
Provisions	25	5,155	4,693
Total liabilities		**7,676,675**	**6,811,278**
Shareholders equity			
Share capital	26	254,521	254,521
Share premium		84,114	84,114
Other equity instruments	27	200,000	0
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		(1,134)	(1,239)
Less: Treasury shares		(1,519)	(1,736)
Other reserves	28	41,628	41,015
Retained earnings		421,360	370,447
Total equity attributable to the Company's shareholders		**998,970**	**747,122**
Non-controlling interests		41	34
Total equity		**999,011**	**747,156**
Total liabilities and equity		**8,675,686**	**7,558,434**

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Bank

Condensed interim statement of financial position

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central bank	11	890,853	683,840
Due from banks	12	471,345	317,601
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	13	241,630	302,671
Derivative financial instruments	14	5,684	1,137
Loans and advances to customers	15	5,702,500	5,013,422
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	16	151,913	53,842
Debt securities at amortised cost	17	925,488	974,990
Investment in associates	18	22,988	22,988
Property, plant and equipment		10,125	10,423
Intangible assets		7,684	8,134
Right of use assets		16,531	17,981
Deferred tax assets	19	17,688	16,043
Other assets	20	189,203	113,692
Total assets		**8,653,632**	**7,536,764**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	21	299,325	281,341
Due to customers	22	7,116,304	6,302,434
Derivative financial instruments	14	5,890	5,622
Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds	23	155,010	150,776
Lease liabilities		18,557	19,933
Retirement benefit obligations		1,134	1,023
Income tax liabilities		16,503	2,647
Other liabilities	24	62,735	43,205
Provisions	25	5,145	4,683
Total liabilities		**7,680,603**	**6,811,664**
Shareholders equity			
Share capital	26	254,521	254,521
Share premium		84,114	84,114
Other equity instruments	27	200,000	0
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		(1,134)	(1,239)
Less: Treasury shares		(1,519)	(1,736)
Other reserves	28	40,323	39,710
Retained earnings		396,724	349,730
Total equity attributable to the Company's shareholders		**973,029**	**725,100**
Total liabilities and equity		**8,653,632**	**7,536,764**

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Group

Condensed interim consolidated statement of changes in equity

Amounts in Eur '000	Share capital	Share Premium	Other equity instruments AT1	Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve and cash flow hedge	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,464)**	**(112)**	**31,620**	**251,598**	**620,277**	**22**	**620,299**
Profit for the period, after income tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,098	81,098	3	81,101
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	198	0	198
Other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**	**0**	**198**
Total comprehensive income (after taxes)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**	**0**	**0**	**81,098**	**81,296**	**3**	**81,299**
Divestment from a subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	(981)	(981)	0	(981)
(Purchases)/sales treasury shares	0	0	0	0	(19)	0	0	(19)	0	(19)
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	(42,051)	(42,051)	0	(42,051)
Total transactions with equity shareholders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(19)**	**0**	**(43,032)**	**(43,051)**	**0**	**(43,051)**
Equity balances as at 30 June 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,266)**	**(131)**	**31,620**	**289,664**	**658,522**	**25**	**658,547**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,266)**	**(131)**	**31,620**	**289,664**	**658,522**	**25**	**658,547**
Profit for the period, after income tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,950	88,950	9	88,959
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27
Net actuarial gains/(losses) recognised directly in equity	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	139	0	139
Other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**139**	**0**	**166**	**0**	**166**
Total comprehensive income (after taxes)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**139**	**88,950**	**89,116**	**9**	**89,125**
Divestment from a subsidiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	(3)
Statutory reserve	0	0	0	0	0	8,164	(8,164)	0	0	0
(Purchases)/sales treasury shares	0	0	0	0	(1,605)	0	0	(1,605)	0	(1,605)
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	0	1,092	0	1,092
Total transactions with equity shareholders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(1,605)**	**9,256**	**(8,167)**	**(516)**	**0**	**(516)**
Equity balances as at 31 December 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,239)**	**(1,736)**	**41,015**	**370,447**	**747,122**	**34**	**747,156**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,239)**	**(1,736)**	**41,015**	**370,447**	**747,122**	**34**	**747,156**
Profit for the period, after income tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	104,321	104,321	7	104,328
Gain from valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognised directly in equity	0	0	0	(275)	0	0	0	(275)	0	(275)
Net gain/(losses) from cash flow hedge	0	0	0	380	0	0	0	380	0	380
Other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105**	**0**	**105**
Total comprehensive income (after taxes)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105**	**0**	**0**	**104,321**	**104,426**	**7**	**104,433**
Issuance of AT1 capital instruments	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	(2,555)	197,445	0	197,445
(Purchases)/sales treasury shares	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	217	0	217
Stock awards to personnel	0	0	0	0	0	613	0	613	0	613
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	(50,853)	(50,853)	0	(50,853)
Total transactions with equity shareholders	**0**	**0**	**200,000**	**0**	**217**	**613**	**(53,408)**	**147,422**	**0**	**147,422**
Equity balances as at 30 June 2026	**254,521**	**84,114**	**200,000**	**(1,134)**	**(1,519)**	**41,628**	**421,360**	**998,970**	**41**	**999,011**

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Optima bank

Bank

Condensed interim statement of changes in equity

Amounts in Eur '000	Share capital	Share Premium	Other equity instruments AT1	Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve and cash flow hedge	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,464)**	**(112)**	**30,551**	**235,435**	**603,045**
Profit for the period, after income tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,568	78,568
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	198
Other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**
Total comprehensive income (after taxes)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**198**	**0**	**0**	**78,568**	**78,766**
(Purchases)/sales treasury shares	0	0	0	0	(19)	0	0	(19)
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	(42,051)	(42,051)
Total transactions with equity shareholders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(19)**	**0**	**(42,051)**	**(42,070)**
Equity balances as at 30 June 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,266)**	**(131)**	**30,551**	**271,952**	**639,741**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,266)**	**(131)**	**30,551**	**271,952**	**639,741**
Profit for the period, after income tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,715	85,715
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
Net actuarial gains/(losses) recognised directly in equity	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	130
Other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**130**	**0**	**157**
Total comprehensive income (after taxes)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**130**	**85,715**	**85,872**
Statutory reserve	0	0	0	0	0	7,937	(7,937)	0
Stock awards to personnel	0	0	0	0	(1,605)	0	0	(1,605)
(Purchases)/sales treasury shares	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	0	1,092
Total transactions with equity shareholders	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(1,605)**	**9,029**	**(7,937)**	**(513)**
Equity balances as at 31 December 2025	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,239)**	**(1,736)**	**39,710**	**349,730**	**725,100**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**254,521**	**84,114**	**0**	**(1,239)**	**(1,736)**	**39,710**	**349,730**	**725,100**
Profit for the period, after income tax	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,402	100,402
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	(275)	0	0	0	(275)
Net gain/(losses) from cash flow hedge	0	0	0	380	0	0	0	380
Other comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	0	**105**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105**
Total comprehensive income (after taxes)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**105**	**0**	**0**	**100,402**	**100,507**
Issuance of AT1 capital instruments	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	(2,555)	197,445
(Purchases)/sales treasury shares	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	217
Stock awards to personnel	0	0	0	0	0	613	0	613
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	(50,853)	(50,853)
Total transactions with equity shareholders	**0**	**0**	**200,000**	**0**	**217**	**613**	**(53,408)**	**147,422**
Equity balances as at 30 June 2026	**254,521**	**84,114**	**200,000**	**(1,134)**	**(1,519)**	**40,323**	**396,724**	**973,029**

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Optima bank

Group

Condensed interim consolidated cash flow statement

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**127,743**	**97,360**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation & Amortization		4,638	4,476
Fair value losses from financial assets measured at fair value		(5,795)	(5,104)
Interest and non-cash expenses		376	397
Dividend income		(1,120)	(206)
(Gain)/ loss from derivatives valuation		(2,998)	(1,947)
Provision for retirement benefit obligations		120	122
Employee benefits & other staff provisions		613	0
Provision for expected credit losses	8	15,138	10,718
(Gain)/ loss from sale of assets		0	3
(Gain)/loss from carbon emission inventory at fair value		(2,036)	6,118
Accrued interest from financing activities		4,234	353
Foreign exchange differences		(41)	126
(Gains)/losses from sale of financial assets at fair value		0	(42)
		140,872	**112,374**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		66,846	60,937
Loans and advances to customers		(705,810)	(588,783)
Due from banks		(53,916)	(4,242)
Other assets		(82,149)	50,749
Due to banks		17,984	39,254
Due to customers		809,509	548,910
Other liabilities		19,792	(74,933)
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax		**213,128**	**144,266**
Income tax paid		(708)	(237)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**212,420**	**144,029**
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment portfolio securities		(530,167)	(232,213)
Disposal/maturity of investment portfolio securities		469,681	92,856
Interest received from investment portfolio securities		11,594	10,770
Dividends received		1,120	206
Purchase of PPE		(738)	(769)
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,103)	(1,199)
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(49,613)**	**(130,349)**
Financing activities			
Net proceeds from issuance of AT1 capital instruments		197,445	0
Purchase of treasury shares		(350)	(1,432)
Proceeds from disposal of treasury shares		567	1,414
Dividends paid		(50,853)	(42,051)
Proceeds from the issuance of debt securities and other borrowed funds		0	148,290
Repayments of lease liabilities (capital and interest)		(2,229)	(2,025)
Net cash flow from financing activities		**144,580**	**104,196**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		41	(122)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**307,428**	**117,754**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		981,972	941,070
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		**1,289,400**	**1,058,824**

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Bank

Condensed interim cash flow statement

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**122,663**	**94,130**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation & Amortization		4,411	4,248
Fair value losses from financial assets measured at fair value		(5,804)	(5,113)
Interest and non-cash expenses		375	396
Dividend income		(1,084)	(175)
(Gain)/ loss from derivatives valuation		(2,998)	(1,947)
Provision for retirement benefit obligations		111	115
Employee benefits & other staff provisions		613	0
Provision for expected credit losses	8	14,860	11,038
(Gain)/ loss from sale of assets		0	3
(Gain)/loss from carbon emission inventory at fair value		(2,036)	6,118
Accrued interest from financing activities		4,234	353
Foreign exchange differences		(41)	122
		135,304	**109,288**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		66,846	60,937
Loans and advances to customers		(703,907)	(579,749)
Due from banks		(53,916)	(4,242)
Other assets		(83,109)	49,325
Due to banks		17,984	39,254
Due to customers		813,869	545,020
Other liabilities		19,531	(66,576)
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax		**212,602**	**153,260**
Income tax paid		(426)	0
Net cash flows from operating activities		**212,176**	**153,260**
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment portfolio securities		(530,167)	(231,613)
Disposal/maturity of investment portfolio securities		469,381	90,695
Interest received from investment portfolio securities		11,594	10,770
Dividends received		1,084	175
Purchase of PPE		(737)	(752)
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,008)	(1,161)
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(49,853)**	**(131,885)**
Financing activities			
Net proceeds from issuance of AT1 capital instruments		197,445	0
Purchase of treasury shares		(350)	(1,432)
Proceeds from disposal of treasury shares		567	1,414
Dividends paid		(50,853)	(42,051)
Proceeds from the issuance of debt securities and other borrowed funds		0	148,290
Repayments of lease liabilities (capital and interest)		(2,219)	(2,015)
Net cash flow from financing activities		**144,590**	**104,205**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		41	(122)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**306,954**	**125,457**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		978,548	929,917
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		**1,285,502**	**1,055,374**

The notes (on pages 52 – 118) form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements 30 June 2026

1. General information

Optima Bank S.A. arose from the renaming of INVESTMENT BANK OF GREECE S.A.

The Bank provides a wide range of banking and brokerage services as well as investment banking services. It operates in accordance with the provisions of Law 4261/2014 and Law 4548/2014, as in force, under the supervision of the Bank of Greece, while being a member of the Athens Exchange and the Cyprus Stock Exchange. As of 30/6/2026 it employed 663 persons in total, while its registered office is located in the Municipality of Maroussi, Attica (32 Aigialeias St.)

The Investment Bank of Greece was established in 2000 and since 2012 its majority shareholder was Cyprus Popular Bank, the remaining assets of which have been passed to the National Resolution Authority (NRA) of Cyprus and was under special management.

In 2013, within the context of the plan to rescue the banks of Cyprus, all banking operations of Cyprus Popular Bank in Greece were transferred to Piraeus Bank, while the Investment Bank of Greece was excluded and remained an independent banking, investment and financial institution which continued its operation as a Greek financial institution holding a banking license.

In March 2018, Cyprus Popular Bank hired an advisor and started the procedure to sell the Investment Bank of Greece by conducting an international tender, such procedure was completed in October 2018 with the signature of the SPA between the seller (Cyprus Popular Bank) and the buyer (Ireon Investments, a 100% subsidiary of Motor Oil Hellas Group). The transfer procedure was completed in July 2019, following the receipt of the relevant approvals of the regulatory authorities. The participation percentage of Ireon Investments amounted to 97.08%.

Following its acquisition by Ireon Investments, Investment Bank of Greece SA was renamed to Optima Bank S.A., in August 2019.

On March 26, 2020, the Board of Directors of Motor Oil (Hellas) SA granted a special permission to its subsidiary IREON INVESTMENTS LTD so that the latter could proceed with a partial disinvestment by selling shares of "Optima Bank SA". From September to December 2020, IREON INVESTMENTS LTD transferred in total 2,546,006 shares issued by OPTIMA BANK S.A. to parties related to MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) and third parties.

Following the above transactions and combined with the share capital increase conducted by Optima Bank S.A., in accordance with the resolution dated 25.11.2020 of the Extraordinary General Assembly of its Shareholders, the participation percentage of IREON INVESTMENTS LTD in Optima Bank amounted to 15.77% on 31/12/2020.

