

**Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment
Bank UAE branches**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

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Independent auditor's report

To the Directors of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A. in respect of its UAE Branches

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank – UAE Branches (the “Bank”) as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Bank's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in capital and reserves for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.



Independent auditor’s report (Continued)

To the Directors of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A. in respect of its UAE Branches

Our audit approach

Overview

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Key Audit Matter | Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (“ECL”) on Loans and advances |
|-------------------------|---|

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Bank, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Bank operates.

Key audit matters

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

| Key audit matter | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (“ECL”) on Loans and advances | |
| Management recognises provision for expected credit losses (“ECL”) in the Bank’s financial statements on all its financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments. | <p>We performed the following audit procedures on the measurement and the reasonableness of the ECL provision on loans and advances included in the Bank’s financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025:</p> <p>We obtained an understanding of the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the relevant controls established by the Bank for the estimation of ECL, application of the staging criteria and the process of overriding ECL modelling output.</p> <p>We tested on a sample basis the completeness and accuracy of data used in the calculation of ECL.</p> <p>For a sample of exposures, we checked the appropriateness of the Bank’s application of the staging criteria, including the basis for movement between stages.</p> |



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

To the Directors of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A. in respect of its UAE Branches

Our audit approach (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

| Key audit matter | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| Measurement of Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") on Loans and advances (continued) | |
| <p>Management exercise significant judgments and make a number of assumptions in developing its ECL models which are determined as a function of the assessment of the Probability of Default ("PD") separately for retail and non-retail portfolios, determination of Loss Given Default ("LGD"), adjusted for the forward-looking information and Exposure At Default ("EAD") associated with the underlying funded and unfunded exposures subject to ECL.</p> <p>ECL overrides including staging overrides and overlays / underlays may also be recorded by the management using credit risk judgments where the assumptions and modelling techniques do not capture all the relevant risk factors.</p> <p>The Bank's impairment policy under IFRS 9 is presented in Note 2 to the financial statements. We considered the measurement of ECL on loans and advances as a key audit matter considering the exercise of significant judgement, use of assumptions and estimates, including use of forward-looking macroeconomic data and complex models, and as it has a material impact on the financial statements of the Bank as a whole.</p> | <p>We involved our internal experts to assess the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The conceptual framework used for developing the Bank's impairment policy in the context of its compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9.• The reasonableness and appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used in ECL modelling, including the calculations of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) for the Bank's classes of financial assets.• The reasonableness of the key assumptions and judgements made by management in assessing the definition of default, the application of Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) and staging criteria, determining the historic and forward-looking information of macroeconomic data in estimating the ECL components and use of probability weighted scenarios.• For a sample of exposures, recalculation of PD, LGD and EAD and test of mathematical accuracy and appropriateness of discounting used in the ECL calculation. <p>We assessed, on a sample basis, whether reported exceptions to policies and procedures as outlined in the Board risk appetite statement and corporate limit exceptions, if any, were approved by the Board and/or its approved delegate and the approval process was formally documented.</p> <p>For a sample of Stage 3 corporate customers, we assessed the appropriateness of discounted cash flows, including the discount rates used and the probable scenario analysis; and the robustness of the Bank's processes and controls with respect to the valuation and enforceability of collateral, including the underlying assumptions.</p> <p>We performed an independent credit assessment for a sample of corporate customers, by assessing the quantitative and qualitative factors including assessments of the financial performance of the customers, the source of repayments and its history, and other relevant risk factors.</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements around ECL as required by IFRS Accounting Standards.</p> |



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

To the Directors of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A. in respect of its UAE Branches

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree-Law No. (6) of 2025, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

To the Directors of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank S.A. in respect of its UAE Branches

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Decree-Law No. (6) of 2025, we report that we have obtained all the required information and explanations we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited Partnership Dubai Branch
30 March 2026

Jigesh Ashokkumar Shah
Registered Auditor Number 5621
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches


Statement of financial position

| | Notes | As at 31 December | |
|---|--------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 5 | 689,815 | 542,398 |
| Due from other banks | 6 | 38,341 | 65,259 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 7 | 10,690 | 1,198 |
| Loans and advances | 8 | 18 | 96,130 |
| Other assets | 9 | 11,484 | 10,605 |
| Furniture and equipment (including right-of-use assets) | 10 | 2,735 | 3,366 |
| Total assets | | 753,083 | 718,956 |
| LIABILITIES, CAPITAL & RESERVES | | | |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Due to other banks | 11 | 99,381 | 2,604 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 12 | 129,643 | 187,406 |
| Due to customers | 13 | 85,595 | 90,373 |
| Other liabilities | 14 | 28,825 | 37,437 |
| Total liabilities | | 343,444 | 317,820 |
| CAPITAL & RESERVES | | | |
| Allocated capital | 16 (a) | 316,403 | 316,403 |
| Regulatory credit risk reserve | 16 (b) | 15,597 | 15,597 |
| Legal reserve | 17 | 34,931 | 34,081 |
| Accumulated profits | | 42,708 | 35,055 |
| Total capital & reserves | | 409,639 | 401,136 |
| Total liabilities, capital & reserves | | 753,083 | 718,956 |

These financial statements were approved on March 30, 2026 and signed by:

Signed by:

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 Ani Mathews
 Chief Financial Officer

Signed by:

 A4418F4F7ABA484.....
 Caroline Chrestien De Poly
 Chief Operating Officer

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

| | Notes | Year ended 31 December | |
|--|-------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
| Interest income | 20 | 28,459 | 34,325 |
| Interest expense | 21 | (4,730) | (6,075) |
| Net interest income | | 23,729 | 28,250 |
| Net fees and commission income | 22 | 4,973 | 4,389 |
| Net foreign exchange income | | 271 | 717 |
| Other operating income | | - | - |
| Operating income | | 28,973 | 33,356 |
| Operating expenses | 23 | (16,304) | (14,249) |
| Net impairment charge on credit exposure | 24 | (255) | (208) |
| Income for the year before taxation | | 12,414 | 18,899 |
| Taxation | 26 | (3,911) | (5,564) |
| Income for the year after taxation | | 8,503 | 13,335 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 8,503 | 13,335 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Statement of changes in capital and reserves

| | Allocated capital AED'000 | Regulatory credit risk reserve AED'000 | Legal reserve AED'000 | Accumulated profits AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|--|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| At 1 January 2024 | 316,403 | 15,597 | 32,747 | 23,054 | 387,801 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | - | 13,335 | 13,335 |
| Transfer to legal reserve | - | - | 1,334 | (1,334) | - |
| At 31 December 2024 | 316,403 | 15,597 | 34,081 | 35,055 | 401,136 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | - | 8,503 | 8,503 |
| Transfer to legal reserve | - | - | 850 | (850) | - |
| At 31 December 2025 | 316,403 | 15,597 | 34,931 | 42,708 | 409,639 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Statement of cash flows

| | Notes | Year ended 31 December | |
|--|-------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 Restated* |
| Operating activities | | | |
| Income for the year before taxation | | 12,414 | 18,899 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation | 10 | 991 | 908 |
| Gain on sale of furniture and equipment | | - | - |
| (Reversal) / provision for impairment | 8 | 1480 | (378) |
| Provision for employees' end of service benefits | 15 | 661 | 494 |
| Operating cash flows before payment of income tax, employees' end of service benefits and changes in assets and liabilities | | 15,546 | 19,923 |
| Income tax paid | 26 | (4,698) | (5,331) |
| Payment / transfer of employees end of service benefits | 15 | 21 | 95 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Statutory deposit with the Central Bank of UAE | 5 | - | - |
| Treasury bills | | - | (200,000) |
| Due from other banks | | 2,509 | 4,009 |
| Loan and advances before provision for impairment | 8 | 94,632 | (95,479) |
| Other assets, net of deferred tax | | (966) | (221) |
| Due to customers | 13 | (4,778) | 35,323 |
| Other liabilities | 14 | (8,420) | 18,020 |
| Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities | | 93,846 | (223,661) |
| Investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of property and equipment | 10 | (360) | (2,982) |
| Sale of furniture and equipment | | - | - |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (360) | (2,982) |
| Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year | | (15,054) | 211,532 |
| Effects of exchange rate | | (1) | 57 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year | 27 | 78,431 | (15,054) |

*Refer to Note 27 for details of restated comparative financial information.

Non cash transactions during the year include recognition of AED 225,000 and a corresponding lease liability of AED 253,000.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Incorporation and activities

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank – UAE Branches is a branch of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (“Head office”) incorporated in France. The ultimate parent of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank is Credit Agricole SA, also incorporated in France.

The principal activity of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank in the UAE is commercial banking which includes accepting deposits, granting loans and advances and other banking services to its customers and is carried out from its branches in Dubai and Abu Dhabi (the “Bank” or the “Branches”), under a banking license issued by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates (“CBUAE”). The Dubai branch’s registered address is PO Box 9256, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The Abu Dhabi branch’s registered address is PO Box 4725, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

These financial statements represent the combined financial position and results of the two branches in the United Arab Emirates. The Branches are not a separate legal entity but meet the definition of a reporting entity under IFRS Accounting Standards under the Conceptual Framework for IFRS. IFRS defines a reporting entity as an entity that is required, or chooses, to prepare financial statements.

All the operating activities of the Branches are clearly defined and separately managed from the other businesses of the Head Office and accounting records are maintained on this basis. The assets of the Branches are used solely by the Branches and are registered in the name of the Branches. The liabilities relate to the activities of the Branches.

It is important to note whilst the reporting boundary is defined above, the assets and liabilities presented within the reporting boundary remain the assets and liabilities of the Head Office and are not legally separable from the Head Offices’ other assets and liabilities. As such legally, the assets of the reporting entity may be available to the other claims of the Head Office.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards (which comprises accounting standards issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as well as Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)) and the applicable requirements of laws of the UAE, including the UAE Federal Law No 32 of 2021, as amended (“UAE Companies Law of 2021”) and the Federal Law No 6 of 2025 (“UAE Banking law”).

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the going concern basis and under the historical cost convention except for derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value, provision for employees’ end of service benefits which have been measured using the projected unit credit method and lease liabilities which are measured at the present value of future lease payments.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Basis of preparation (continued)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Branches' accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations

The following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs, except where stated, have not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior periods but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

| <i>Title</i> | <i>Key requirements</i> | <i>Effective date</i> |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 | In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary | 1 January 2025 |

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

The Bank has not yet applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

| <i>New and revised IFRSs</i> | <i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i> |
|---|---|
| Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 , On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments: (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). | January 1, 2026 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity, The IASB has issued targeted amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). January 1, 2026 (early adoption is permitted)

The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11, a collection of minor, non-urgent amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to enhance clarity and consistency in financial reporting. January 1, 2026 (early adoption is permitted)
The amendments, published in July 2024, affect five standards: IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - IFRS 18, This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. January 1, 2027 (early adoption is permitted)

The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

the structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals; requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity’s financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures - IFRS 19,

January 1, 2027

This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements; and it applies instead the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19’s reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries’ financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible if:

- it does not have public accountability; and
- it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Bank’s financial statements as and when they are mandatorily effective. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of these standards, interpretations and amendments on the future financial statements.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

Initial measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when the Branches become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised using settlement date accounting i.e. the date the Branches receives or delivers the assets. Changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are recognised in the income statement or in other comprehensive income in accordance with the policy applicable to the related instrument. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulations or conventions in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Branches recognise balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Branches.

All financial assets or financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are added to the cost of all financial instruments. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Branches account for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Branches recognise the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Branches determine classification and measurement category of financial assets, except derivatives, based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Branches classify their financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at Amortised cost, as explained below.

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

Due from other banks, due from Head Office and branches, loans and advances to customers, and cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE

The Branches only measure due from other banks, loans and advances and cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Branches determine their business model at the level that best reflects how they manage financial assets to achieve their business objective. The Branches' business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Branches' assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Branches' original expectations, the Branches do not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

The SPPI test

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Branches assess whether the financial instruments' cash flows met the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a basic lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin. To make the SPPI assessment, the Branches apply judgement and consider relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

The Branches classify financial assets upon initial recognition of IFRS 9 into following categories:

- Amortised cost (AC)
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets classified at AC are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method adjusted for impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains/losses and impairment are recognised in the income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the income statement. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortisation is included in "interest income" in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement under "net provision on credit facilities".

The Branches classify cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE, due from other banks, due from Head Office and branches and loans and advances at AC.

Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

The Branches classify financial assets as FVTPL when they have been purchased primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit.

In addition to the above, on initial recognition, the Branches may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. Interest income and dividends are recognised in the income statement according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

The Branches measure derivatives as at FVTPL and the positive and negative fair value of these derivatives are included in other assets and other liabilities, respectively.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

Reclassifications

The Branches do not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Branches acquire, dispose of, or terminate a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Branches evaluate whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

Derecognition other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognised either when:

- the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Branches retain the right to receive cash flows from the assets but have assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Branches have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either
 - has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Branches have transferred their right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Branches' continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Branches would be required to repay.

When the Branches have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Branches continuing involvement, in which case, the Branches also recognise an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Branches have retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Branches could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Branches would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives include interest rate swaps. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives with positive fair values (unrealised gains) are included in other assets and derivatives with negative fair values (unrealised losses) are included in other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the Branches give financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value, being the premium received, in other liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Branches' liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement., and - under IFRS 9 - an ECL provision as set out in notes 5,6,7,8 and 14. The premium received is recognised in the income statement in net fees and commission income on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee in line with IFRS 15.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Branches are required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded in the statement of financial position.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Branches recognise expected credit losses (ECL) for balances with Central Bank of UAE, loans and advances, due from other banks, due from Head Office and branches and unfunded exposures.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Branches' policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in (Note 3.2.1).

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Branches have established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Branches group its financial assets into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

- Stage 1: When financial assets are first recognized, the Branches recognize an allowance based on 12mECL.
- Stage 2: When a financial assets has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Branches record an allowance for the LTECL.
- Stage 3: For, financial assets considered credit-impaired, the Branches record an allowance for the LTECL
- Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI): POCI assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. The ECL allowance is only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

For financial assets for which the Branches have no reasonable expectations of receiving either the entire outstanding amount or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount and financial asset are reduced. This is considered a partial derecognition of the financial asset.

The calculation of ECLs

The Branches calculate ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

The calculation of ECL (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- Probability of default (PD) - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- Exposure at default (EAD) - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- Loss given default (LGD) - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Undrawn loan commitments

When estimating life time ECL for undrawn loan commitments, the Branches estimate the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.

Revolving facilities

For revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, ECLs are calculated and presented together with the loan. For loan commitments and letters of credit, the ECL is recognised within other liabilities.

Guarantees

The Branches liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Branches estimate ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are calculated and presented together with the loan. Loss allowances for ECL are presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets for AC.

Improvement in credit risk profile

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL. The Branch has defined the below criteria in accordance with regulatory guidelines to assess any improvement in the credit risk profile which will result into upgrading of customers moving from Stage 3 to Stage 2 and from Stage 2 to Stage 1 which is in line with the guidance as per the Central Bank of the UAE.

- Significant decrease in credit risk will be upgraded stage-wise (one stage at a time) from Stage 3 to Stage 2 after and from Stage 2 to Stage 1 after meeting the curing period of at least 12 months.
- Restructured cases will be upgraded if repayments of 3 instalments (for quarterly instalments) have been made or 12 months (for instalments longer than quarterly) curing period is met.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

Forward looking information

The Branches incorporate forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Macro-economic factors are considered for this purpose by applying forward looking information.

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Scenarios

Weighted average ECL is calculated considering base case, upside and downside scenarios multiplied by the associated scenario weightings, at the contract level for reflection of the ECL impact in the books of accounts.

The most significant period-end assumptions used for ECL estimate as at 31 December 2023 is GDP. The Branches have considered the scenarios – base case, upside and downside for all portfolios keeping in view principal macroeconomic variable (GDP).

Sensitivity analysis

The Branches have performed sensitivity analyses by assessing the impact on the ECL if the principal macroeconomic variable (GDP) was to change by the base case, upside and downside scenarios and they do not expect a significant sensitivity impact on an overall basis.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Branches seek to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Branches' statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a quarterly basis. However, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

To the extent possible, the Branches use active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or based on housing price indices.