On 13/1/2021, MOTOR OIL (HELLAS) S.A. announced that its subsidiary IREON INVESTMENTS LTD transferred another 61,500 shares issued by Optima Bank SA to individuals related to the company and 25,000 shares to third parties.

On 15/1/2021, the Bank's Board of Directors certified the share capital increase by cash of

EUR 80,139,546 which was decided by the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders on 25.11.2020 IREON INVESTMENTS LTD did not participate in the aforementioned share capital increase.

As a result of the above corporate actions, the participation of IREON INVESTMENTS LTD in Optima Bank was formed to less than 15%.

In October 2022, the issuance of a convertible bond loan of EUR 60,000,000 was successfully completed.

On 22/3/2023, by decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly, it was decided to list all of the Bank's common shares on the Regulated Market (Main Market) of the Athens Stock Exchange, in accordance with the provisions of Law 3371/2005. Furthermore, the decision to list the Bank's shares on the Athens Stock Exchange constituted an activation event for the conversion of the Convertible Bond Loan issued in October 2022, in accordance with its terms.

On 4/10/2023, the listing of all the Bank's shares on the Main Market of the Athens Stock Exchange was completed.

On 11/11/2024, Optima Leasing S.A. was established which is a 100% subsidiary of the Optima Bank Group.

On June 2025, the Bank proceeded with the issuance of a EUR 150m subordinated bond (Tier II) under the Euro-Medium Term Note program on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

On 10/6/2026, the Bank issued €200 million of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments. The capital instruments are perpetual and include a call option callable in full by the Bank after five years.

The duration of the Bank is ninety-nine (99) years from its establishment and its purpose, according to its Articles of Association, is the performance of all banking services permitted by Law for its own or third parties' account.

<u>Branches operating in Greece:</u>

A/A	BRANCH	ADDRESS
1	PSYCHIKO	Olympionikon & 1 El. Venizelou St. - 15451
2	ILIOUPOLI	A. Papandreou & 1 Gladstonos St. – 163 45
3	AGHIA PARASKEVI	D. Gounari 4 & 6 Chalandriou St.- 153 43
4	MAROUSSI	46 Thisseos & 2 D.Rali St. - 151 24
5	AMPELOKIPOI	124 Vas. Sofias Ave. - 115 26
6	NEA SMIRNI	55 El. Venizelou St. - 171 23
7	PALAIO FALIRO	4 Ag. Alexandrou St. - 175 61
8	KALLITHEA	2 Fornezi & El. Venizelou St. - 176 75
9	KALAMARIA – THESSALONIKI	51 Ethnikis Antistasseos St. - 551 34
10	PANEPISTIMOU – ATHENS	15 El.Venizelou St. - 105 64
11	CHALANDRI	1 Kosta Varnali St. - 152 33
12	NIKAIA	232 Petrou Rali St. - 184 53
13	KORINTHOS	21 Ethnikis Antistasseos St. - 201 00
14	ANO PATISSIA	376 Patission St. - 111 41
15	GLYFADA	8-10 Andrea Papandreou - 166 75

16	TSIMISKI-THESSALONIKI	17 I. Tsimiski St. - 546 24
17	KIFISSIA	242 Kifissias Ave. & 1 Panagitsas St. - 145 62
18	PIRAEUS	11 Vas. Georgiou - 185 32
19	MAROUSSI-ANAVRYTA	221 Kifissias Ave.- 151 24
20	NEA IONIA	346 Irakliou Ave - 142 31
21	EVOSMOS - THESSALONIKI	31 28th Oktovriou St. - 562 24
22	PERISTERI	16-20 Panagi Tsaldari St. - 121 34
23	EGALEO	259 Iera Odos & 25th Martiou St. - 122 44
24	PAGRATI	34 – 36 Eftichidou - 116 34
25	KOLONAKI	7 Patriarchou Ioakim & Herodotou - 106 74
26	HRAKLION CRETE	46 25th August - 712 02
27	LARISSA	78 Kyprou & Filellinon - 412 22
28	PATRA	42 Agiou Andreou - 262 21
29	CHANIA	Kidonias 67 & Zamvrakakidon – 731 35
30	KOMOTINI	Orfeos Ave. 1 – 691 32

The consolidated and standalone financial statements as of 30/6/2026 were approved by the BoD on 29/7/2026.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Group and the Bank prepared the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as of 30/6/2026 in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", as adopted by the European Union, which should be read in combination with the annual financial statements of the Group and the Bank for the fiscal year ending on 31/12/2025.

From 1 January 2026, the Bank adopted hedge accounting within the context of its asset and liability management activities, using derivative financial instruments as part of its risk management strategy to hedge interest rate risk.

Hedge accounting is applied in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9) when specific criteria are met. The Bank has elected, specifically for fair value hedge relationships of interest rate risk on a portfolio of financial assets, to apply the special requirements of IAS 39 that continue to be permitted for these types of hedging relationships.

Recognition conditions for a hedging instrument

- Formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship at inception, which includes, among others, the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the risk management objective and strategy.

- Expectation that the hedge will be highly effective in achieving offsetting of the hedged risk throughout the life of the relationship.
- Monitoring and assessment of hedge effectiveness for the entire duration of the hedging relationship.

If the above conditions are not met, the transactions are accounted for as derivative instruments in the trading portfolio in accordance with IFRS 9.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Bank formally documents compliance with the hedge accounting criteria, including the economic relationship between the hedged item and the derivative designated as the hedging instrument, the nature of the risk being hedged, the risk management objectives and strategy, as well as the method used to assess effectiveness both at initial recognition and on an ongoing basis.

Types of Hedge Accounting

Fair Value Hedge

For fair value hedges, the hedged risk is the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised financial asset or liability, or an unrecognised firm commitment, or a specific portion thereof, that is attributable to interest rate risk and could affect the Income Statement.
The Bank hedges only the fair value changes attributable to interest rate risk (e.g. benchmark interest rates such as 6-month Euribor) which typically represents the most significant component of the overall change in fair value.

For eligible and designated fair value hedge relationships, the change in the fair value of the derivative designated as the hedging instrument is recognised in the Income Statement under "Gains/(losses) from financial operations". Simultaneously, the carrying amount of the hedged item that is not already measured at fair value is adjusted for the change in fair value attributable to the hedged risk, with the corresponding amount recognised in the same Income Statement line under "Gains/(losses) from financial operations".

When hedge accounting is discontinued, the fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of hedged items measured under the effective interest rate (EIR) method—i.e. debt instruments at amortised cost or FVOCI—is amortised to profit or loss no later than the discontinuation date of hedge accounting.
The Bank has elected, for all debt instruments designated in fair value hedge relationships, to defer the amortisation of the fair value hedge adjustment until the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for the specified hedged risk.

Cash Flow Hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other eligible hedging instruments designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within Equity. Amounts previously recognised in this reserve and accumulated in Equity are reclassified to the Income Statement in the periods during which the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same Income Statement line as the hedged item.

To measure the change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged interest rate risk, the Bank applies the hypothetical derivative method. This method constructs a theoretical derivative that represents the ideal hedging instrument for the hedged exposure, and its fair value is used as a proxy for the present value of the future cash flows being hedged. This allows comparison with the actual derivative's fair value changes and supports the assessment of both effectiveness and ineffectiveness.

The ineffective portion of gains or losses is recognised in "Gains/(losses) from financial operations". When the hedged cash flows affect the Income Statement, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the relevant income or expense line.

If the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedging relationship ceases to meet the criteria, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in Equity remains there and is recognised when the forecast transaction affects profit or loss.
If a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative amount is reclassified immediately to the Income Statement.

The accounting principles followed by the Group for the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those described in the published financial statements for the year ended 31/12/2025. Also, the amendments to standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), adopted by the European Union and applied from 1/1/2026 should be taken into account as detailed in note 3.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments and carbon emission rights) which are measured at fair value, and on the going concern basis.

The amounts are presented in Euros, rounded to the nearest thousand (unless otherwise stated) to facilitate their presentation.

2.1.1. Going concern

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2026 have been prepared on a going concern basis.

In assessing the appropriateness of this principle, the Board of Directors considered the current economic conditions, the outlook of the Greek economy, as well as the Group's capital adequacy, liquidity and profitability, and concluded that there are no material uncertainties that would cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue its operations uninterruptedly for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the interim financial statements.

Macroeconomic environment

The Greek economy maintained its growth momentum in the early months of 2026, outperforming the euro area growth rate. GDP expanded by 2.0% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2026, compared with an average growth rate of 0.3% in the euro area.

Inflation reached 4.9% during the first five months of 2026, mainly driven by the geopolitical crisis in the Middle East, which resulted in higher energy costs and, consequently, increased prices of goods and services. Developments in the labour market during the first four months of the year remained favourable, with the tourism sector recording the strongest increase in hiring activity.

According to the forecasts of the Bank of Greece, the growth momentum is expected to continue, with GDP growth projected at 1.9% in 2026, rising to 2.0% by 2028. Private consumption, exports and investment are expected to remain the main drivers of economic activity. Continued implementation of structural reforms, enhancement of productivity and effective utilization of European funding resources remain key policy objectives. Greek banks continue to expand lending activity, contain non-performing loans and maintain access to international capital markets, resulting in improved profitability. However, the international environment remains characterized by heightened uncertainty, leading to downward revisions of global economic growth prospects, with global GDP growth forecast at 3.1% in 2026, compared to 3.4% in 2025.

Capital adequacy

Management continuously assesses the Group's capital requirements in line with credit expansion and prevailing market conditions. On 10 June 2026, the Bank successfully completed its inaugural issuance of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments in the international capital markets, raising €200 million. The transaction attracted strong investor demand, with the order book reaching €2.2 billion.

Further information regarding the Group's capital adequacy is provided in Note 4.2.

Liquidity and funding

The Group's liquidity is considered adequate and is supported by a stable deposit base. Deposits amounted to €7,108 million as at 30 June 2026, compared to €6,299 million as at 31 December 2025, representing an increase of 12.8%.

Key liquidity ratios remain above the minimum regulatory threshold of 100%:

- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): 145.28%
- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): 127.35%

Profitability and business plan

The Group maintains strong operating profitability, supported by the continued growth of its loan portfolio, the expansion of its activities and the maintenance of a controlled cost base. Profit after tax as at 30 June 2026 amounted to €104,328 thousand compared to €81,101 thousand as at 30 June 2025, representing an increase of 28.6%.

The Group's business plan provides for the continuation of positive profitability and adequate operating cash flows, which contribute to supporting capital adequacy and liquidity.

Taking the above into consideration, the Board of Directors considers the use of the going concern principle to be appropriate and that the Group has the necessary resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

2.1.2. Restatement of amounts

Changes in accounting principles and methods (policies) are accounted for by retrospectively restating the financial statements of all periods presented with the current period's financial statements so that the amounts presented to be comparable. No reclassification was required in the comparative period.

2.1.3. New standards, standard amendments and interpretations

The amendments to standards that were applied from 1/1/2026 are listed below:

‣ **Amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 9 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7 "Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"**: Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and settlement date.
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1/1/2026.
The above amendment did not any impact on the Group and Bank's financial statements.

‣ **Amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 9 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7 "Contracts Referring to Nature-Dependent Electricity"**: Under which conditions can a contract for renewable electricity dependent on the natural environment be defined as a hedging instrument.
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1/1/2026.
The above amendment did not any impact on the Group and Bank's financial statements
In addition, the International Accounting Standards Board has issued the following standards and amendments to standards which, however, have not yet been adopted by the European Union and have not been early adopted by the Group.

‣ **New International Financial Reporting Standard 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"**: Classification of income and expenses in the Financial Statements.
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1/1/2027.
The Bank is assessing the impact it will have on the presentation of the financial statements of the Group and Bank.

‣ **New International Financial Reporting Standard 19 "Non-Publicly Accountable Subsidiaries"**: Disclosures by Non-Publicly Accountable Subsidiaries
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1/1/2027.
The above amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Group and Bank's financial statements.

▸ **New International Financial Reporting Standard 20 "Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities"**: Establishes the requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of regulatory assets, regulatory liabilities, and related regulatory income and expenses arising from activities subject to regulated pricing arrangements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1/1/2029.

The above amendment is not expected to have an impact on the Group and Bank's financial statements.

3. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions for the implementation of the accounting principles

To apply the accounting principles of the Group and the Bank, the Management makes estimates and assumptions that may significantly affect the amounts of the assets and liabilities presented on the consolidated and standalone financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date and are based on historical data and other factors, including estimates of future events, which, based on current circumstances, are considered reasonable. The areas involving estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies primarily relate to the following:

A. Provisions for impairment of loans and advances to customers

At each reporting date the Group and the Bank recognise impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers.

In assessing impairment of loans and receivables, the Group makes estimates regarding the amount and timing of future cash flows. Considering that these estimates are influenced by various factors such as the financial condition of the borrower, the net realisable value of any collateral, historical loss ratios per portfolio, actual results may differ from the estimates. Similar estimates are also included in the assessment of the existence of impairment losses on securities classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The measurement of the expected credit losses is based on the assumptions of the Management regarding the recoverability of the exposure and the guarantees received. The Management makes assumptions on the financial position of the counterparty, its credit risk, the recoverability of any collaterals and guarantees.

In the context of evaluating the credit risk increase, the Group also rates its borrowers based on the evidence of financial difficulties and the possibility of a default, in accordance with its policy in force.

Determination of macroeconomic variables, scenarios and probability-weights (forward looking information)

The analysis of data in the model of provisions for impairment of loans and other receivables from customers is carried out according to multiple economic scenarios. The Bank uses the data provided by Moody's Analytics as a source for the evolution of macroeconomic variables, such as GDP and unemployment that will affect the amount of provisions for loan portfolio impairments under multiple economic scenarios. Management, when calculating impairment provisions to cover credit risk, calculates three (3) different scenarios (Favorable - Basic - Unfavorable), each of which is associated with different probabilities of default (PDs) and different losses given default (LGDs). Management has assigned the following weighting factors for each scenario: Base 40%, Favorable 30% and Unfavorable 30%.