Guarantees held are included in the measurement of loan ECL when either they are specified in the contractual terms of the loan or else are integral to the loan, in that they formed part of the basis on which the loan was extended. Guarantees that are not integral to the loan's contractual terms are accounted as separate units of accounts subject to ECL.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Branches have no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit impairment loss expense.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Financial Instruments (continued)

Renegotiated loans

In the event of a default, the Branches seek to restructure loans rather than take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. When the terms and conditions of these loans are renegotiated, the terms and conditions of the new contractual arrangement apply in determining whether these loans remain past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

Collateral repossessed

The Branches' policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. This, however, is subject to the regulatory requirements as per the Central Bank of the UAE. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the Branches' policy.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, the Branches have a legally enforceable right to offset such amounts with the same counterparty and an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting arrangements, therefore, the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

2.5 Due from other banks, Head Office and branches abroad

Amounts due from other banks, head office and branches abroad are initially recognised at fair value including associated transaction costs, if any. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost less any amounts written off and provision for impairment, if any.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, money in current accounts and placements with original maturity of less than three months excluding the statutory deposit required to be maintained with CBUAE, amounts due from/ (to) banks/Headoffice and branches on demand or with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.7 Due to banks and customers

Due to banks and customers are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Furniture, equipment and right-of-use assets

Furniture, equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method to write down the cost of assets to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives as follows: Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Note 2.19 details the accounting policy around accounting of right of use assets and lease liabilities.

| | Years |
|--|--------------|
| Furniture, fixtures and fittings | 2 - 7 |
| Vehicles and data processing and other equipment | 3 - 4 |
| Leasehold improvements | 1 - 2 |

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount being the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use.

Gains and losses on disposal of furniture and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating income. Repairs and renewals are charged to the statement of comprehensive income when the expenditure is incurred.

2.9 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

With respect to its national employees, the Branches make contributions to a pension fund established by the UAE General Pension and Social Security Authority calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Branches obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

In accordance with IAS 19, the Branches provide end of service benefits to its other employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employees' length of service and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment and are not less than the liability arising under the UAE Labour and National Pension and Social Security Laws.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Branches have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

2.11 Foreign currency translation

(a) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Branches are measured in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED") being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in AED and has been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

(b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into AED at the rate applicable on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into AED at the rates ruling at the statement of financial position date. Any resultant gains or losses are accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expenses are recognised using effective interest method.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is therefore regarded as ‘Stage 3’, the Branches calculate interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Branches revert to calculating interest income on a gross basis. The previously unrecognised interest income of a cured but previously impaired financial asset will be recognised as a reversal of impairment loss. Interest income and expenses for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within the statement of comprehensive income.

2.13 Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Commission income on issue of letters of credit and guarantees is recognised over the term of the instrument. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Other fees and commission income earned and expense incurred from the provision of services are recognised as revenue and expense, as and when the services are rendered.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is therefore regarded as ‘Stage 3’, the Branches calculate interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Branches revert to calculating interest income on a gross basis. The previously unrecognised interest income of a cured but previously impaired financial asset will be recognised as a reversal of impairment loss. Interest income and expenses for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within the statement of comprehensive income.

2.14 Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Commission income on issue of letters of credit and guarantees is recognised over the term of the instrument. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Other fees and commission income earned and expense incurred from the provision of services are recognised as revenue and expense, as and when the services are rendered.

2.15 Taxation

(a) Current income tax

On December 9, 2022, UAE Ministry of Finance (MoF) released Federal Decree Law No 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law (CT Law) to enact a new CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2023. As the banks accounting year ends on December 31, the first tax period will be the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, with the respective tax return to be filed on or before September 30, 2025.

The taxable income of the entities that are in scope for UAE CT purposes will be subject to the rate of 9% on taxable profits above AED 375,000. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. Provision for taxation is made in respect of the Branches operations in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai whereby tax is payable at the rate of 20% of the adjusted net taxable profit generated during the year in each of the Emirates, in accordance with the relevant legislation of each of the Emirates.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Taxation (continued)

(a) Current income tax (continued)

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined at the rate of 20% on temporary differences in accordance with the relevant legislation of each of the Emirates that have been enacted by the date of the statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset / liability is realised.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

The Branches only off-set its deferred tax assets against liabilities when there is both a legal right to offset its current tax assets and liabilities and it is the Branches' intention to settle on a net basis.

2.16 Recharge to other branches

Common expenses allocated by Head Office, senior management costs and Global Corporate Banking Operations (GOP) costs incurred by the Dubai Branch are recharged to the DIFC branch on the basis of equitable allocation of cost between the branches. The allocation is based on the proportion of average assets of the respective branches. Recharge to other branches are accrued on a monthly basis and cash settled.

2.17 Fair value measurement

For those assets and liabilities carried at fair value, the Branches measure fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement of financial instruments is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Branches. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of non-financial instruments (instruments other than financial instruments) takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Fair value measurement (continued)

The Branches use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair values for financial instruments traded in active markets are based on closing bid prices. For all other financial instruments including instruments for which the market has become inactive, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the fair value derived from recent arm's length transaction, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow method or other relevant valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Fair values of non-financial instruments are measured based on valuation provided by independent valuers.

The fair value of a derivative financial instrument is the equivalent of the unrealised gain or loss from marking to market the derivative financial instrument, using relevant market rates or internal pricing models.

Fair value hierarchy

The Branches measure fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry, group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly recurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable input, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

2.18 Contingencies

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Leases

Below are the accounting policies of the Branches in relation to leases where the Branches are the lessee:

Right-of-use assets

The Branches recognise right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Unless the Branches are reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is consistent with leasehold improvements as discussed in note 2.9.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Branches recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments may also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Branches and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Branches exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Branches use the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Branches apply the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of property and equipment that are considered of low value. Payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Branches have the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for an additional term. The Branches apply judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Branches reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g. a change in business strategy).

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Risk management review

The Branches' activities expose them to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business. The Branches' aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Branches' financial performance.

The Branches' risk management policies approved by the Head Office are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Branches regularly review its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

3.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that the Branches' customers, clients or counter parties fail to perform or are unwilling to pay interest, repay the principal or otherwise to fulfil their contractual obligations under loan agreements or other credit facilities, thus causing the Branches to suffer a financial loss. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Branches' portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, balances with banks and other receivables. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as credit commitments.

Credit risk, both on and off balance sheet, is actively managed and monitored in accordance with defined credit policies and procedures. The creditworthiness of each counterparty is evaluated and appropriate credit limits are established. Established limits and actual levels of exposure are regularly reviewed and updated by management. Credit review procedures are designed to identify, at an early stage, exposures which require more detailed monitoring and review.

3.2.1 Credit risk measurement

Definition of default

The Branches consider a financial asset to be in default and therefore Stage 3 (credit impaired) for ECL calculations when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Branches in full, without recourse to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Branches; or borrower is considered as credit impaired based on qualitative assessment for internal credit risk management purposes

Any credit impaired or stressed facility that has been restructured would also be considered as in default. The restructured facilities would be required to complete the moratorium period (if any) and meet the scheduled payments (all on current basis) for at least 1 year, or as determined by the Branches for consideration for moving the facility to stage 2/stage 1.

The Branches consider a variety of indicators that may indicate unlikeliness to pay as part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default. Such indicators include:

- breaches of covenants
- borrower having past due liabilities to public creditors or employees
- borrower is deceased

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.1 Credit risk measurement (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

The Branches continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 months ECL or life time ECL, the Branches assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The quantitative criteria used to determine a significant increase in credit risk is a series of relative and absolute thresholds. All financial assets that are 30 days past due are deemed to have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and migrated to stage 2 even if other criterias do not indicate a significant increase in credit risk.

Credit facilities are classified under Stage 2 when there has been a downgrade in the facility's credit rating by 2 grades for the facilities with Investment Grade and by 1 grade for those with Non-Investment Grade.

The Branches also consider that events as mentioned below are indicators of significant increase in credit risk as opposed to a default.

- Significant deterioration of credit risk rating of the borrower with consideration to relative increase in PD.
- Accounts expired (pending renewal) for a period of 6 months or more (excluding all accounts with technical reasons).
- Contractual disputes between borrower and contracting entity, leading to detrimental impact on the borrower's cash flow.
- Management dispute or loss of key management personnel leading to detrimental impact on borrowers' repayment capacity.
- Restructured accounts where there is principal haircut, or a standstill agreement is signed or where the restructured account carries specific provision.