The key parameter is the quarterly change in GDP and per scenario, the annual change for the next 3 years is presented in the table below.

	Base scenario	Favorable scenario	Unfavorable scenario
	% annual change		
2026 Q2	1.62%	1.62%	1.62%*
2027 Q2	2.53%	4.94%	(3.15%)
2028 Q2	1.61%	1.32%	2.16%
2029 Q2	1.55%	1.40%	3.28%

* The time series are based on historical data of the Greek Economy and Moody's Analytics' forecast scenarios start from the second quarter of 2026, which is why there is no difference in the calculation basis of the three scenarios.

Additional information on the impairment provisions for credit risks from loans and advances to customers is included in notes 4.1 and 15.

B. Recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Group recognises deferred tax assets to the extent that it assumes that it will have sufficient future taxable profits available.

The recognition of the above deferred tax assets requires estimates regarding the future financial performance of the Group's companies to which the deferred tax assets have been recognised. In particular, the definition of the deferred tax assets that may be recognised requires making significant estimates about the timing and the amount of the future taxable profits.

Further information about the deferred tax assets of the Group can be found in note 19.

C. Fair Value of financial assets

The fair value of financial assets for which there are no observable prices in an active market is determined using valuation models. The valuation methodology used includes discounted cash flow methods that are based primarily on observable data, where available. In financial assets, the fair value of the securitised loan bond as well as of the Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments depends on key assumptions, which include future revenues and cash flows, operating expenses, and discount rates. These bonds are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Additional information about the fair value of financial assets is included in notes 5, 13, 16 and 17.

D. Subsidiaries impairment

The Bank assesses for impairment the value of its investments in subsidiaries by comparing the recoverable amount of each investment (the higher value between the value for use and the fair value less the disposal cost) with its carrying amount.

4. Financial Risk Management

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss due to the potential inability or unwillingness of a counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligations, resulting in the loss of capital and profit. Credit risk management focuses on ensuring a disciplined culture, transparency and rational risk-taking, based on recognised international practices.

Credit risk management methodologies are adjusted to reflect the economic environment at each time. The various methods used are annually reviewed, or whenever necessary, and are adjusted according to the Group's strategy and its short-term and long-term goals of the Group.

Loans and advances to customers

Group

Loans and advances to customers and impairment provisions per IFRS 9 Stage											
Amounts in Eur '000	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**POCI**		**Total**		**Loans and advances to customers net value**
30/6/2026	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	
Individuals											
Consumer, personal & other	38,700	196	22	1	55	55	0	0	38,777	252	38,525
Mortgages	193,382	266	197	5	20	3	0	0	193,599	274	193,325
Corporate											
Large Corporate	2,580,656	19,236	175,457	4,825	45,972	18,294	40	16	2,802,125	42,371	2,759,754
SMEs	2,448,707	15,672	289,681	5,673	46,756	17,603	2,901	236	2,788,045	39,184	2,748,861
Total	**5,261,445**	**35,370**	**465,357**	**10,504**	**92,803**	**35,955**	**2,941**	**252**	**5,822,546**	**82,081**	**5,740,465**
Commitments relevant to credit risk											
Letters of guarantee	1,211,676	3,654	141,122	518	1,835	189	435	26	1,355,068	4,387	1,350,681
Loan commitments	12,994	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	13,023	0	13,023
Total	**1,224,670**	**3,654**	**141,151**	**518**	**1,835**	**189**	**435**	**26**	**1,368,091**	**4,387**	**1,363,704**

Loans and advances to customers and impairment provisions per IFRS 9 Stage											
Amounts in Eur ΄000	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**POCI**		**Total**		**Loans and advances to customers net value**
31/12/2025	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	
Individuals											
Consumer, personal & other	36,482	228	19	0	36	37	0	0	36,537	265	36,272
Mortgages	177,388	337	442	16	0	0	0	0	177,830	353	177,477
Corporate											
Large Corporate	2,384,859	16,149	84,753	1,684	27,596	11,227	3,107	178	2,500,315	29,238	2,471,077
SMEs	2,138,833	12,559	226,363	5,699	35,554	19,112	2,585	1,030	2,403,335	38,400	2,364,935
Total	**4,737,562**	**29,273**	**311,577**	**7,399**	**63,186**	**30,376**	**5,692**	**1,208**	**5,118,017**	**68,256**	**5,049,761**
Commitments relevant to credit risk											
Letters of guarantee	1,211,699	3,302	66,577	382	160	32	1,242	210	1,279,678	3,926	1,275,752
Loan commitments	11,991	0	26	0	2	0	0	0	12,019	0	12,019
Total	**1,223,690**	**3,302**	**66,603**	**382**	**162**	**32**	**1,242**	**210**	**1,291,697**	**3,926**	**1,287,771**

Bank

Loans and advances to customers and impairment provisions per IFRS 9 Stage											
Amounts in Eur ΄000	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**POCI**		**Total**		**Loans and advances to customers net value**
30/6/2026	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	
Individuals											
Consumer, personal & other	38,700	196	22	1	55	55	0	0	38,777	252	38,525
Mortgages	193,382	266	197	5	20	3	0	0	193,599	274	193,325
Corporate											
Large Corporate	2,687,011	19,055	140,534	4,744	40,878	18,294	40	16	2,868,463	42,109	2,826,354
SMEs	2,374,665	15,537	260,229	5,486	45,178	17,418	2,901	236	2,682,973	38,677	2,644,296
Total	**5,293,758**	**35,054**	**400,982**	**10,236**	**86,131**	**35,770**	**2,941**	**252**	**5,783,812**	**81,312**	**5,702,500**
Commitments relevant to credit risk											
Letters of guarantee	1,211,676	3,654	141,122	518	1,835	189	435	26	1,355,068	4,387	1,350,681
Loan commitments	12,994	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	13,023	0	13,023
Total	**1,224,670**	**3,654**	**141,151**	**518**	**1,835**	**189**	**435**	**26**	**1,368,091**	**4,387**	**1,363,704**

Loans and advances to customers and impairment provisions per IFRS 9 Stage											
Amounts in Eur ΄000	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**POCI**		**Total**		**Loans and advances to customers net value**
31/12/2025	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	Gross loans and advances to customers	Impairments	
Individuals											
Consumer, personal & other	36,482	228	19	0	36	37	0	0	36,537	265	36,272
Mortgages	177,388	337	442	16	0	0	0	0	177,830	353	177,477
Corporate											
Large Corporate	2,438,751	15,962	77,816	1,639	27,596	11,227	3,107	178	2,547,270	29,006	2,518,264
SMEs	2,079,065	12,457	203,763	5,655	34,048	18,910	2,585	1,030	2,319,461	38,052	2,281,409
Total	**4,731,686**	**28,984**	**282,040**	**7,310**	**61,680**	**30,174**	**5,692**	**1,208**	**5,081,098**	**67,676**	**5,013,422**
Commitments relevant to credit risk											
Letters of guarantee	1,211,699	3,302	66,577	382	160	32	1,242	210	1,279,678	3,926	1,275,752
Loan commitments	11,991	0	26	0	2	0	0	0	12,019	0	12,019
Total	**1,223,690**	**3,302**	**66,603**	**382**	**162**	**32**	**1,242**	**210**	**1,291,697**	**3,926**	**1,287,771**

Group

Movement in ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost															
Amounts in Eur '000	**Individuals**					**Corporate**					**Total**				
30/6/2026	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2026	**565**	**16**	**37**	**0**	**618**	**28,708**	**7,383**	**30,339**	**1,208**	**67,638**	**29,273**	**7,399**	**30,376**	**1,208**	**68,256**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(2)	1	1	0	0	(5,270)	4,979	291	0	0	(5,272)	4,980	292	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	2	(10)	8	0	0	10,578	(11,108)	530	0	0	10,580	(11,118)	538	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	66	(66)	0	0	1,068	823	(1,891)	0	0	1,068	889	(1,957)	0	0
Allowances:	**(103)**	**(67)**	**78**	**0**	**(92)**	**(176)**	**8,421**	**6,628**	**(956)**	**13,917**	**(279)**	**8,354**	**6,706**	**(956)**	**13,825**
ECL impairment charge/(reversal) for the period (P&L)	(212)	(67)	78	0	(201)	(9,722)	8,292	6,628	(956)	4,242	(9,934)	8,225	6,706	(956)	4,041
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	109	0	0	0	109	9,546	129	0	0	9,675	9,655	129	0	0	9,784
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2026	**462**	**6**	**58**	**0**	**526**	**34,908**	**10,498**	**35,897**	**252**	**81,555**	**35,370**	**10,504**	**35,955**	**252**	**82,081**

Movement in ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost															
Amounts in Eur ΄000	**Individuals**					**Corporate**					**Total**				
31/12/2025	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2025	**498**	**3**	**19**	**0**	**520**	**21,413**	**7,661**	**14,930**	**377**	**44,381**	**21,911**	**7,664**	**14,949**	**377**	**44,901**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(20)	20	0	0	0	(1,335)	1,110	225	0	0	(1,355)	1,130	225	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	2	(2)	0	0	0	1,521	(2,541)	1,020	0	0	1,523	(2,543)	1,020	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	251	(1,428)	0	0	1,177	251	(1,428)	0	0
Allowances:	**466**	**230**	**15**	**0**	**711**	**992**	**1,974**	**6,798**	**(94)**	**9,670**	**1,458**	**2,204**	**6,813**	**(94)**	**10,381**
ECL impairment charge/(reversal) for the period (P&L)	224	230	15	0	469	(7,189)	1,970	6,798	(94)	1,485	(6,965)	2,200	6,813	(94)	1,954
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	242	0	0	0	242	8,181	4	0	0	8,185	8,423	4	0	0	8,427
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2025	**946**	**251**	**34**	**0**	**1,231**	**23,768**	**8,455**	**21,545**	**283**	**54,051**	**24,714**	**8,706**	**21,579**	**283**	**55,282**
ECL allowance as at 1/7/2025	**946**	**251**	**34**	**0**	**1,231**	**23,768**	**8,455**	**21,545**	**283**	**54,051**	**24,714**	**8,706**	**21,579**	**283**	**55,282**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(1)	1	0	0	0	(1,534)	1,491	43	0	0	(1,535)	1,492	43	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	253	(253)	0	0	0	6,384	(6,873)	489	**0**	**0**	**6,637**	**(7,126)**	**489**	**0**	**0**
Transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 1 or Stage 2	4	0	(4)	0	0	886	2,501	(3,387)	0	0	890	2,501	(3,391)	0	0
Allowances:	**(637)**	**17**	**7**	**0**	**(613)**	**(796)**	**1,809**	**11,649**	**925**	**13,587**	**(1,433)**	**1,826**	**11,656**	**925**	**12,974**
ECL impairment charge/(reversal) for the period (P&L)	(770)	17	7	0	(746)	(9,867)	1,777	11,649	(20)	3,539	(10,637)	1,794	11,656	(20)	2,793
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	133	0	0	0	133	9,071	32	0	945	10,048	9,204	32	0	945	10,181
Write-offs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECL allowance as at 31/12/2025	**565**	**16**	**37**	**0**	**618**	**28,708**	**7,383**	**30,339**	**1,208**	**67,638**	**29,273**	**7,399**	**30,376**	**1,208**	**68,256**

Bank

Movement in ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

Movement in ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost															
Amounts in Eur ˙000	Individuals					Corporate					Total				
30/6/2026	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2026	**565**	**16**	**37**	**0**	**618**	**28,419**	**7,294**	**30,137**	**1,208**	**67,058**	**28,984**	**7,310**	**30,174**	**1,208**	**67,676**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(2)	1	1	0	0	(5,188)	4,915	273	0	0	(5,190)	4,916	274	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	2	(10)	8	0	0	10,541	(11,071)	530	0	0	10,543	(11,081)	538	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	66	(66)	0	0	1,068	823	(1,891)	0	0	1,068	889	(1,957)	0	0
Allowances:	**(103)**	**(67)**	**78**	**0**	**(92)**	**(248)**	**8,269**	**6,663**	**(956)**	**13,728**	**(351)**	**8,202**	**6,741**	**(956)**	**13,636**
ECL impairment charge/(reversal) for the period (P&L)	(212)	(67)	78	0	(201)	(9,796)	8,151	6,663	(956)	4,062	(10,008)	8,084	6,741	(956)	3,861
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	109	0	0	0	109	9,548	118	0	0	9,666	9,657	118	0	0	9,775
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2026	**462**	**6**	**58**	**0**	**526**	**34,592**	**10,230**	**35,712**	**252**	**80,786**	**35,054**	**10,236**	**35,770**	**252**	**81,312**