The Branches considers a financial instrument with an external rating of "investment grade" as at the reporting date to have low credit risk.

PD estimation process

In managing its portfolio, the Branches utilise ratings and other measures and techniques which seek to take account of all aspects of perceived risk. The internal ratings are based on financial factors as well as non-financial subjective factors. The Branches also uses external ratings by recognised rating agencies for externally rated portfolios.

The Probability of Default (PD) is the likelihood that an obligor will default on its obligations in the future. PD estimation process requires the use of separate PD for a 12-month duration and lifetime duration depending on the stage allocation of the obligor. A PD used for IFRS 9 should reflect the Branches's estimate of the future asset quality. Then Through The Cycle (TTC) PDs are generated from a rating tool based on the internal/external credit ratings. The Branches convert the TTC PD to a Point In Time (PIT) PD term structures using appropriate models and techniques.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.1 Credit risk measurement (continued)

Exposure at default

Exposure at default (EAD) represents the amount which the obligor will owe to the Branches at the time of default. The Branches consider variable exposures that may increase the EAD in addition to the drawn credit line. These exposures arise from undrawn limits and contingent liabilities. Therefore, the exposure will contain both on and off-balance sheet values. EAD is estimated taking into consideration the contractual terms such as coupon rates, frequency, reference curves, maturity, pre-payment options, amortization schedule, usage given default, etc.

Loss given default

Loss given default (LGD) is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Branches estimate LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Branches consider key macro economic variables that are expected to have an impact on the credit risk and the ECL in order to incorporate forward looking information into the ECL models. These primarily reflect reasonable and supportable forecasts of the future macro-economic conditions. The consideration of such factors increases the degree of judgment in determination of ECL. The Branches employ statistical models to incorporate macro-economic factors on historical default rates. The Branches consider scenarios of forecasts of macro-economic data separately for each geographical segments and appropriate probability weights are applied to these scenarios to derive a probability weighted outcome of expected credit loss. The management reviews the methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions on a regular basis.

Loans and advances

The Branches measure credit risk of loans and advances to customers and to financial institutions at a counterparty level by using an internally developed rating system considering various quantitative and qualitative factors over a grade of A to F. This credit risk rating is embedded in the Branches' decision and risk management process.

Clients are segmented into two grading classes. The Branches' grading, which is shown below, reflects the grading to each class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of the grading changes. The grading tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The Branches regularly validate the performance of the grading and their predictive power with regard to default events.

The Branches' internal ratings scale and mapping of external ratings

| Branches' rating | Description of the class | External rating: Standard and Poor's equivalent |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Performing and watch list | A+ to E+ | AAA to B |
| Sub-standard, doubtful and loss (Non-Performing loans) | E to F | B- to D |

The Branches use the external ratings where available to benchmark their internal credit risk assessment. Observed defaults per grading category vary year on year, especially over an economic cycle.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Branches maintain and manage limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified, in particular to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries and countries.

The credit risk is primarily managed by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower or groups of borrowers. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and principal repayment obligations and by changing the lending limits where appropriate. Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below.

(a) Collateral

As part of the Branches' credit risk management policies and practices, it obtains security where deemed necessary for loans and advances. The principal collateral types include assignment of contract proceeds, pledge of cash deposit and Stand-by letter of Credit.

In order to minimise the credit loss, the Branches obtain possible additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are observed for the relevant loans and advances.

(b) Derivatives

At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Branches. In the case of forward exchange contracts the Branches are exposed to the notional amount should the counterparty fail. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers. The Branches also maintain and manage potential exposures from market movements and enter into forward contracts with other banks, in the form of back to back contracts resulting in limited credit exposure to the Branches.

3.2.3 Expected credit loss

The table below shows the percentage of the Branches' on balance sheet items relating to loans and advances and the associated expected credit loss for each of the Branches' internal rating categories:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Loans and advances (%) | Expected credit loss (%) | Loans and advances (%) | Expected credit loss (%) |
| Performing loans | 0.00% | 0.00% | 68.88% | 0.01% |
| Non-Performing loans | 100.00% | 99.96% | 31.12% | 100.00% |
| | <u>100.00%</u> | | <u>100.00%</u> | |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.4 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

The following table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Branches at 31 December 2025 and 2024 without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on gross carrying amounts before provisions which will be larger than that reported in the statement of financial position. For off-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on gross carrying amounts before Credit Conversion Factor (“CCF”), Credit Risk Mitigation (“CRM”) and ECL.

| | Maximum exposure | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| | AED ‘000 | AED ‘000 |
| Credit risk exposures relating to on balance sheet assets are as follows: | | |
| -Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 689,926 | 542,518 |
| -Due from other banks | 38,358 | 65,270 |
| -Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 10,690 | 1,198 |
| -Loans and advances | 44,959 | 139,591 |
| -Other assets | 190 | 106 |
| | <u>784,123</u> | <u>748,683</u> |
| Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items are as follows: | | |
| -Unutilised commitments (unconditionally cancellable) | 783,003 | 593,658 |
| -Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | 2,426,670 | 1,935,496 |
| | <u>3,209,673</u> | <u>2,529,154</u> |

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and minimise the loss arising from its exposure to credit risk resulting from its loans and advances portfolio and amounts due from other banks because 46.04% (2024: 78.80%) of the loans and advances & due from other banks are categorised in the top grade of the Branches’ internal grading system.

The Branches continuously review their credit policies and changes are made based on the Management Information System (MIS) reports and the patterns that emerge from these reports.

Due from Head Office and branches are within the group, therefore, the exposure to credit risk is considered minimal.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.5 Loans and advances to customers and amounts due from other banks, Head Office and branches abroad

Loans and advances to customers and amounts due from other banks, Head Office and branches abroad are summarised as follows:

31 December 2025

| | Loans and advances AED'000 | Due from other banks AED'000 | Due from Head Office and branches abroad AED'000 |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Performing | - | 38,358 | 10,690 |
| Non-performing | 44,959 | - | - |
| Gross | 44,959 | 38,358 | 10,690 |
| Less: ECL allowance | (44,941) | (17) | - |
| Net | 18 | 38,341 | 10,690 |

31 December 2024

| | Loans and advances AED'000 | Due from other banks AED'000 | Due from Head Office and branches abroad AED'000 |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Performing | 96,153 | 65,270 | 1,198 |
| Non-performing | 43,438 | - | - |
| Gross | 139,591 | 65,270 | 1,198 |
| Less: ECL allowance | (43,461) | (11) | - |
| Net | 96,130 | 65,259 | 1,198 |

ECL allowance on funded exposure for stage 3 financial assets amounts to AED 44,941 thousand (2024: AED 43,438 thousand). ECL allowances on funded exposure amounted to AED 17 thousand (2024: AED 34 thousand) for stage 1 and 2 financial assets.

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Branches. The management of the Branches seek to deal solely with reputed multinational and local customers. Consequently, the Branches have a limited clientele in their loans and advances portfolio, resulting in a concentration of credit risk with a few customers accounting for 100 % (2024: 100%) of the total loans and advances outstanding at the year-end. Management believes that, having regard to the reputation of these customers, this concentration of credit risk at the year-end will not result in a loss to the Branches. Internal lending limits have been set under approved credit policy for exposures in various industries which are reviewed on quarterly basis.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.5 Loans and advances to customers and amounts due from other banks, Head Office and branches abroad (continued)

Performing

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. In 2025, the Bank did not have any exposure under this category (2024: AED 96,153 thousand).

Non-performing

Individually impaired loans and advances at 31 December 2025 are AED 44,959 thousand (2024: AED 43,438 thousand).

Loans and advances renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements and modification and deferral of payments. The majority of restructuring activity is under taken to improve cash flow and is within the terms and condition of the Branches product programme guideline. These policies are kept under continuous review. Once a loan is renegotiated, it is no longer considered past due but is treated as a new loan. No loans have been restructured during 2025 (2024: Nil).

3.2.6 Repossessed collateral

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Branches have not taken possession of any collateral held as security which have been utilised in settlement of credit facilities (2024: Nil).

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Branches' performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

Concentration of credit risk by industry

The following table breaks down the Branches' main credit exposures categorised by the industry sectors of the counterparties.

On balance sheet items

| | Financial institutions AED'000 | Trading AED '000 | Construction AED '000 | Total AED '000 |
|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | |
| Cash & Balances with UAE Central Bank | 689,815 | - | - | 689,815 |
| Due from other banks | 38,341 | - | - | 38,341 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 10,690 | - | - | 10,690 |
| Loans and advances | - | - | 18 | 18 |
| Other assets | 190 | - | - | 190 |
| Total | 739,036 | - | 18 | 739,054 |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | |
| Cash & Balances with UAE Central Bank | 542,398 | - | - | 542,398 |
| Due from other banks | 65,259 | - | - | 65,259 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |
| Loans and advances | - | 71,091 | 25,039 | 96,130 |
| Other assets | 106 | - | - | 106 |
| Total | 608,961 | 71,091 | 25,039 | 705,091 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

Concentration of credit risk by industry (continued)

Off balance sheet items

| | Financial institutions AED'000 | Trading AED '000 | Construction AED '000 | Manufacturing AED '000 | Other industries AED '000 | Total AED '000 |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | | |
| Unutilised commitment (Unconditionally cancellable) | - | 130,202 | 73,902 | - | 578,899 | 783,003 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | <u>1,801,794</u> | <u>111,183</u> | <u>99,683</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>414,010</u> | <u>2,426,670</u> |
| Total | <u><u>1,801,794</u></u> | <u><u>241,385</u></u> | <u><u>173,585</u></u> | <u><u>-</u></u> | <u><u>992,909</u></u> | <u><u>3,209,673</u></u> |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | | |
| Unutilised commitment (Unconditionally cancellable) | - | 166,129 | 126,459 | - | 301,070 | 593,658 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | <u>1,556,559</u> | <u>126,942</u> | <u>49,248</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>202,747</u> | <u>1,935,496</u> |
| Total | <u><u>1,556,559</u></u> | <u><u>293,071</u></u> | <u><u>175,707</u></u> | <u><u>-</u></u> | <u><u>503,817</u></u> | <u><u>2,529,154</u></u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

Geographical risk concentration

The following geographical risk concentration table breaks down the Branches' credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by geographical region as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

For this table, the Branches have allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties:

On balance sheet items

| | UAE AED'000 | GCC AED'000 | OECD AED'000 | Others AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Cash & balances with UAE | | | | | |
| Central Bank | 689,815 | - | - | - | 689,815 |
| Due from other banks | 26,795 | 2,665 | 8,761 | 120 | 38,341 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | - | - | 10,690 | - | 10,690 |
| Loans and advances | - | - | 18 | - | 18 |
| Other assets | 26 | - | 164 | - | 190 |
| Total | <u>716,636</u> | <u>2,665</u> | <u>19,633</u> | <u>120</u> | <u>739,054</u> |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
| Cash & balances with UAE | | | | | |
| Central Bank | 542,398 | - | - | - | 542,398 |
| Due from other banks | 34,033 | 2,643 | 28,446 | 137 | 65,259 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | - | - | 1,191 | 7 | 1,198 |
| Loans and advances | 71,091 | - | - | 25,039 | 96,130 |
| Other assets | 16 | - | 90 | - | 106 |
| Total | <u>647,538</u> | <u>2,643</u> | <u>29,727</u> | <u>25,183</u> | <u>705,091</u> |

Off balance sheet items

| | UAE AED'000 | GCC AED'000 | OECD AED'000 | Others AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Unutilised commitments (Unconditionally cancellable) | 359,615 | 22,038 | 399,513 | 1,837 | 783,003 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | 539,184 | 4,277 | 1,731,155 | 152,054 | 2,426,670 |
| Total | <u>898,799</u> | <u>26,315</u> | <u>2,130,668</u> | <u>153,891</u> | <u>3,209,673</u> |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
| Unutilised commitments (Unconditionally cancellable) | 395,975 | 77,133 | 103,350 | 17,200 | 593,658 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | 311,877 | 4,376 | 1,496,507 | 122,736 | 1,935,496 |
| Total | <u>707,852</u> | <u>81,509</u> | <u>1,599,857</u> | <u>139,936</u> | <u>2,529,154</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

(continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

Gross credit exposures by residual contractual maturities

On balance sheet items

| | Less than 3 months AED'000 | 3 months to 1 year AED'000 | 1 to 5 years AED'000 | Over 5 years AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Cash & balances with UAE | | | | | |
| Central Bank | 489,855 | 199,960 | - | - | 689,915 |
| Due from other banks | 32,395 | 5,946 | - | - | 38,341 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 10,690 | - | - | - | 10,690 |
| Loans and advances | 18 | - | - | - | 18 |
| Other assets | 190 | - | - | - | 190 |
| Total | <u>533,148</u> | <u>205,906</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>739,054</u> |

31 December 2024

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| Cash & balances with UAE | | | | | |
| Central Bank | 342,478 | 199,920 | - | - | 542,398 |
| Due from other banks | 53,161 | 12,098 | - | - | 65,259 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 1,198 | - | - | - | 1,198 |
| Loans and advances | 96,130 | - | - | - | 96,130 |
| Other assets | 106 | - | - | - | 106 |
| Total | <u>493,073</u> | <u>212,018</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>705,091</u> |

Off balance sheet items

| | Less than 3 months AED'000 | 3 months to 1 year AED'000 | 1 to 5 years AED'000 | Over 5 years AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Unutilised commitment (Unconditionally cancellable) | 783,003 | - | - | - | 783,003 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | 201,756 | 372,671 | 309,987 | 1,542,256 | 2,426,670 |
| Total | <u>984,759</u> | <u>372,671</u> | <u>309,987</u> | <u>1,542,256</u> | <u>3,209,673</u> |

31 December 2024

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Unutilised commitment (Unconditionally cancellable) | 593,658 | - | - | - | 593,658 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | 127,869 | 301,647 | 361,637 | 1,144,343 | 1,935,496 |
| Total | <u>721,527</u> | <u>301,647</u> | <u>361,637</u> | <u>1,144,343</u> | <u>2,529,154</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

Non-performing loans by industry

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by industry is as follows:

| | Overdue | | | Specific provision AED'000 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Less than 90 days AED'000 | above 90 days AED'000 | Total AED'000 | |
| 31 December 2025 | | | | |
| Trading | <u>375</u> | <u>44,584</u> | <u>44,959</u> | <u>44,941</u> |
| | | | | |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | |
| Trading | <u>379</u> | <u>43,059</u> | <u>43,438</u> | <u>43,438</u> |

Non-performing loans by geographic distribution

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by geographical distribution are as follows:

| | Overdue | | | Total | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Less than 90 days AED'000 | above 90 days AED'000 | Total AED'000 | Provision AED'000 | Impaired assets AED'000 |
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | <u>375</u> | <u>44,584</u> | <u>44,959</u> | <u>44,941</u> | <u>44,959</u> |
| | | | | | |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | <u>379</u> | <u>43,059</u> | <u>43,438</u> | <u>43,438</u> | <u>43,438</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

The Branches' internal credit rating grades for the year ended 31 December 2025:

| Internal rating grade | Internal risk rating description | Cash and Balances with the UAE Central bank AED'000 | Contingencies and commitments AED'000 | Due from other banks AED'000 | Accrued Interest receivable AED'000 | Loans and advances AED'000 | Due from HO and other branches AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| A+ | Exceptional | 689,926 | 1,791,829 | 7,157 | 190 | - | 10,690 | 2,499,792 |
| A | Excellent | - | - | 1,278 | - | - | - | 1,278 |
| B+ | Very good | - | - | 415 | - | - | - | 415 |
| B | Good | - | 12,300 | 29,344 | - | - | - | 41,644 |
| C+ | Fairly good | - | 509,538 | 164 | - | - | - | 509,702 |
| C | Acceptable | - | 224,078 | - | - | - | - | 224,078 |
| C- | Average | - | 401,745 | - | - | - | - | 401,745 |
| D+ | Pass | - | 270,079 | - | - | - | - | 270,079 |
| D | Mediocre | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| D- | Very mediocre | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E+ | Weak watch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E to E- | Substandard | - | 69 | - | - | - | - | 69 |
| F/Z | Default | - | 35 | - | - | 44,959 | - | 44,994 |
| ECL | | (111) | -(755) | (17) | - | (44,941) | - | (45,069) |
| | | <u>689,815</u> | <u>3,208,918</u> | <u>38,341</u> | <u>190</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>10,690</u> | <u>3,948,727</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