Movement in ECL allowance of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost															
Amounts in Eur ΄000	**Individuals**					**Corporate**					**Total**				
31/12/2025	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**Total**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2025	**498**	**3**	**19**	**0**	**520**	**21,108**	**7,626**	**14,754**	**377**	**43,865**	**21,606**	**7,629**	**14,773**	**377**	**44,385**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(20)	20	0	0	0	(1,297)	1,072	225	0	0	(1,317)	1,092	225	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	2	(2)	0	0	0	1,522	(2,542)	1,020	0	0	1,524	(2,544)	1,020	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	251	(1,428)	0	0	1,177	251	(1,428)	0	0
Allowances:	**466**	**230**	**15**	**0**	**711**	**1,333**	**1,958**	**6,798**	**(94)**	**9,995**	**1,799**	**2,188**	**6,813**	**(94)**	**10,706**
ECL impairment charge/(reversal) for the period (P&L)	224	230	15	0	469	(6,978)	1,954	6,798	(94)	1,680	(6,754)	2,184	6,813	(94)	2,149
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	242	0	0	0	242	8,311	4	0	0	8,315	8,553	4	0	0	8,557
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2025	**946**	**251**	**34**	**0**	**1,231**	**23,843**	**8,365**	**21,369**	**283**	**53,860**	**24,789**	**8,616**	**21,403**	**283**	**55,091**
ECL allowance as at 1/7/2025	**946**	**251**	**34**	**0**	**1,231**	**23,843**	**8,365**	**21,369**	**283**	**53,860**	**24,789**	**8,616**	**21,403**	**283**	**55,091**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(1)	1	0	0	0	(1,524)	1,483	41	0	0	(1,525)	1,484	41	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	253	(253)	0	0	0	6,326	(6,815)	489	0	0	6,579	(7,068)	489	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 1 or Stage 2	4	0	(4)	0	0	886	2,501	(3,387)	0	0	890	2,501	(3,391)	0	0
Allowances:	**(637)**	**17**	**7**	**0**	**(613)**	**(1,112)**	**1,760**	**11,625**	**925**	**13,198**	**(1,749)**	**1,777**	**11,632**	**925**	**12,586**
ECL impairment charge/(reversal) for the period (P&L)	(773)	17	7	0	(749)	(10,321)	1,738	11,625	(19)	3,023	(11,094)	1,755	11,632	(19)	2,274
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	136	0	0	0	136	9,209	22	0	944	10,175	9,345	22	0	944	10,311
ECL allowance as at 31/12/2025	**565**	**16**	**37**	**0**	**618**	**28,419**	**7,294**	**30,137**	**1,208**	**67,058**	**28,984**	**7,310**	**30,174**	**1,208**	**67,676**

Group

Movement in ECL allowance of commitments relevant to credit risk

Movement in ECL allowance of commitments relevant to credit risk					
Amounts in Eur ΄000 **30/6/2026**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**TOTAL**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2026	**3,302**	**382**	**32**	**210**	**3,926**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(415)	410	5	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	484	(484)	0	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 & POCI to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	20	(20)	0	0
Allowances	**283**	**190**	**172**	**(184)**	**461**
ECL impairment charge/(release) for the period (P&L)	29	187	172	(194)	194
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	254	3	0	10	267
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2026	**3,654**	**518**	**189**	**26**	**4,387**

Movement in ECL allowance of commitments relevant to credit risk					
Amounts in Eur ˙000 **31/12/2025**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**TOTAL**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2025	**2,952**	**696**	**0**	**0**	**3,648**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(38)	37	1	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	155	(155)	0	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 & POCI to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	0	0	0	0
Allowances:	**(792)**	**283**	**(1)**	**0**	**(510)**
ECL impairment charge/(release) for the period (P&L)	(1,198)	283	(1)	0	(916)
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	406	0	0	0	406
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2025	**2,277**	**861**	**0**	**0**	**3,138**
ECL allowance as at 1/7/2025	**2,277**	**861**	**0**	**0**	**3,138**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(294)	293	1	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	1,507	(1,507)	0	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 & POCI to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	0	0	0	0
Allowances:	**(188)**	**735**	**31**	**210**	**788**
ECL impairment charge/(release) for the period (P&L)	(1,031)	735	31	0	(265)
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	843	0	0	210	1,053
ECL allowance as at 31/12/2025	**3,302**	**382**	**32**	**210**	**3,926**

Bank

Movement in ECL allowance of commitments relevant to credit risk

Movement in ECL allowance of commitments relevant to credit risk					
Amounts in Eur ΄000 **30/6/2026**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**TOTAL**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2026	**3,302**	**382**	**32**	**210**	**3,926**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(415)	410	5	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	484	(484)	0	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 & POCI to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	20	(20)	0	0
Allowances	**283**	**190**	**172**	**(184)**	**461**
ECL impairment charge/(release) for the period (P&L)	29	187	172	(194)	194
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	254	3	0	10	267
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2026	**3,654**	**518**	**189**	**26**	**4,387**

Movement in ECL allowance of commitments relevant to credit risk					
Amounts in Eur '000 **31/12/2025**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**POCI**	**TOTAL**
ECL allowance as at 1/1/2025	**2,952**	**696**	**0**	**0**	**3,648**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(38)	37	1	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	155	(155)	0	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 & POCI to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	0	0	0	0
Allowances:	**(792)**	**283**	**(1)**	**0**	**(510)**
ECL impairment charge/(release) for the period (P&L)	(1,198)	283	(1)	0	(916)
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	406	0	0	0	406
ECL allowance as at 30/6/2025	**2,277**	**861**	**0**	**0**	**3,138**
ECL allowance as at 1/7/2025	**2,277**	**861**	**0**	**0**	**3,138**
Transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2 or Stage 3	(294)	293	1	0	0
Transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 or Stage 3	1,507	(1,507)	0	0	0
Transferred from Stage 3 & POCI to Stage 1 or Stage 2	0	0	0	0	0
Allowances:	**(188)**	**735**	**31**	**210**	**788**
ECL impairment charge/(release) for the period (P&L)	(1,031)	735	31	0	(265)
ECL impairment charge for new financial assets originated or purchased (P&L)	843	0	0	210	1,053
ECL allowance as at 31/12/2025	**3,302**	**382**	**32**	**210**	**3,926**

Bonds

The following table presents the quality of the bonds of the Group's and the Bank's own portfolio.

Group

Debt Securities							
Amounts in Eur ΄000 **30/6/2026**	Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Securities measured at amortised cost	**Total**	Expected credit loss for securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Expected credit loss for securities measured at amortised cost	**Total ECL**
A- to AAA	60,471	26,632	291,717	**378,820**	25	151	**176**
B- to BBB+	91,155	95,907	610,722	**797,784**	127	1,106	**1,233**
Not rated	0	73,767	24,440	**98,207**	0	134	**134**
Total	**151,626**	**196,306**	**926,879**	**1,274,811**	**152**	**1,391**	**1,543**

Debt Securities							
Amounts in Eur ΄000 **31/12/2025**	Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Securities measured at amortised cost	**Total**	Expected credit loss for securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Expected credit loss for securities measured at amortised cost	**Total ECL**
A- to AAA	8,685	32,530	394,991	**436,206**	9	84	**93**
B- to BBB+	44,903	179,042	567,243	**791,188**	79	968	**1,047**
Not rated	0	70,071	13,959	**84,030**	0	150	**150**
Total	**53,588**	**281,643**	**976,193**	**1,311,424**	**88**	**1,202**	**1,290**

All securities in the portfolio measured through other comprehensive income and of the amortised cost portfolio are classified at "Stage 1".

Bank

Debt Securities							
Amounts in Eur ΄000 **30/6/2026**	Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Securities measured at amortised cost	**Total**	Expected credit loss for securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Expected credit loss for securities measured at amortised cost	**Total ECL**
A- to AAA	60,471	26,632	291,717	**378,820**	25	151	**176**
B- to BBB+	91,155	95,907	610,722	**797,784**	127	1,106	**1,233**
Not rated	0	73,767	24,440	**98,207**	0	134	**134**
Total	**151,626**	**196,306**	**926,879**	**1,274,811**	**152**	**1,391**	**1,543**

Debt Securities							
Amounts in Eur ΄000 **31/12/2025**	Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Securities measured at amortised cost	**Total**	Expected credit loss for securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Expected credit loss for securities measured at amortised cost	**Total ECL**
A- to AAA	8,685	32,530	394,991	**436,206**	9	84	**93**
B- to BBB+	44,903	179,042	567,243	**791,188**	79	968	**1,047**
Not rated	0	70,071	13,959	**84,030**	0	150	**150**
Total	**53,588**	**281,643**	**976,193**	**1,311,424**	**88**	**1,202**	**1,290**

All securities in the portfolio measured through other comprehensive income and of the amortised cost portfolio are classified at “Stage 1”.

4.2 Capital Adequacy

The Group is subject to the supervision of the Bank of Greece, which sets and monitors the Group's capital adequacy requirements.

The calculation of capital adequacy is based on the Basel III regulatory framework, including its final amendments, as incorporated into European Union legislation through Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ("CRR"), as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 ("CRR II") and further amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 ("CRR III"), effective from 1 January 2025, relating to prudential requirements for credit institutions. The framework is further supplemented by Directive (EU) 2024/1619 ("CRD VI"), which replaced Directive 2013/36/EU ("CRD IV") and entered into force on 10 January 2026, as well as by the relevant provisions of Greek legislation through the amendment of Law 4261/2014.

In accordance with Article 92(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the minimum capital adequacy ratios that each credit institution must maintain are as follows:

- minimum Common Equity Tier 1-CET1 capital ratio of 4.5%,
- minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 6%,
- and minimum total capital ratio (TCR) of 8%.

Under Pillar I, the Capital Adequacy Ratio is calculated as the ratio of regulatory own funds to total risk-weighted assets, which comprise credit risk, operational risk and market risk, and relate to both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures at both individual and consolidated levels.

In April 2026, following a decision of the Credit and Insurance Committee of the Bank of Greece ("Determination of supervisory requirements for the credit institution 'Optima bank S.A.', based on the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP)"), the Group is required to maintain, on both an individual and a consolidated basis, a Total SREP Capital Ratio (TSCR) of 10.17% comprising :

- Minimum Total Capital Ratio requirement of 8.0%, as set out in Article 92(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; and
- Additional own funds requirements (Pillar II Requirement - P2R) of 2.17%, imposed pursuant to Article 96A(1)(a) of Law 4261/2014.

In addition to the overall capital requirements arising from the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), the Group is subject to a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) requirement of 2.5%, in accordance with Article 122 of Law 4261/2014, as well as a Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) requirement of 0.25%, effective from 1 October 2025 pursuant to Executive Committee Act No. 235/2/7.10.2024 of the Bank of Greece, increasing to 0.50% from 1 October 2026 pursuant to Executive Committee Act No. 248/1/6.10.2025 of the Bank of Greece.

The same decision also provides Pillar 2 Capital Guidance (P2G), in accordance with Article 96B of Law 4261/2014, amounting to 0.50%, to be maintained in addition to the overall SREP capital requirements and the applicable capital buffers.

Based on the above, the Group's total capital requirements on both an individual and consolidated basis are presented in detail in the table below:

Total Capital Requirements	**Total Capital (%)**
Minimum Total Capital Ratio	8.00%
Additional Pillar II Own Funds Requirements (P2R)	2.17%
Total Capital Requirements SREP (TSCR)	**10.17%**
Capital Conservation Buffer - CCB	2.50%
Overall Capital Requirements (OCR)	**12.67%**
Pillar 2 Guidance – P2G	0.50%
Countercyclical capital buffer	0.25%
Overall Capital Requirements (OCR) & Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) – (TRCR)	**13.42%**

The Capital Adequacy ratio of the Group and the Bank on 30/6/2026 and 31/12/2025 was structured as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	**30/6/2026(1)**	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Share Capital	254,521	254,521	254,521
Share premium	84,114	84,114	84,114
Less: Treasury Shares	(1,519)	(1,519)	(1,736)
Other Reserves	40,494	40,494	39,776
Retained Earnings	391,235	317,034	321,152
Less: Intangible assets	(9,952)	(9,952)	(10,481)
Other regulatory adjustments	(1,746)	(1,746)	(1,704)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	**757,147**	**682,947**	**685,642**
Additional Tier 1 instruments (AT1)	200,000	200,000	0
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	**200,000**	**200,000**	**0**
Tier 1 Capital (TIER 1)	**957,147**	**882,947**	**685,642**
Tier 2 Capital	155,010	155,010	150,776
Total regulatory capital	**1,112,157**	**1,037,956**	**836,418**
Total risk weighted assets	**6,401,923**	**6,401,923**	**5,624,931**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1)	**11.83%**	**10.67%**	**12.19%**
T1 Capital Ratio	**14.95%**	**13.79%**	**12.19%**
Total Regulatory Capital Ratio (TCR)	**17.37%**	**16.21%**	**14.87%**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026(1)	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Share Capital	254,521	254,521	254,521
Share premium	84,114	84,114	84,114
Less: Treasury Shares	(1,519)	(1,519)	(1,736)
Other Reserves	39,189	39,189	38,471
Retained Earnings	366,603	296,322	300,445
Less: Intangible assets	(7,684)	(7,684)	(8,134)
Other regulatory adjustments	(1,744)	(1,744)	(1,702)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	**733,480**	**663,199**	**665,979**
Additional Tier 1 instruments (AT1)	200,000	200,000	0
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	**200,000**	**200,000**	**0**
Tier 1 Capital (TIER 1)	**933,480**	**863,199**	**665,979**
Tier 2 Capital	155,010	155,010	150,776
Total regulatory capital	**1,088,490**	**1,018,209**	**816,755**
Total risk weighted assets	**6,102,230**	**6,102,230**	**5,367,730**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1)	**12.02%**	**10.87%**	**12.41%**
T1 Capital Ratio	**15.30%**	**14.15%**	**12.41%**
Total Regulatory Capital Ratio (TCR)	**17.84%**	**16.69%**	**15.22%**

(1) The amounts have been calculated by including the profits of the period, incorporating a dividend distribution provision.

5. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

5.1. Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be replaced, or a liability settled, through an orderly transaction on the main or most advantageous market on the date of the measurement and under current market conditions (exit price). Differences may arise between the carrying amount and the fair value of financial assets of the statement of financial position and liabilities.

At fair value are not measured:

(a) Due from banks

Due from other banks mainly include short-term interbank placements as well as other receivables such as loans to credit institutions.
The majority of placements mature within one month and therefore their fair value approximates their carrying amount.

(b) Loans and advances to customers

Loans to customers are presented after deducting the provision for impairment and the majority of them are charged at a floating rate.

(c) Debt securities at amortised cost

Debt securities at amortised cost include bonds that are intended to be held to maturity for the purpose of collecting principal and interest.

(d) Due to customers

The fair value of deposits without fixed maturity (savings and sight) is the amount that the Group should repay upon whenever requested by the customer. Their fair value is equal to their carrying amount.

(e) Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds

Liabilities from debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds include the subordinated bond (Tier II) issued by the Bank under the EMTN program, the fair value of which is determined by the stock exchange price.