The Branches' internal credit rating grades for the year ended 31 December 2024:

| Internal rating grade | Internal risk rating description | Cash and Balances with the UAE Central bank AED'000 | Contingencies and commitments AED'000 | Due from other banks AED'000 | Accrued Interest receivable AED'000 | Loans and advances AED'000 | Due from HO and other branches AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| A+ | Exceptional | 542,518 | 1,538,063 | 134 | 106 | - | 1,198 | 2,082,019 |
| A | Excellent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B+ | Very good | - | - | 28,296 | - | - | - | 28,296 |
| B | Good | - | 51,605 | 35,965 | - | 25,039 | - | 112,609 |
| C+ | Fairly good | - | 590,343 | 875 | - | - | - | 591,218 |
| C | Acceptable | - | 96,507 | - | - | 71,114 | - | 167,621 |
| C- | Average | - | 198,342 | - | - | - | - | 198,342 |
| D+ | Pass | - | 54,177 | - | - | - | - | 54,177 |
| D | Mediocre | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| D- | Very mediocre | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E+ | Weak watch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E to E- | Substandard | - | 98 | - | - | - | - | 98 |
| F/Z | Default | - | 19 | - | - | 43,438 | - | 43,457 |
| ECL | | (120) | (472) | (11) | - | (43,461) | - | (43,592) |
| | | <u>542,398</u> | <u>2,528,682</u> | <u>65,259</u> | <u>106</u> | <u>96,130</u> | <u>1,198</u> | <u>3,234,245</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Credit risk (continued)

3.2.7 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

| Risk Grade | | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| Stage 1 and 2 (A+ - E-) | PD range | AED '000 | PD range | AED '000 | |
| Normal Grade (A+ - D-) | 0.000001%-0.143928% | 3,948,733 | 0.000001%-0.108732% | 3,234,282 | |
| Watchlist grade (E+ - E-) | 0.074676%-0.159142% | 69 | 0.019381%-0.397876% | 98 | |
| Stage 3 (Grade F/Z) | | | | | |
| Default grade (F/Z) | 100% | 44,994 | 100% | 43,457 | |
| Total | | 3,993,796 | | 3,277,837 | |

3.3 Market risk

The Branches take on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The Asset and Liability Committee (“ALCO”) at the UAE Branches in Dubai ensures that the UAE branches are organised in such a way that all centers except Capital Market are immune from market risk exposure. This is achieved through a system of internal desks and internal deals which are traded between them in order to transfer the exposure to Capital Market desks. The market risk exposure of Capital Market desks operates under a framework of methodology and market risk limits table approved by the Market Risk Committee of the Head Office. The market risk exposure is measured and monitored by MAM (Market Activity Monitoring) department of market risk which ensures that limits are not breached and informs senior management both locally and at the Head Office in case any breach of limits or unauthorized activity is identified. The indicators used for the monitoring of market risk include VAR (Value at Risk), sensitivities and maturities.

Market risk measurement techniques

The main indicator used for the monitoring of market risk exposure is VAR which is computed within a framework which has been approved by the Head office regulator (French banking Commission). This framework is based on an internal model which is used to compute a one day historical VAR at a level of 99% confidence interval with one year of historical moves. The VAR computation is supplemented by a back testing computation which ensures the robustness of the internal model and the relevance of using one year of historic data. Other indicators such as sensitivities are used as proxy to VAR which remains the official indicator.

3.3.1 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of the entity’s financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rates or foreign currency movements. The price risk arises primarily from uncertainty about the future price of financial instruments that the entity holds. The Branches do not hold financial instruments whose value is affected by changes in market prices and, therefore the Branches are not exposed to price risk.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Market risk (continued)

3.3.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and arises from financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency.

The Branches are exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on their financial position and cash flows. Management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarises the Branches' gross exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December. Included in the table are the Branches' financial assets and financial liabilities at gross carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

| At 31 December 2025 | AED AED'000 | USD AED'000 | EURO AED'000 | Others AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE, gross | 689,926 | - | - | - | 689,926 |
| Due from other banks, gross | 8 | 35,091 | - | 3,259 | 38,358 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad, gross | - | - | 10,690 | - | 10,690 |
| Loans and advances, gross | - | 44,959 | - | - | 44,959 |
| Other assets | 27 | 163 | - | - | 190 |
| Total | 689,961 | 80,213 | 10,690 | 3,259 | 784,123 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Due to other banks | 99,381 | - | - | - | 99,381 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 15,542 | 114,101 | - | - | 129,643 |
| Due to customers | 24,533 | 47,632 | 10,989 | 2,441 | 85,595 |
| Other liabilities | 188 | 12 | - | - | 200 |
| Total | 139,644 | 161,745 | 10,989 | 2,441 | 314,819 |
| Net balance sheet position | 550,317 | (81,532) | (299) | 818 | 469,304 |
| At 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
| | AED AED'000 | USD AED'000 | EURO AED'000 | Others AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE, gross | 542,518 | - | - | - | 542,518 |
| Due from other banks, gross | 14 | 61,075 | - | 4,181 | 65,270 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad, gross | - | 7 | 1,191 | - | 1,198 |
| Loans and advances, gross | 25,039 | 97,238 | 17,314 | - | 139,591 |
| Other assets | 15 | 91 | - | - | 106 |
| Total | 567,586 | 158,411 | 18,505 | 4,181 | 748,683 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Due to other banks | 2,604 | - | - | - | 2,604 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 20,320 | 154,504 | 12,582 | - | 187,406 |
| Due to customers | 15,734 | 65,012 | 5,992 | 3,635 | 90,373 |
| Other liabilities | 92 | 27 | 1 | - | 120 |
| Total | 38,750 | 219,543 | 18,575 | 3,635 | 280,503 |
| Net balance sheet position | 528,836 | (61,132) | (70) | 546 | 468,180 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Market risk (continued)

3.3.2 Currency risk (continued)

The Branches have limited exposures to foreign exchange risk as most of foreign currency financial instruments are either in US Dollar or in currencies pegged to US Dollars. Forward contracts entered into by the Branches are back to back commitments to purchase and sell and the foreign exchange risk involved in these contracts is not material.

| | Notional Amount AED'000 | Fair value | Up to 1 month AED'000 | 1 – 3 months AED'000 | 3 – 12 months AED'000 | Over 1 year AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | | | |
| – Outflow | <u>179,853</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>179,853</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>179,853</u> |
| – Inflow | <u>179,855</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>179,855</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>179,855</u> |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | | | |
| – Outflow | <u>153,318</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>153,318</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>153,318</u> |
| – Inflow | <u>153,325</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>153,325</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>153,325</u> |

Currency risk is also assessed by measuring the impact of reasonable possible change in exchange rate. The Branches assume a fluctuation in exchange rates of +10% / -10% and estimates the following impact on the net assets and net liabilities at that date:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | AED'000 | AED'000 | AED'000 | AED'000 |
| | <i>10% increase</i> | <i>10% decrease</i> | <i>10% increase</i> | <i>10% decrease</i> |
| Assets | 1,395 | (1,395) | 2,269 | (2,269) |
| Liabilities | 1,343 | (1,343) | 2,221 | (2,221) |
| Net impact on financial performance | <u>52</u> | <u>(52)</u> | <u>48</u> | <u>(48)</u> |
| Net impact on financial position | <u>52</u> | <u>(52)</u> | <u>48</u> | <u>(48)</u> |

Off-balance sheet items

| | AED AED'000 | USD AED'000 | EURO AED'000 | Others AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Unutilised commitments (Unconditionally cancellable) | - | 783,003 | - | - | 783,003 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | <u>709,734</u> | <u>862,224</u> | <u>774,642</u> | <u>80,070</u> | <u>2,426,670</u> |
| Total | <u>709,734</u> | <u>1,645,227</u> | <u>774,642</u> | <u>80,070</u> | <u>3,209,673</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Market risk (continued)

3.3.2 Currency risk (continued)

| | AED AED'000 | USD AED'000 | EURO AED'000 | Others AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
| Unutilised commitments (Unconditionally cancellable) | - | 593,658 | - | - | 593,658 |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | 446,974 | 798,938 | 606,615 | 82,969 | 1,935,496 |
| Total | <u>446,974</u> | <u>1,392,596</u> | <u>606,615</u> | <u>82,969</u> | <u>2,529,154</u> |