5.2. Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 defines the valuation and control procedures regarding the objectivity of the data used by these models. The observable data are based on active markets and derived from independent sources, while non-observable data refers to the Management assumptions and valuation models. These two methods for retrieving information generate the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets or financial liabilities. This level includes listed shares, debt securities and listed derivatives.

Level 2 - Includes inputs other than the quoted prices included in Level 1. For similar financial asset or financial liability, for prices from inactive markets and data which are available in the market and can be used in calculating the value of the financial asset or financial liability. This level includes the majority of over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts and various debt securities, the value of which is determined by valuation models, discounted cash flows and similar techniques using data related to the prices of the underlying securities, their volatility as well as interest rate curves such as Euro Short-Term Rate and Secured Overnight Financing Rate.

Level 3 – Includes inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The Group adjusts the unobservable inputs according to the best possible information at its disposal and using in its assessment assumptions that would be used by market participants for the valuation of the financial asset or financial liability. This level includes capital investment and loan funds that are not traded in an active market, and there are no similar products that are traded. The valuation is based on data, observations and assumptions that require significant judgment from the Management.

Group

Fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2026:

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000			30/6/2026		
Financial assets measured at fair value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	194,806	1,596	46,824	**243,226**	**243,226**
Derivative financial instruments	1,437	4,247	0	**5,684**	**5,684**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	151,913	0	0	**151,913**	**151,913**
Total	**348,156**	**5,843**	**46,824**	**400,823**	**400,823**

Level 3 includes a bond from loan securitization which is calculated at fair value using the income approach method through the application of the discounted cash flow method. Its valuation depends on unobservable values which include future revenues, operating expenses and discount rates. The fair value of the bond from loan securitization held by the Group on 30/6/2026 was EUR 21,851 thousand and on 31/12/2025 EUR 23,926 thousand.

For the valuation of the loan securitization bond, three scenarios have been used, and the discount rate ranges from 3% to 15% under the base case, depending on the characteristics and the quality of the loan portfolio.

If the discount rate increases by 2% for the categories where a 15% discount rate was used in the valuation, and increases by 1% for all other loan categories compared with the discount rate used in the valuation, then the portfolio's value will be lower by EUR 400 thousand.

If the discount rate decreases by 2% for the categories where a 15% discount rate was used in the valuation, and decreases by 1% for all other loan categories compared with the discount rate used in the valuation, then the portfolio's value will be higher by EUR 500 thousand.

Additionally, Level 3 includes two further bonds which are measured at fair value using the income approach, applying the discounted cash flow method. These financial instruments relate to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital securities, whose fair value estimation is based on unobservable inputs, including future income and discount rates. The fair value of these bonds as at 30/6/2026 was EUR 24,973 thousand and as at 31/12/2025 was EUR 24,832 thousand.

If the discount rate increases by 1%, the fair value of the bonds will be lower by EUR 901 thousand.

If the discount rate decreases by 1%, the fair value of the bonds will be higher by EUR 940 thousand.

Amounts in Eur '000			30/6/2026		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Derivative financial instruments	704	5,186	0	**5,890**	**5,890**
Total	**704**	**5,186**	**0**	**5,890**	**5,890**

There was no transfer of financial assets and financial liabilities between Levels 1 and 2 during the periods ended 30th June 2026 and 31st December 2025. During the aforementioned periods there are no transfer to and from Level 3.

Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the reporting periods during which the financial instruments were transferred.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000			30/6/2026		
Financial assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Due from banks	466,246	0	9,448	**475,694**	**475,242**
Loans and advances to customers	0	0	6,127,527	**6,127,527**	**5,740,465**
Debt securities at amortised cost	927,835	0	0	**927,835**	**925,488**
Total	**1,394,081**	**0**	**6,136,975**	**7,531,056**	**7,141,195**

Amounts in Eur '000			30/6/2026		
Financial liabilities	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Debt securities and other borrowed funds	160,637	0	0	160,637	**155,010**
Total	**160,637**	**0**	**0**	**160,637**	**155,010**

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the above financial instruments on June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Due from banks: The fair value of due from banks approximates their carrying amount and is calculated using discounted cash flow models. Discount rates incorporate interest rate curves taking into account market data, expected credit risk and specific Bank/customer parameters.

Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost: Fair value is calculated using discounted cash flow models. Discount rates incorporate interest rate curves taking into account market data, expected credit risk and specific Bank/customer parameters.

Debt securities at amortised cost: Fair value is calculated with prices traded in the market.

Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds: The fair value of the subordinated bond (Tier II) issued by the Bank on June 25, 2025, is determined based on the price on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

Fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2025:

Financial assets measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000 — 31/12/2025

Financial assets measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total accounting value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	253,914	1,906	48,757	**304,577**	**304,577**
Derivative financial instruments	533	604	0	**1,137**	**1,137**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	53,842	0	0	**53,842**	**53,842**
Total	**308,289**	**2,510**	**48,757**	**359,556**	**359,556**

Amounts in Eur '000 — 31/12/2025

Financial liabilities measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total accounting value
Derivative financial instruments	236	5,386	0	**5,622**	**5,622**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	85	0	0	**85**	**85**
Total	**321**	**5,386**	**0**	**5,707**	**5,707**

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000 — 31/12/2025

Financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total accounting value
Due from banks	312,053	0	9,539	**321,592**	**321,025**
Loans and advances to customers	0	0	5,380,412	**5,380,412**	**5,049,761**
Debt securities at amortised cost	980,647	0	0	**980,647**	**974,990**
Total	**1,292,700**	**0**	**5,389,951**	**6,682,651**	**6,345,776**

Amounts in Eur '000 — 31/12/2025

Financial liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total accounting value
Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds	156,662	0	0	156,662	**150,776**
Total	**156,662**	**0**	**0**	**156,662**	**150,776**

Movement of financial instruments at Level 3	
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Balance as of 1/1/2025	**26,080**
Gain/ (loss) recognised at profit or loss	1,650
Repayments	(1,930)
Balance as of 30/6/2025	**25,800**
Gain/ (loss) recognised at profit or loss	1,250
Purchases/Initial recognition	25,000
Repayments	(3,293)
Balance as of 31/12/2025	**48,757**
Gain/ (loss) recognised at profit or loss	1,701
Repayments	(3,634)
Balance as of 30/6/2026	**46,824**

Bank

Fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2026:

Financial assets measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000			30/6/2026		
Financial assets measured at fair value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	194,806	0	46,824	**241,630**	**241,630**
Derivative financial instruments	1,437	4,247	0	**5,684**	**5,684**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	151,913	0	0	**151,913**	**151,913**
Total	**348,156**	**4,247**	**46,824**	**399,227**	**399,227**

Level 3 includes a bond from loan securitization which is calculated at fair value using the income approach method through the application of the discounted cash flow method. Its valuation depends on unobservable values which include future revenues, operating expenses and discount rates. The fair value of the bond from loan securitization held by the Group on 30/6/2026 was EUR 21,851 thousand and on 31/12/2025 EUR 23,926 thousand.

For the valuation of the loan securitization bond, three scenarios have been used, and the discount rate ranges from 3% to 15% under the base case, depending on the characteristics and the quality of the loan portfolio.

If the discount rate increases by 2% for the categories where a 15% discount rate was used in the valuation, and increases by 1% for all other loan categories compared with the discount rate used in the valuation, then the bond's value will be lower by EUR 400 thousand.

If the discount rate decreases by 2% for the categories where a 15% discount rate was used in the valuation, and decreases by 1% for all other loan categories compared with the discount rate used in the valuation, then the bond's value will be higher by EUR 500 thousand.

Additionally, Level 3 includes two further bonds which are measured at fair value using the income approach, applying the discounted cash flow method. These financial instruments relate to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital securities, whose fair value estimation is based on unobservable inputs, including future income and discount rates. The fair value of these bonds on 30/6/2026 was EUR 24,973 thousand and on 31/12/2025 was EUR 24,832 thousand.

If the discount rate increases by 1%, the fair value of the bonds will be lower by EUR 901 thousand.

If the discount rate decreases by 1%, the fair value of the bonds will be higher by EUR 940 thousand.

Amounts in Eur '000			**30/6/2026**		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Derivative financial instruments	704	5,186	0	**5,890**	**5,890**
Total	**704**	**5,186**	**0**	**5,890**	**5,890**

There was no transfer of financial assets and financial liabilities between Levels 1 and 2 during the periods ended 30th June 2026 and 31st December 2025 for the Bank. During the aforementioned periods there are no transfer to and from Level 3.

Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the reporting periods during which the financial instruments were transferred.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000			**30/6/2026**		
Financial assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Due from banks	462,350	0	9,448	**471,798**	**471,345**
Loans and advances to customers	0	0	6,088,794	**6,088,794**	**5,702,500**
Debt securities at amortised cost	927,835	0	0	**927,835**	**925,488**
Total	**1,390,185**	**0**	**6,098,242**	**7,488,427**	**7,099,333**

Amounts in Eur '000			**30/6/2026**		
Financial liabilities	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Debt securities and other borrowed funds	160,637	0	0	160,637	**155,010**
Total	**160,637**	**0**	**0**	**160,637**	**155,010**

Fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2025:

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000			31/12/2025		
Financial assets measured at fair value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	253,914	0	48,757	**302,671**	**302,671**
Derivative financial instruments	533	604	0	**1,137**	**1,137**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	53,842	0	0	**53,842**	**53,842**
Total	**308,289**	**604**	**48,757**	**357,650**	**357,650**

Amounts in Eur '000			31/12/2025		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Derivative financial instruments	236	5,386	0	**5,622**	**5,622**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	85	0	0	**85**	**85**
Total	**321**	**5,386**	**0**	**5,707**	**5,707**

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Amounts in Eur '000			31/12/2025		
Financial assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Due from banks	308,628	0	9,539	**318,167**	**317,601**
Loans and advances to customers	0	0	5,343,494	**5,343,494**	**5,013,422**
Debt securities at amortised cost	980,647	0	0	**980,647**	**974,990**
Total	**1,289,275**	**0**	**5,353,033**	**6,642,308**	**6,306,013**

Amounts in Eur '000			31/12/2025		
Financial liabilities	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	**Total accounting value**
Debt securities and other borrowed funds	156,662	0	0	156,662	**150,776**
Total	**156,662**	**0**	**0**	**156,662**	**150,776**

Movement of financial instruments at Level 3	
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Balance as of 1/1/2025	**26,080**
Gain/ (loss) recognised at profit or loss	1,650
Repayments	(1,930)
Balance as of 30/6/2025	**25,800**
Gain/ (loss) recognised at profit or loss	1,250
Purchases/Initial recognition	25,000
Repayments	(3,293)
Balance as of 31/12/2025	**48,757**
Gain/ (loss) recognised at profit or loss	1,701
Repayments	(3,634)
Balance as of 30/6/2026	**46,824**

6. Net interest income

The breakdown of net interest income is as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Interest and similar income		
Interest on debt securities at amortised cost	13,712	10,431
Interest on loans at amortised cost	140,442	111,785
Interest on due from banks	10,464	8,246
Other interest income	423	552
Interest on debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,279	546
Total interest and similar income for financial instruments not measured at FVTPL	**167,320**	**131,560**
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	3,416	2,970
Interest on derivatives	2,882	765
Total interest and similar income from financial instruments	**173,618**	**135,295**
Interest expense and similar charges		
Interest on deposits	(33,529)	(30,439)
Interest on due to banks	(851)	(1,434)
Interest on Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds	(4,234)	(136)
Interest on lease liability	(376)	(397)
Other interest expenses	(2,499)	(951)
Total interest expense and similar charges on financial instruments not measured at FVTPL	**(41,489)**	**(33,357)**
Interest on derivatives	(2,820)	(695)
Total interest expense and similar charges	**(44,309)**	**(34,052)**
Net interest income	**129,309**	**101,243**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Interest and similar income		
Interest on debt securities at amortised cost	13,712	10,431
Interest on loans at amortised cost	137,226	110,002
Interest on due from banks	10,443	8,227
Other interest income	422	552
Interest on debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,279	546
Total interest and similar income for financial instruments not measured at FVTPL	**164,082**	**129,758**
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	3,416	2,970
Interest on derivatives	2,882	765
Total interest and similar income from financial instruments	**170,380**	**133,493**
Interest expense and similar charges		
Interest on deposits	(33,545)	(30,473)
Interest on due to banks	(851)	(1,434)
Interest on Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds	(4,234)	(136)
Interest on lease liability	(375)	(396)
Other interest expenses	(2,498)	(936)
Total interest expense and similar charges on financial instruments not measured at FVTPL	**(41,503)**	**(33,375)**
Interest on derivatives	(2,820)	(695)
Total interest expense and similar charges	**(44,323)**	**(34,070)**
Net interest income	**126,057**	**99,423**

7. Net fee and commission income

The breakdown of net fee and commission income is as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Fee and commission income		
Commission income from commercial transactions	3,201	2,604
Commission income from loans and letters of guarantee	16,036	12,154
Commission income from investment banking	9,477	4,591
Commission income from brokerage services	19,270	10,740
Total fee and commission income	**47,984**	**30,089**
Fee and commission expense		
Commission expense from commercial transactions	(357)	(367)
Commission expense from brokerage services	(6,055)	(4,263)
Total fee and commission expense	**(6,412)**	**(4,630)**
Net fee and commission income	**41,572**	**25,459**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Fee and commission income		
Commission income from commercial transactions	3,215	2,618
Commission income from loans and letters of guarantee	16,025	12,288
Commission income from investment banking	5,302	759
Commission income from brokerage services	19,270	11,826
Total fee and commission income	**43,812**	**27,491**
Fee and commission expense		
Commission expense from commercial transactions	(294)	(317)
Commission expense from brokerage services	(6,055)	(4,263)
Total fee and commission expense	**(6,349)**	**(4,580)**
Net fee and commission income	**37,463**	**22,911**

The increase in loans, as well as the general development of banking and stock exchange transactions resulted in the growth of the corresponding commissions.