3.3.3 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Branches take on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The ALCO sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by Treasury.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Market risk (continued)

3.3.3 Interest rate risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Branches' exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Branches' financial instruments at gross carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

| | Less than 3 months AED'000 | 3 months to 1 year AED'000 | 1 year to 5 years AED'000 | Non-interest bearing AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| At 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 560,000 | 100,000 | - | 29,926 | 689,926 |
| Due from other banks | 33,813 | - | - | 4,545 | 38,358 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 8,639 | - | - | 2,051 | 10,690 |
| Loans and advances | 44,941 | - | - | 18 | 44,959 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | 190 | 190 |
| Total assets | 647,393 | 100,000 | - | 36,730 | 784,123 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Due to other banks | - | - | - | 99,381 | 99,381 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 113,863 | - | - | 15,780 | 129,643 |
| Due to customers | 3,417 | - | - | 82,178 | 85,595 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | - | 200 | 200 |
| Total liabilities | 117,280 | - | - | 197,539 | 314,819 |
| Interest rate sensitivity gap | 530,113 | 100,000 | - | (160,089) | 469,304 |

Interest rate yields

The average earning on placements and balances with banks was 6.70 % (2024: 7.66 %), on Head office and branches 4.35 % (2024: 4.90%) and on loans and advances was 4.49 % (2024: 5.55 %). The average cost of customer deposits was 4.06 % (2024: 4.97 %) and of due to banks and term borrowings was 4.27 % (2024: 5.22 %).

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Market risk (continued)

3.3.3 Interest rate risk (continued)

| | Less than 3 months AED'000 | 3 months to 1 year AED'000 | 1 year to 5 years AED'000 | Non-interest bearing AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| At 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 330,000 | 200,000 | - | 12,518 | 542,518 |
| Due from other banks | 21,928 | 12,102 | - | 31,240 | 65,270 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | - | - | - | 1,198 | 1,198 |
| Loans and advances | 139,591 | - | - | - | 139,591 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | 106 | 106 |
| Total assets | <u>491,519</u> | <u>212,102</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>45,062</u> | <u>748,683</u> |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Due to other banks | - | - | - | 2,604 | 2,604 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 166,848 | - | - | 20,558 | 187,406 |
| Due to customers | 43,167 | 3,000 | - | 44,206 | 90,373 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | - | 120 | 120 |
| Total liabilities | <u>210,015</u> | <u>3,000</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>67,488</u> | <u>280,503</u> |
| Interest rate sensitivity gap | <u>281,504</u> | <u>209,102</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(22,426)</u> | <u>468,180</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Market risk (continued)

3.3.3 Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate risk is also assessed by measuring the impact of reasonable possible change in interest rate movements. The Branches assume a fluctuation in interest rates of 200 basis points (bps) and estimates the following impact on the net profit for the year and net assets at that date:

| | Interest income | | Interest expense | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | AED'000 | AED'000 | AED'000 | AED'000 |
| Fluctuation in interest rates by 200 bps | <u>14,948</u> | <u>14,072</u> | <u>2,346</u> | <u>4,260</u> |

The interest rate sensitivities set out above are illustrative only and employ simplified scenarios. They are based on AED 747,393 thousand (2024: AED 703,621 thousand) closing interest bearing assets and AED 117,280 thousand (2024: AED 213,015 thousand) closing interest bearing liabilities. The sensitivity does not incorporate actions that could be taken by management to mitigate the effect of interest rate movements.

3.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Branches are unable to meet their payment obligations associated with their financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

Liquidity risk management process

The Branches manage their liquidity in accordance with UAE Central Bank requirements and the Branches' internal guidelines mandated by ALCO. ALCO monitors liquidity ratios on a regular basis to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, product and term.

The UAE Central Bank has prescribed reserve requirements of 1% on term deposits and 14% on demand deposits. The UAE Central Bank also imposes mandatory 1:1 advances to deposit ratio whereby loans and advances (combined with inter-bank placements having a remaining term of greater than three months and inter-bank borrowings having a remaining term of greater than six months) should not exceed stable funds as defined by the UAE Central Bank.

As per central bank notice dated 14th March 2024, effective from 05 June 2024 ratios applicable to demand and time deposit shall now be 14% (previously 11%) and 1%.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

3.4.1 Non-derivative and derivative cashflows

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Branches under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the statement of financial position date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual discounted cash flows.

| | Up to 3 months AED'000 | 3 - 6 months AED'000 | Above 6 months AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | |
| Due to other banks | 99,381 | - | - | 99,381 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 129,643 | - | - | 129,643 |
| Due to customers | 85,595 | - | - | 85,595 |
| Other liabilities | 7,538 | 693 | 20,594 | 28,825 |
| Total discounted financial liabilities | 322,157 | 693 | 20,594 | 343,444 |
| | Up to 3 months AED'000 | 3 - 6 months AED'000 | Above 6 months AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | |
| Due to other banks | 2,604 | - | - | 2,604 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 187,406 | - | - | 187,406 |
| Due to customers | 87,373 | 3,000 | - | 90,373 |
| Other liabilities | 17,593 | 634 | 19,210 | 37,437 |
| Total discounted financial liabilities | 294,976 | 3,634 | 19,210 | 317,820 |

The table below analyses the Branches' derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

| | Notional Amount AED'000 | Fair value | Up to 1 month AED'000 | 1 - 3 months AED'000 | 3 - 12 months AED'000 | Over 1 year AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | | | |
| - Outflow | <u>179,853</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>179,853</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>179,853</u> |
| - Inflow | <u>179,855</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>179,855</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>179,855</u> |
| | Notional Amount AED'000 | Fair value | Up to 1 month AED'000 | 1 - 3 months AED'000 | 3 - 12 months AED'000 | Over 1 year AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | | | |
| - Outflow | <u>153,318</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>153,318</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>153,318</u> |
| - Inflow | <u>153,325</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>153,325</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>153,325</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

3.4.1 Non-derivative and derivative cashflows (continued)

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Branches financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice was given immediately. However, the Branches expect that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date and the Branches could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Branches' deposit retention history.

As at 31 December 2025

| | Carrying Amount AED'000 | Gross nominal outflows AED'000 | Less than 3 months AED'000 | 3 to 12 months AED'000 | Over 1 year AED'000 |
|--|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Due to other banks | 99,381 | 99,381 | 99,381 | - | - |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 129,643 | 129,643 | 129,643 | - | - |
| Due to customers | 85,595 | 85,595 | 85,595 | - | - |
| Other (Lease liability) | 2,362 | 2,362 | - | - | 2,362 |
| | <u>316,981</u> | <u>316,981</u> | <u>314,619</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>2,362</u> |
| Unutilised commitments (Unconditionally cancellable) | <u>783,003</u> | <u>783,003</u> | <u>783,003</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | <u>2,242,670</u> | <u>2,426,670</u> | <u>201,756</u> | <u>372,672</u> | <u>1,852,242</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

3.4.1 Non-derivative cashflows (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

| | Carrying Amount AED'000 | Gross nominal outflows AED'000 | Less than 3 months AED'000 | 3 to 12 months AED'000 | Over 1 year AED'000 |
|---|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Due to other banks | 2,604 | 2,604 | 2,604 | - | - |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 187,406 | 187,406 | 187,406 | - | - |
| Due to customers | 90,373 | 90,373 | 87,373 | 3,000 | - |
| Other (Lease Liability) | 2,679 | 2,679 | - | - | 2,679 |
| | <u>283,062</u> | <u>283,062</u> | <u>277,383</u> | <u>3,000</u> | <u>2,679</u> |
| Unutilised commitments (Unconditionally cancellable) | <u>593,658</u> | <u>593,658</u> | <u>593,658</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Guarantees, acceptances and other financial facilities | <u>1,935,496</u> | <u>1,935,496</u> | <u>127,869</u> | <u>301,647</u> | <u>1,505,980</u> |

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of the gross balances of the assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