8. Provision for expected credit losses

Impairment provisions are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Provisions for loan impairment	(13,825)	(10,381)
Provision for impairment of letters of guarantee	(461)	510
Provisions for impairment of debt securities at amortised cost	(189)	(421)
Provisions for impairment of other receivables	(113)	9
Provisions for impairment of financial assets at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income	(64)	(29)
Recoveries from written-off receivables	2	0
Gain/(loss) from modification of loans contractual terms	(488)	(406)
Total	**(15,138)**	**(10,718)**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Provisions for loan impairment	(13,636)	(10,706)
Provision for impairment of letters of guarantee	(461)	510
Provisions for impairment of debt securities at amortised cost	(189)	(421)
Provisions for impairment of other receivables	(113)	9
Provisions for impairment of financial assets at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income	(64)	(29)
Recoveries from written-off receivables	2	0
Gain/(loss) from modification of loans contractual terms	(399)	(401)
Total	**(14,860)**	**(11,038)**

9. Income Tax

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Deferred tax	1,342	2,518
Current tax	(24,757)	(18,777)
Total	**(23,415)**	**(16,259)**

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Profit before tax	**127,743**	**97,360**
Tax calculated based on the current tax rate of 22% (2025: 22%)	(28,103)	(21,419)
Adjustments to income tax for:		
Income not subject to taxation	144	575
Tax relating to prior years	(776)	957
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(1,015)	(587)
Previous year deferred tax recognition	46	22
Tax effect of utilization of deductible temporary differences not previously recognised	6,290	4,180
Other tax adjustments	0	11
Tax losses carried forward for which no deferred tax asset had been recognized	0	2
Income tax expense	**(23,414)**	**(16,259)**
Effective tax rate	**18.33%**	**16.70%**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Deferred tax	1,656	2,682
Current tax	(23,917)	(18,244)
Total	**(22,261)**	**(15,562)**

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Profit before tax	**122,663**	**94,130**
Tax calculated based on the current tax rate of 22% (2025: 22%)	(26,986)	(20,709)
Adjustments to income tax for:		
Income not subject to taxation	136	554
Tax relating to prior years	(776)	957
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(970)	(566)
Previous year deferred tax recognition	46	22
Tax effect of utilization of deductible temporary differences not previously recognised	6,289	4,180
Income tax expense	**(22,261)**	**(15,562)**
Effective tax rate	**18.15%**	**16.53%**

According to Law 4172/2013, the tax rate applicable in Greece for the reporting periods from 2021 onwards is 22%. Unaudited fiscal years for the Group's companies, are presented in note 18.

For the fiscal year 2025, the tax audit for the Bank performed by the Certified Auditors to obtain a tax certificate is in progress. Upon completion of the tax audit, the Group's management does not expect any significant tax liabilities to arise beyond those already recorded and reflected in the financial statements.

10. Earnings per share

Basic and adjusted earnings per share

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Profits attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	104,321	81,098
Weighted average number of common shares (in thousands)	221,082	221,301
Earnings after tax per share – basic/adjusted (in Eur)	**0.47**	**0.37**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025
Profits attributable to the shareholders of the parent company	100,402	78,568
Weighted average number of common shares (in thousands)	221,082	221,301
Earnings after tax per share – basic/adjusted (in Eur)	**0.45**	**0.36**

On April 29, 2025, the Bank's Annual General Meeting resolved to implement a stock split of all existing ordinary shares, without any change to the Bank's share capital. The split was effected at a ratio of three new shares for each existing share, resulting in a reduction in the nominal value per share from €3.45 to €1.15 and an increase in the total number of ordinary shares from 73,774,142 to 221,322,426. On 4 July 2025, the Athens Stock Exchange approved the listing for trading of the Bank's new shares resulting from the aforementioned. The ex-date for the right to participate in the share split was set as 9 July 2025, while the beneficiaries of the corporate action were the Bank's shareholders registered in the Dematerialized Securities System on 10 July 2025.The commencement of trading of the new common shares on the Athens Stock Exchange began on 14 July 2025.

In accordance with paragraph 64 of IAS 33, the weighted average number of ordinary shares has been retrospectively adjusted for all periods presented to reflect the impact of both the share capital increase and the share split.

11. Cash and balances with the central bank

The balance of cash and cash equivalents available for use, as well as central bank balance are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Cash	19,597	15,615
Deposits with central bank	871,257	668,225
Total	**890,854**	**683,840**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Cash	19,596	15,615
Deposits with central bank	871,257	668,225
Total	**890,853**	**683,840**

Cash and cash equivalents (as reported in the Cash Flow Statement)

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Cash and deposits with central bank		890,854	683,840
Due from banks	12	398,546	298,132
Total		**1,289,400**	**981,972**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Cash and deposits with central bank		890,853	683,840
Due from banks	12	394,649	294,708
Total		**1,285,502**	**978,548**

Deposits with central bank are measured at amortised cost and the impairment allowance is zero due to the low credit risk.

According to requirements from the Bank of Greece, the Group should keep deposits with the Bank of Greece with an average balance corresponding to 1.00% of their clients' total deposits, as required under the reserve requirements framework of the European Central Bank.

The mandatory deposits at the central bank amount to €65,487 thousand as at 30/6/2026 (€58,218 thousand 31/12/2025).

12. Due from banks

Claims from deposits and transactions with other financial institutions are analyzed as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Due from banks - time & sight deposits	398,546	298,132
Loans to financial institutions	8,995	8,973
Blocked deposits	51,448	6,414
Derivatives margin account	16,253	7,506
Total	**475,242**	**321,025**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Due from banks - time & sight deposits	394,649	294,708
Loans to financial institutions	8,995	8,973
Blocked deposits	51,448	6,414
Derivatives margin account	16,253	7,506
Total	**471,345**	**317,601**

As at 30/6/2026 Due from banks - time & sight deposits and Loans to financial institutions are measured at amortised cost. No impairment provision has been recognised, as the associated credit risk is assessed as low.

As at 30/6/2026, loans to financial institutions included an impairment provision of EUR 70 thousand (EUR 90 thousand on 31/12/2025).

Similarly, as at 30/6/2026, blocked deposits included an impairment provision of €133 thousand.

13. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Shares and other variable yield securities		
Equity securities listed in Athens Stock Exchange	45,324	21,028
Government bonds	3,499	3,405
Treasury bills	78,920	162,213
Corporate bonds	63,442	63,381
Bank bonds	3,621	3,887
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual funds	1,596	1,906
Bond from loan securitization	46,824	48,757
Total	**243,226**	**304,577**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Shares and other variable yield securities		
Equity securities listed in Athens Stock Exchange	45,324	21,028
Government bonds	3,499	3,405
Treasury bills	78,920	162,213
Corporate bonds	63,442	63,381
Bank bonds	3,621	3,887
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Bond from loan securitization	46,824	48,757
Total	**241,630**	**302,671**

The 'Other bonds' include a bond from a loan securitization, whose proceeds derive from a securitized portfolio of mortgage loans, with profit-participation terms ("Profit Participating Security"), as well as two bonds that relate to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments.

The basic valuation assumptions of the financial assets are presented in notes 5.2.

The movement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance at 1st January 2025	**264,442**
Purchases	934,722
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(994,245)
Fair value adjustments	2,170
Balance at 30th June 2025	**207,089**
Balance at 1st July 2025	**207,089**
Purchases	910,919
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(816,286)
Fair value adjustments	2,855
Balance at 31st December 2025	**304,577**
Balance at 1st January 2026	**304,577**
Purchases	1,102,694
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(1,165,574)
Fair value adjustments	1,529
Balance at 30th June 2026	**243,226**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance at 1st January 2025	**261,626**
Purchases	934,122
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(992,126)
Fair value adjustments	2,180
Balance at 30th June 2025	**205,802**
Balance at 1st July 2025	**205,802**
Purchases	910,319
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(816,286)
Fair value adjustments	2,836
Balance at 31st December 2025	**302,671**
Balance at 1st January 2026	**302,671**
Purchases	1,102,694
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(1,165,274)
Fair value adjustments	1,539
Balance at 30th June 2026	**241,630**

14. Derivative financial instruments

Group

	30/6/2026	
Amounts in Eur '000	**Estimated fair value**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**
Derivative financial instruments not designated in hedge accounting relationships	4,818	5,837
Derivative financial instruments designated for fair value hedging	378	53
Derivative financial instruments designated for cash flow hedging	488	0
Total derivative financial instruments	**5,684**	**5,890**

	31/12/2025	
Amounts in Eur '000	**Estimated fair value**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**
Derivative financial instruments not designated in hedge accounting relationships	1,137	5,622
Total derivative financial instruments	**1,137**	**5,622**

Bank

	30/6/2026	
Amounts in Eur '000	**Estimated fair value**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**
Derivative financial instruments not designated in hedge accounting relationships	4,818	5,837
Derivative financial instruments designated for fair value hedging	378	53
Derivative financial instruments designated for cash flow hedging	488	0
Total derivative financial instruments	**5,684**	**5,890**

Amounts in Eur '000	31/12/2025	
	Estimated fair value	
	Assets	**Liabilities**
Derivative financial instruments not designated in hedge accounting relationships	1,137	5,622
Total derivative financial instruments	**1,137**	**5,622**

The derivative financial instruments held by the Group as at 30 June 2026 and designated as fair value hedging instruments relate exclusively to interest rate derivatives (Interest Rate Swaps – IRS). The hedged items in these fair value hedge relationships consist of fixed-rate government debt securities, which are measured at amortised cost and have a total nominal value of €89 million.

For the period ended 30 June 2026, the impact of fair value hedge accounting on the aforementioned hedged debt securities amounted to a loss of €468 thousand, which was offset by valuation gains on the hedging derivative instruments of €473 thousand, resulting in a net gain of €5 thousand, which was recognized in "Gains/(losses) from financial transactions".

Furthermore, in the context of cash flow hedging, the Group has designated derivative financial instruments to hedge the exposure arising from the future purchase of a government debt security with a nominal value of €40 million.

Hedge accounting was adopted by the Group for the first time on 1 January 2026.

15. Loans and advances to customers

Loans portfolio is broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost		
Consumer, personal & other	38,777	36,537
Mortgages	193,599	177,830
Large Corporate	2,754,114	2,462,954
SMEs	2,702,702	2,338,212
Leasing	133,354	102,484
	5,822,546	**5,118,017**
Less: Provisions for impairment of loans and advances to customers	(82,081)	(68,256)
Carrying amount of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost after provisions	**5,740,465**	**5,049,761**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost		
Consumer, personal & other	38,777	36,537
Mortgages	193,599	177,830
Large Corporate	2,868,463	2,547,270
SMEs	2,682,973	2,319,461
	5,783,812	**5,081,098**
Less: Provisions for impairment of loans and advances to customers	(81,312)	(67,676)
Carrying amount of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost after provisions	**5,702,500**	**5,013,422**

The movements on expected credit losses are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	
Balance at 1 January 2025		**(44,901)**
Provisions for the period	8	(10,381)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**(55,282)**
Balance at 1 July 2025		**(55,282)**
Provisions for the period		(12,974)
Balance at 31 December 2025		**(68,256)**
Balance at 1 January 2026		**(68,256)**
Provisions for the period	8	(13,825)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**(82,081)**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	Note	
Balance at 1 January 2025		**(44,385)**
Provisions for the period	8	(10,706)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**(55,091)**
Balance at 1 July 2025		**(55,091)**
Provisions for the period		(12,585)
Balance at 31 December 2025		**(67,676)**
Balance at 1 January 2026		**(67,676)**
Provisions for the period	8	(13,636)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**(81,312)**

16. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group's and the Bank's portfolio measured at fair value through other comprehensive income includes shares and bonds.

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Fixed income securities		
Government Bonds	51,833	18,732
Treasury bills	68,893	0
Corporate bonds	14,538	15,485
Bank bonds	16,362	19,371
Total fixed income securities	**151,626**	**53,588**
Variable yield securities		
Equity securities listed in Athens Stock Exchange	281	248
Non-listed securities	6	6
Total variable yield securities	**287**	**254**
Total	**151,913**	**53,842**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Fixed income securities		
Government bonds	51,833	18,732
Treasury bills	68,893	0
Corporate bonds	14,538	15,485
Bank bonds	16,362	19,371
Total fixed income securities	**151,626**	**53,588**
Variable yield securities		
Equity securities listed in Athens Stock Exchange	281	248
Non-listed securities	6	6
Total equity variable yield securities	**287**	**254**
Total	**151,913**	**53,842**

The Bank has classified at financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income shares which are strategic and operational investments with a long-term horizon.

The movement in the portfolio of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**47,390**
Purchases	65,456
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(67,637)
Fair value adjustments	217
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**45,426**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**45,426**
Purchases	62,609
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(54,232)
Fair value adjustments	39
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**53,842**
Balance at 1 January 2026	**53,842**
Purchases	133,742
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(35,236)
Fair value adjustments	(435)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**151,913**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**47,390**
Purchases	65,456
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(67,637)
Fair value adjustments	217
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**45,426**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**45,426**
Purchases	62,609
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(54,232)
Fair value adjustments	39
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**53,842**
Balance at 1 January 2026	**53,842**
Purchases	133,742
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(35,236)
Fair value adjustments	(435)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**151,913**

The movement in the impairment provision of the securities portfolio measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the period 1/1/2025 – 30/6/2026 is as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**(62)**
Government Bonds	(12)
Corporate bonds	(12)
Bank bonds	(5)
Impairment provisions 1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025	**(29)**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**(91)**
Government Bonds	1
Corporate bonds	(7)
Bank bonds	9
Impairment provisions 1/7/2025 - 31/12/2025	**3**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**(88)**
Government Bonds	(8)
Treasury bills	(56)
Corporate bonds	(4)
Bank bonds	4
Impairment provisions 1/1/2026 – 30/6/2026	**(64)**
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**(152)**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**(62)**
Government Bonds	(12)
Corporate bonds	(12)
Bank bonds	(5)
Impairment provisions 1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025	**(29)**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**(91)**
Government Bonds	1
Corporate bonds	(7)
Bank bonds	9
Impairment provisions 1/7/2025 - 31/12/2025	**3**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**(88)**
Government Bonds	(8)
Treasury bills	(56)
Corporate bonds	(4)
Bank bonds	4
Impairment provisions 1/1/2026 – 30/6/2026	**(64)**
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**(152)**

17. Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments at amortised cost are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Debt securities at amortised cost		
Government Bonds	494,289	361,597
Treasury bills	76,062	283,042
Corporate bonds	177,110	144,002
Bank bonds	179,418	187,551
Expected credit losses	(1,391)	(1,202)
Total	**925,488**	**974,990**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Debt securities at amortised cost		
Government Bonds	494,289	361,597
Treasury bills	76,062	283,042
Corporate bonds	177,110	144,002
Bank bonds	179,418	187,551
Expected credit losses	(1,391)	(1,202)
Total	**925,488**	**974,990**

The movement in the portfolio of debt instruments at amortised cost from 1/1/2025 -30/6/2026 is as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**413,844**
Purchases	166,157
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(33,829)
Expected credit loss	(421)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**545,751**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**545,751**
Purchases	487,550
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(58,333)
Expected credit loss	22
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**974,990**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**974,990**
Purchases	396,426
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(445,739)
Expected credit loss	(189)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**925,488**

Expected credit loss (ECL) movement

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**(803)**
Government Bonds	(188)
Treasury bills	(90)
Corporate bonds	(134)
Bank bonds	(9)
Impairment provisions 1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025	**(422)**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**(1,225)**
Government Bonds	87
Treasury bills	90
Corporate bonds	(197)
Bank bonds	42
Impairment provisions 1/7/2025 - 31/12/2025	**22**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**(1,202)**
Government Bonds	(160)
Treasury bills	(79)
Corporate bonds	48
Bank bonds	2
Impairment provisions 1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	**(189)**
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**(1,391)**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**413,844**
Purchases	166,157
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(33,829)
Expected credit loss	(421)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**545,751**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**545,751**
Purchases	487,550
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(58,333)
Expected credit loss	22
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**974,990**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**974,990**
Purchases	396,426
Sales / maturities / Other movements	(445,739)
Expected credit loss	(189)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**925,488**

The movement of impairment provisions of the securities portfolio measured at amortised cost in the period 1/1/2025 – 30/6/2026 is as follows:

Expected credit loss (ECL) movement	
Amounts in Eur '000	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**(803)**
Government Bonds	(188)
Treasury bills	(90)
Corporate bonds	(134)
Bank bonds	(9)
Impairment provisions 1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025	**(421)**
Balance as at 1 July 2025	**(1,225)**
Greek Government Bonds	87
Treasury bills	90
Corporate bonds	(197)
Bank bonds	42
Impairment provisions 1/7/2025 - 31/12/2025	**22**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**(1,202)**
Government Bonds	(160)
Treasury bills	(79)
Corporate bonds	48
Bank bonds	2
Impairment provisions 1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	**(189)**
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**(1,391)**

18. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries				**30/6/2026**		**31/12/2025**	
Corporate Name	**Country**	**Business activity**	**Tax-unaudited years**	**% Direct investment**	**% Indirect investment**	**% Direct investment**	**% Indirect investment**
IBG CAPITAL S.A.	Greece	Capital & Holdings Company	2020-2025	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
OPTIMA FACTORS S.A.	Greece	Factoring Company	2020-2025	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
OPTIMA ASSET MANAGEMENT A.E.D.A.K.	Greece	Asset Management Company	2020-2025	99.44%	0.00%	99.44%	0.00%
OPTIMA LEASING S.A.	Greece	Leasing Company	2024-2025	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Associates				**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Corporate Name	**Country**	**Business activity**	**Tax-unaudited years**	**% Investment**	**% Investment**
NOTOS COM HOLDINGS S.A.	Greece	Commercial representative, exclusive import and trading of cosmetics, personal care products, clothing, footwear and stationery	2020-2025	25.00%	25.00%

Financial data 30/6/2026				
Amounts in Eur '000	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Revenues**	**Profit / (loss) before tax**
IBG CAPITAL S.A.	1,361	52	0	(2)
OPTIMA FACTORS S.A.	261,911	237,368	7,972	2,780
OPTIMA ASSET MANAGEMENT A.E.D.A.K.	10,322	3,212	4,363	1,442
OPTIMA LEASING S.A.	133,773	117,853	3,317	843
	407,367	**358,485**	**15,652**	**5,063**

Financial data 31/12/2025				
Amounts in Eur '000	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Revenues**	**Profit / (loss) before tax**
IBG CAPITAL S.A.	1,363	52	206	193
OPTIMA FACTORS S.A.	240,970	218,573	13,443	4,745
OPTIMA ASSET MANAGEMENT A.E.D.A.K.	8,573	2,585	6,402	2,597
OPTIMA LEASING S.A.	102,711	87,437	3,069	654
	353,617	**308,647**	**23,120**	**8,189**

The above tables present the participations held by the Bank. The liquidation and write off of IBG INVESTMENTS S.A. from the relevant companies register , a subsidiary of the Bank based in the British Virgin Islands, was completed on 27/6/2025. At Group level, the financial outcome arising from the liquidation of the company amounted to EUR 979 thousand and as at 30/6/2025 has been classified under 'Other Operating Income'.

The movement in the item "Investments in subsidiaries and associates" of the Group and the Bank is broken down as follows:

Group - Investments in associates

Amounts in Eur '000	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**11**	**609**
- Share of profit/(loss) of associates	0	(598)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**11**	**11**

Bank- Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Amounts in Eur '000	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**22,988**	**23,972**
Divestment from subsidiary	0	(984)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**22,988**	**22,988**

19. Deferred tax assets

The change in the deferred tax asset per category of temporary differences for the period 1/1-30/6/2026 is analyzed as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	**Balance as at 1 January 2026**	**Credit / (debit) to profit or loss**	**Credit/(debit) to other comprehensive income**	**Balance as at 30 June 2026**
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	77	46	0	123
Intangible assets from the acquisition of subsidiaries at fair value	(552)	34	0	(518)
Provisions for impairment on loans and advances to customers	13,907	2,689	0	16,596
Other provisions	1,169	142	0	1,311
Retirement benefit obligations	241	26	0	267
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	374	0	96	470
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,603)	(456)	0	(3,059)
Valuation of carbon emissions	13	(448)	0	(435)
Valuation of derivatives	985	(754)	0	231
Leases	430	16	0	446
Cash flow hedge	0	0	(108)	(108)
Other	789	47	0	836
Total	**14,830**	**1,342**	**(12)**	**16,161**

Amounts in Eur '000	**Balance as at 1 January 2025**	**Credit / (debit) to profit or loss**	**Credit/(debit) to other comprehensive income**	**Balance as at 31 December 2025**
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	55	22	0	77
Intangible assets from the acquisition of subsidiaries at fair value	(620)	68	0	(552)
Provisions for impairment on loans and advances to customers	9,496	4,411	0	13,907
Other provisions	1,022	147	0	1,169
Retirement benefit obligations	227	53	(39)	241
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	431	0	(57)	374
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,503)	(1,100)	0	(2,603)
Valuation of carbon emissions	(939)	952	0	13
Valuation of derivatives	713	272	0	985
Leases	381	49	0	430
Other	422	367	0	789
Total	**9,685**	**5,241**	**(96)**	**14,830**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	Balance as at 1 January 2026	Credit / (debit) to profit or loss	Credit/(debit) to other comprehensive income	Balance as at 30 June 2026
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	71	46	0	117
Provisions for impairment on loans and advances to customers	14,910	3,025	0	17,935
Other provisions	1,168	143	0	1,311
Retirement benefit obligations	225	24	0	249
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	373	0	96	469
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,580)	(458)	0	(3,038)
Valuation of carbon emissions	13	(448)	0	(435)
Valuation of derivatives	985	(754)	0	231
Leases	430	16	0	446
Cash flow hedge	0	0	(108)	(108)
Other	447	62	0	509
Total	**16,043**	**1,656**	**(12)**	**17,688**

Amounts in Eur '000	Balance as at 1 January 2025	Credit / (debit) to profit or loss	Credit/(debit) to other comprehensive income	Balance as at 31 December 2025
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	49	22	0	71
Provisions for impairment on loans and advances to customers	9,792	5,118	0	14,910
Other provisions	1,021	147	0	1,168
Retirement benefit obligations	212	50	(37)	225
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	429	0	(56)	373
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,477)	(1,103)	0	(2,580)
Valuation of carbon emissions	(939)	952	0	13
Valuation of derivatives	713	272	0	985
Leases	381	49	0	430
Other	421	26	0	447
Total	**10,603**	**5,533**	**(93)**	**16,043**

20. Other assets

Other assets are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Listed derivatives margin account	61,630	51,674
Clearing accounts for securities transactions in Athens Stock Exchange, Greek derivatives market and foreign stock exchanges	3,428	7,460
Guarantee fund	8,044	7,914
Auxiliary fund	11,440	7,307
Energy Stock Exchange	1,250	1,250
Debtors	5,154	4,704
Guarantees	3,385	1,701
Carbon emissions inventory	53,063	5,754
Advances and other receivables accounts	24,393	16,397
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	1,890	2,324
Other receivables from the Greek State	270	55
Due from brokerage companies	15,597	8,454
	189,544	**114,994**
Less: Impairment Provisions	(102)	(102)
Total	**189,442**	**114,892**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Derivatives and securities margin accounts	61,630	51,674
Clearing accounts for securities transactions in Athens Stock Exchange, Greek derivatives market and foreign stock exchanges	3,428	7,460
Guarantee fund	7,794	7,664
Auxiliary fund	11,440	7,307
Energy Stock Exchange	1,250	1,250
Debtors	6,244	5,500
Guarantees	3,385	1,701
Carbon emissions inventory	53,063	5,754
Advances and other receivables accounts	23,662	14,703
Prepaid expenses and accrued revenue	1,807	2,282
Other receivables from the Greek State	5	45
Due from brokerage companies	15,597	8,454
	189,305	**113,794**
Less: Impairment Provisions	(102)	(102)
Total	**189,203**	**113,692**

21. Due to banks

Dues to other credit institutions are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Due to banks - sight deposits	1,194	551
Due to banks - time deposits	83,203	80,675
Listed derivatives margin account	10	0
Repos	214,918	200,115
Total	**299,325**	**281,341**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Due to banks - sight deposits	1,194	551
Due to banks - time deposits	83,203	80,675
Listed derivatives margin account	10	0
Repos	214,918	200,115
Total	**299,325**	**281,341**

The fair value of liabilities to financial institutions approximates their carrying amount.

22. Due to customers

The deposits and other customers' accounts are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Sight deposits	2,610,364	2,269,855
Savings accounts	1,273	2,149
Time deposits	4,046,645	3,590,223
Blocked deposits	281,823	305,625
Other deposits	148,904	113,410
Cheques payable	19,080	17,318
Total	**7,108,089**	**6,298,580**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Sight deposits	2,616,079	2,272,710
Savings accounts	1,273	2,149
Time deposits	4,049,145	3,591,222
Blocked deposits	281,823	305,625
Other deposits	148,904	113,410
Cheques payable	19,080	17,318
Total	**7,116,304**	**6,302,434**

The item "Other Deposits" includes the balances of the brokerage accounts of the Bank's customers.

The fair value of "due to customers" approximates their carrying amount.

23. Debt securities in issue and other borrowed funds

On 25/6/2025, the Bank issued, within the framework of the European Medium Term Note Programme (Euro Medium Term Note), a Tier II Subordinated Bond with a nominal value of EUR 150 million. Its duration is 10.25 years with a fixed interest rate of 5.50% for the first 5.25 years, which in the event of non-call, is adjusted to a 5-year mid SWAP plus 3.251%.

24. Other liabilities

Other liabilities are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Clearing accounts for securities transactions in Athens Stock Exchange, Greek derivatives market and foreign stock exchanges	3,705	10,209
Taxes and duties payables	5,782	3,207
Accrued interest and other deferred revenue	2,304	2,451
Other liabilities	52,445	28,453
Social security payable	965	1,215
Due to brokerage companies	178	46
Total	**65,379**	**45,581**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Clearing accounts for securities transactions in Athens Stock Exchange, Greek derivatives market and foreign stock exchanges	3,705	10,209
Taxes and duties payables	4,610	1,991
Accrued interest and other deferred revenue	2,304	2,451
Other liabilities	51,025	27,360
Social security payable	913	1,148
Due to brokerage companies	178	46
Total	**62,735**	**43,205**

The variance in the balance is driven by the item "Other liabilities" which relates to the settlement of electronic clearing transactions, accrued expenses and other payables to third parties as of 30/6/2026.

25. Provisions

Provisions are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Provisions for legal cases	186	186
Provisions for unaudited fiscal years	582	582
Provisions for letters of guarantee	4,387	3,925
Total	**5,155**	**4,693**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Provisions for legal cases	186	186
Provisions for unaudited fiscal years	572	572
Provisions for letters of guarantee	4,387	3,925
Total	**5,145**	**4,683**

26. Share Capital

Share capital as of 30/6/2026 and 31/12/2025 amounts to EUR 254,521 thousand divided into 221,322,426 common registered voting shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.15 each. The Bank held 228,970 treasury shares as of 30/6/2026.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bank's shareholders on 29 April 2025 resolved to establish a Share Buy-back Programme for the acquisition of up to 2,608,695 common shares of the Bank, corresponding to 1.18% of the share capital, at a price range per share between EUR 1.15 and EUR 8.00, for a period of 24 months from the date of the General Meeting's resolution, i.e. until 28 April 2027, with a maximum total acquisition cost of up to EUR 3,000,000.

In accordance with the authorisations granted by the above Annual General Meeting and following receipt of the necessary approvals from the competent supervisory authorities (Bank of Greece), the Board of Directors, at its meeting of 18.12.2025, determined the specific terms of the Share Buy-back Programme, for the purpose of allocating shares to employees of the Bank and the Group, in line with the Bank's Remuneration Policy for Board Members and the Staff Remuneration Policy.

During the 4th quarter of 2025, purchases of 220,000 treasury shares were made under the Share Buy-back Programme, which will be granted free of charge to executives and/or employees of the Bank and the Group companies. The number of treasury shares on 30/6/2026 under the Share Buy-back Programme has not changed.

	Number of Shares		
	Bank		Group
	Issued shares	Treasury shares	Net number of shares
Balance 1 January 2025	**73,774,142**	**(9,193)**	**73,764,949**
Share capital decrease with split (1 old for 3 new shares)	147,548,284	(18,386)	147,529,898
Purchases of treasury shares	0	(1,511,998)	(1,511,998)
Sales of treasury shares	0	1,291,211	1,291,211
Balance 31 December 2025	**221,322,426**	**(248,366)**	**221,074,060**
Balance 1 January 2026	**221,322,426**	**(248,366)**	**221,074,060**
Purchases of treasury shares	0	(655,973)	(655,973)
Sales of treasury shares	0	675,369	675,369
Balance 30 June 2026	**221,322,426**	**(228,970)**	**221,093,456**

27. Other equity instruments

On 10/6/2026, the Bank issued Additional Tier 1 capital instruments (AT1) with a nominal amount of €200 million. The capital instruments are perpetual in nature and are callable in full at the option of the Bank from 17 June 2031 onwards, subject to obtaining the required regulatory approvals. During the initial period up to 17 June 2031, the capital instruments bear a fixed coupon of 6.75%, which will thereafter be reset in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

The AT1 capital instruments have been structured to meet the eligibility criteria for recognition as Additional Tier 1 capital instruments under the applicable regulatory framework. Distributions on the capital instruments are payable solely at the discretion of the Bank, while their principal amount is subject to a loss-absorption mechanism in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

28. Other reserves

The breakdown of other reserves is as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	**30/6/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Statutory reserve	32,288	32,287
Special reserves	7,183	7,183
Actuarial gain/(loss) reserve	453	453
Reserve for stock awards to personnel	1,704	1,092
Total	**41,628**	**41,015**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Statutory reserve	31,684	31,683
Special reserves	6,483	6,483
Actuarial gain/(loss) reserve	452	452
Reserve for stock awards to personnel	1,704	1,092
Total	**40,323**	**39,710**

Statutory Reserve: According to the Greek Trade Law, the Group is required to withhold from its net accounting profits a minimum of 5% per year as legal reserve. Such withholding ceases to be compulsory when the total legal reserve exceeds 1/3 of the paid-up share capital. This taxed reserve is non-distributable throughout the Group's lifetime and is intended to cover any debit balances of the profit or loss carried forward item.

Extraordinary Reserves: The extraordinary reserves have been formed from taxed profits, and therefore no additional tax liability will be imposed in case of their distribution.

Reserve for stock awards to personnel: The reserve is recognised based on the value of the shares that will be granted free of charge to executives and/or employees of the Bank as part of their variable remuneration and their distribution will take place gradually, applying a deferral period with a minimum duration of five years.

29. Commitments, pledged assets, contingent liabilities and assets

a) Contingent liabilities from guarantees

The nominal values of the contingent and undertaken liabilities are broken down as follows:

Group

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Letters of guarantee issued	1,355,068	1,279,678
Total	**1,355,068**	**1,279,678**

Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	30/6/2026	31/12/2025
Letters of guarantee issued	1,355,068	1,279,678
Total	**1,355,068**	**1,279,678**

In addition to the above, on June 30, 2026 the credit commitments include approved loan agreements and credit limits of EUR 1,747,828 thousand for the Group (EUR 1,560,212 thousand on 31/12/2025) and EUR 1,911,292 thousand for the Bank (EUR 1,380,402 thousand on 31/12/2025).

Approved undisbursed loan agreements and approved lines of credit are revocable commitments as they include amounts that can be unconditionally canceled at any time without notice and require the Bank's prior approval.

b) Contingent tax liabilities

For the fiscal years 2011 to 2016, the Greek entities of the Group were subject to mandatory tax audits conducted by statutory auditors, in accordance with Law 4174/2013 (Article 65A, as currently in force, and previously under Article 82 of Law 2238/1994). As of the fiscal year 2016, the issuance of the Tax Certificate became optional. Nevertheless, management has opted to continue this practice for the company and its domestic subsidiaries, aiming to ensure a high level of tax compliance.

The Bank has been audited by independent auditors for the fiscal years 2017 through 2024, with the corresponding Tax Certificate issued without qualifications or findings. The tax audit for the fiscal year 2025 is currently in progress and is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In accordance with the new Tax Procedure Code (Law 5104/2024), the Tax Administration retains the right to conduct audits within the statutory limitation periods. As of June 30, 2026, the State’s right to issue corrective tax assessment acts has lapsed for fiscal years up to and including 2019. For subsequent fiscal years, even in cases where an unqualified Tax Certificate has been issued, the competent authorities retain the right to perform regular tax audits, pursuant to POL.1006/2016.

Information regarding the unaudited tax years of the Bank’s subsidiaries is disclosed in Note 18.

c) Contingent legal obligations

There are no pending legal liabilities or obligations that could materially affect the financial position of the Group on June 30, 2026, except the cases for which a relevant provision has been formed.

d) Asset commitments

Due from banks:

- Placements of EUR 41,585 thousand concern derivative instruments transaction guarantees as of 30/6/2026 (EUR 30,169 thousand as of 31/12/2025).
- An amount with a carrying value of €45,000 thousand as of 30/6/2026 relates to a pledged deposit with a financial institution as collateral for a loan granted.
- Carrying amount of EUR 6,380 thousand as of 30/6/2026 (EUR 6,414 thousand on 31/12/2025) relates to counter-guarantees for letters of guarantee issued by cooperating banks. These are cases where the Bank does not have a correspondence relation with the beneficiary’s Bank.

Investment and trading portfolio securities:

- For liquidity-raising purposes through interbank repurchase (repo) transactions, securities with a total value of EUR 227,152 thousand have been pledged (31/12/2025: EUR 209,378 thousand).

- As of 30/6/2026, the amount of EUR 1,982 thousand relates to securities lending to partner banking institutions as part of the Bank's asset utilization strategy, generating interest income.

30. Related party balances and transactions

All transactions are objective, are conducted at arm's length and fall within the scope of the normal activities of the Group. The volume of transactions per category is presented below.

30.1. Transactions with subsidiaries and associates of Optima Bank

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
a) Accounts Receivable		
Receivables from subsidiaries	**30/6/2026**	**30/6/2026**
Loans net of provisions	0	337,822
Other receivables	0	1,087
Total	**0**	**338,909**

Loans net of provisions include an impairment provision of EUR 92 thousand for loans to subsidiaries (EUR 77 thousand 31/12/2025).

Receivables from associates	**30/6/2026**	**30/6/2026**
Loans net of provisions	11,680	6,665
Total	**11,680**	**6,665**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
b) Accounts payable		
Payables to subsidiaries	**30/6/2026**	**30/6/2026**
Due to customers	0	21,680
Other liabilities	0	9
Total	**0**	**21,689**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
c) Income		
Income from subsidiaries	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**
Interest and similar income	0	5,995
Fee and commission income	0	2,206
Other income	0	152
Total	**0**	**8,353**

Income from associates	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**
Interest and similar income	474	356
Fee and commission income	99	21
Total	**573**	**377**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
d) Expenses		
Expenses from subsidiaries	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**
Interest expense and similar charges	0	(15)
Total	**0**	**(15)**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
Expenses from associates	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026-30/6/2026**
Fee and commission expenses	(1)	(1)
Total	**(1)**	**(1)**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
a) Accounts Receivable		
Receivables from subsidiaries	**31/12/2025**	**31/12/2025**
Loans net of provisions	0	292,580
Other receivables	0	796
Total	**0**	**293,376**

Receivables from associates	**31/12/2025**	**31/12/2025**
Loans net of provisions	14,991	8,764
Total	**14,991**	**8,764**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
b) Accounts payable		
Payables to subsidiaries	**31/12/2025**	**31/12/2025**
Due to clients	0	14,205
Other liabilities	0	22
Total	**0**	**14,227**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
c) Income		
Income from subsidiaries	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**
Interest and similar income	0	3,550
Total	**0**	**3,550**

Income from associates	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**
Interest and similar income	522	397
Fee and commission income	106	33
Total	**628**	**430**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
d) Expenses		
Expenses from subsidiaries	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**
Interest expense and similar charges	0	(34)
Total	**0**	**(34)**

Expenses from associates	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**	**1/1/2025-30/6/2025**
Fee and commission expenses	(1)	(1)
Total	**(1)**	**(1)**

It is noted that the above transactions are carried out within the framework of business as usual, based on the arm's length principle and the usual commercial terms for corresponding transactions with third parties (market terms).

30.2. Related party transactions with managers, directors and persons related to them

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
a) Accounts receivable	**30/6/2026**	**30/6/2026**
Loans and advances to customers	2,414	2,414
Total	**2,414**	**2,414**
b) Accounts payable	**30/6/2026**	**30/6/2026**
Due to customers	4,950	4,950
Total	**4,950**	**4,950**
c) Income	**1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026**
Interest and similar income	28	28
Fee and commission income	34	34
Other income	1	1
Total	**63**	**63**
d) Expenses	**1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026**	**1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026**
Interest and similar expenses	(9)	(9)
Total	**(9)**	**(9)**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
a) Accounts receivable	**31/12/2025**	**31/12/2025**
Loans and advances to customers	2,542	2,542
Total	**2,542**	**2,542**
b) Accounts payable	**31/12/2025**	**31/12/2025**
Due to customers	4,356	4,356
Total	**4,356**	**4,356**
c) Income	**1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025**	**1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025**
Interest and similar income	24	24
Fee and commission income	8	7
Total	**32**	**31**

It is noted that the above transactions are carried out within the framework of business as usual, based on the arm's length principle and the usual commercial terms for corresponding transactions with third parties (market terms).

30.3. Remuneration of Management and members of the Board of Directors

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026	**1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026**
Salaries, social insurance contributions and other expenses	1,763	1,569
Compensation & other benefits	92	78
Total	**1,855**	**1,647**

Amounts in Eur '000	GROUP	BANK
	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025	**1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025**
Salaries, social insurance contributions and other expenses	1,709	1,524
Compensation & other benefits	70	59
Total	**1,779**	**1,583**

31. Segment Reporting

Bank's management monitors returns from banking, brokerage, and treasury & capital market activities on an aggregated basis. The amounts related to the net revenues of the business sectors derive from direct net revenues and do not include internal allocations and financing between sectors.

As regards the costs, they are reported in total, since they are monitored at the level of the business owner by the Bank’s management.

At the same time, the Bank's Management monitors separately the results of the Group's subsidiaries.

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2026 - 30/6/2026							
	Banking	**Brokerage**	**Treasury**	**Other**	**Total Bank**	**Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Total Group**
Income from operating activities								
Net interest income	102,407	1,524	26,735	(4,609)	**126,057**	3,148	104	**129,309**
Net fee and commission income	24,208	11,318	0	1,937	**37,463**	4,108	0	**41,571**
Gains/losses from financial transactions	0	0	8,223	724	**8,947**	26	0	**8,973**
Other operating income	0	0	1,469	298	**1,767**	(165)	0	**1,602**
Total operating income	**126,615**	**12,842**	**36,427**	**(1,650)**	**174,234**	**7,117**	**104**	**181,455**
Other non allocated amounts					(51,572)	(2,065)	(75)	**(53,712)**
Profit before tax					**122,663**			**127,743**
Profit after tax					**100,402**			**104,328**
Assets 30/6/2026	5,669,100	157,869	2,649,116	177,546	**8,653,631**	405,008	(382,953)	**8,675,686**
Liabilities 30/6/2026	7,052,250	77,658	326,108	224,587	**7,680,603**	357,966	(361,894)	**7,676,675**

Amounts in Eur '000	1/1/2025 - 30/6/2025							
	Banking	**Brokerage**	**Treasury**	**Other**	**Total Bank**	**Subsidiaries**	**Eliminations**	**Total Group**
Income from operating activities								
Net interest income	78,613	1,277	20,065	(532)	**99,423**	1,807	13	**101,243**
Net fee and commission income	17,172	5,729	0	9	**22,911**	2,548	0	**25,459**
Gains/losses from financial transactions	0	0	9,774	0	**9,774**	60	0	**9,834**
Other operating income	0	0	1,283	2,481	**3,764**	213	(167)	**3,810**
Total operating income	**95,785**	**7,007**	**31,122**	**1,958**	**135,872**	**4,627**	**(154)**	**140,345**
Other non allocated amounts					(41,742)	(1,415)	172	**(42,985)**
Profit before tax					**94,130**			**97,360**
Profit after tax					**78,568**			**81,101**
Assets 31/12/2025	4,980,134	125,239	2,302,616	128,775	**7,536,764**	351,104	(329,433)	**7,558,434**
Liabilities 31/12/2025	6,249,149	71,128	299,753	191,634	**6,811,664**	308,095	(308,481)	**6,811,278**

32. Distribution of dividend

On 30/6/2026, the Bank distributed a dividend from the profits of the 2025 financial year in the amount of EUR 0.23 per share, before withholding tax, for a total amount of EUR 50,853 thousand.

33. Events after the reporting period date

There are no events after the reporting date

Maroussi, July 29th , 2026

The Chairman of the Board of Directors	**The Chief Executive Officer**
Georgios I. Taniskidis	**Dimitrios A. Kyparissis**
The Head of Finance	**The Head of Accounting and Tax Services**
Angelos N. Sapranidis	**Eleni G. Peristera**