As at 31 December 2025

| Assets | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 month | Over 1 year | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 589,926 | 100,000 | - | 689,926 |
| Due from Head office and other branches | 10,690 | - | - | 10,690 |
| Due from other Banks | 32,410 | 5,948 | - | 38,358 |
| Loans and advances | 44,959 | - | - | 44,959 |
| Other assets | 451 | 1,963 | 9,070 | 11,484 |
| Total | <u>678,436</u> | <u>107,911</u> | <u>9,070</u> | <u>795,417</u> |
| | | | | |
| Liabilities | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 month | Over 1 year | Total |
| Due to banks | 99,381 | - | - | 99,381 |
| Due to Head office and branches abroad | 129,643 | - | - | 129,643 |
| Due to customers | 85,595 | - | - | 85,595 |
| Current tax liabilities | 4,823 | - | - | 4,823 |
| Other liabilities | 2,715 | 13,583 | 7,704 | 24,002 |
| Total | <u>322,157</u> | <u>13,583</u> | <u>7,704</u> | <u>343,444</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

3.4.1 Non-derivative cashflows (continued)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

| Assets | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 month | Over 1 year | Total |
|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 342,518 | 200,000 | - | 542,518 |
| Due from Head office and other branches | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |
| Due from other Banks | 53,168 | 12,102 | - | 65,270 |
| Loans and advances | 139,591 | - | - | 139,591 |
| Other assets | 396 | 993 | 9,216 | 10,605 |
| Total | 536,871 | 213,095 | 9,216 | 759,182 |

| Liabilities | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 month | Over 1 year | Total |
|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| Due to banks | 2,604 | - | - | 2,604 |
| Due to Head office and branches abroad | 187,406 | - | - | 187,406 |
| Due to customers | 87,373 | 3,000 | - | 90,373 |
| Current tax liabilities | 5,063 | 634 | - | 5,697 |
| Other liabilities | 17,593 | 13,535 | 612 | 31,740 |
| Total | 300,039 | 17,169 | 612 | 317,820 |

3.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The table below summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments of the Branches:

| | Carrying value | | Fair value | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 689,815 | 542,398 | 689,815 | 542,398 |
| Due from other banks | 38,341 | 65,259 | 38,341 | 65,259 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 10,690 | 1,198 | 10,690 | 1,198 |
| Loans and advances | 18 | 96,130 | 18 | 96,130 |
| Other assets | 190 | 106 | 190 | 106 |
| | 739,054 | 705,091 | 739,054 | 705,091 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

| | Carrying value | | Fair value | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Due to other banks | 99,381 | 2,604 | 99,381 | 2,604 |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | 129,643 | 187,406 | 129,643 | 187,406 |
| Due to customers | 85,595 | 90,373 | 85,595 | 90,373 |
| Other liabilities | 200 | 120 | 200 | 120 |
| | 314,819 | 280,503 | 314,819 | 280,503 |

- (i) Due to / due from other banks, cash and balances with the Central bank of UAE and due from Head Office and branches abroad include inter-bank placements

These are generally short term and the carrying amount approximates their fair value.

- (ii) Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The carrying amount approximates the fair value of loans and advances.

- (iii) Due to customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand.

The assets measured at fair value as per the hierarchy are disclosed in the table below:

| | Level 1 AED '000 | Level 2 AED '000 | Level 3 AED '000 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | | | |
| Foreign currency forwards – assets | 9 | - | - |
| Foreign currency forwards – liabilities | 9 | - | - |
| 31 December 2024 | | | |
| Foreign currency forwards – assets | 9 | - | - |
| Foreign currency forwards – liabilities | 9 | - | - |

There have been no transfers of financial assets and financial liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended 31 December 2025 or 2024.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.6 Capital management

The Central Bank of the UAE sets and monitors capital requirements for the Branch.

The Branches' regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes allocated capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings, after deductions for goodwill and intangible assets, if any.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities.

The Branches complied in full with capital requirements, as laid out by the CBUAE requirement as at and during all days of the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024. All banks operating in U.A.E. are required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy of 13% (Including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB))

There have been no material changes in the Branches' management of capital during the year.

3.6.1 Capital structure and capital adequacy as per Basel III

The Branches are required to report capital resources and risk-weighted assets under the Basel III Pillar 3 framework, as shown in the following table.

| | Notes | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Tier 1 capital | | | |
| Allocated capital | 16a | 316,403 | 316,403 |
| Regulatory credit risk reserve | 16b | 15,597 | 15,597 |
| Legal reserves | | 34,081 | 32,747 |
| Accumulated profits | | 35,055 | 23,054 |
| IFRS transitional arrangement: Partial add-back of ECL impact to CET1 | | - | 52 |
| | | <u>401,136</u> | <u>387,853</u> |
| Tier 2 Capital | | | |
| General rovision | | - | - |
| Total regulatory capital | | <u>401,136</u> | <u>387,853</u> |
| Risk Weighted Assets | | | |
| Credit risk | | 846,548 | 763,963 |
| Market risk | | 487 | 537 |
| Operational risk | | 47,421 | 30,677 |
| Total risk weighted assets | | <u>894,456</u> | <u>795,177</u> |
| Capital adequacy ratio on Regulatory capital | | <u>44.85%</u> | 48.77% |
| Capital adequacy ratio on Tier 1 capital | | <u>44.85%</u> | 48.77% |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.6 Capital management (continued)

3.6.2 Analysis of Branches' exposure based on Basel III standardised approach

| | On balance sheet gross outstanding AED '000 | Off balance sheet gross outstanding AED '000 | Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) | | | Risk weighted Assets AED '000 |
|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | Exposure before CRM AED '000 | CRM AED '000 | After CRM & CCF AED '000 | |
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | | |
| Claims on sovereigns | 690,913 | - | 690,913 | - | 690,913 | - |
| Claims on banks | 49,048 | 1,801,794 | 1,850,842 | 238 | 1,053,136 | 520,336 |
| Claims on corporates | 44,958 | 1,407,878 | 1,452,836 | 387 | 311,610 | 311,997 |
| Other assets | 14,224 | - | 14,224 | - | 14,224 | 14,215 |
| Total claims | 799,143 | 3,209,672 | 4,008,815 | 625 | 2,069,883 | 846,548 |
| Of which: | | | | | | |
| Rated exposure | 739,862 | 1,801,794 | 2,541,756 | | | |
| Unrated exposure | 59,181 | 1,407,878 | 1,467,059 | | | |
| Total exposure | 799,143 | 3,209,672 | 4,008,815 | | | |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.6 Capital management (continued)

3.6.2 Analysis of the Branches' exposure based on Basel III standardised approach (continued)

| | On balance sheet gross outstanding AED '000 | Off balance sheet gross outstanding AED '000 | Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) | | | Risk weighted Assets AED '000 |
|-----------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | Exposure before CRM AED '000 | CRM AED '000 | After CRM & CCF AED '000 | |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | | |
| Claims on sovereigns | 545,854 | - | 545,854 | - | 545,854 | - |
| Claims on banks | 66,467 | 1,556,559 | 1,623,026 | 238 | 947,275 | 463,77 |
| Claims on corporates | 139,591 | 972,595 | 1,068,748 | 401 | 286,422 | 286,021 |
| Other assets | 14,168 | - | 14,168 | - | 14,168 | 14,168 |
| Total claims | 766,080 | 2,529,154 | 3,251,796 | 639 | 1,793,719 | 763,966 |
| Of which: | | | | | | |
| Rated exposure | 612,321 | 1,556,559 | 2,168,880 | | | |
| Unrated exposure | 153,759 | 972,595 | 1,082,916 | | | |
| Total exposure | 766,080 | 2,529,154 | 3,251,796 | | | |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.6 Capital management (continued)

3.6.3 Capital requirement for market risk under standardised approach

| | Risk Weighted Assets | | Capital Charge | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | AED '000 | AED '000 | AED '000 | AED '000 |
| Market risk | | | | |
| Foreign exchange risk | <u>487</u> | <u>537</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>56</u> |

Capital charge for year ended 31 December 2025 has been calculated at 10.5% for Basel III (2024: 10.5%).

3.6.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from inadequate or failed processes, technology and infrastructure within the Branches, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory compliance requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The Branches' objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Branches' reputation, assets and personnel with overall cost effectiveness.

3.6.5 Capital Requirement

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio | 7.0% | 7.0% |
| Minimum tier 1 capital ratio | 8.5% | 8.5% |
| Minimum capital adequacy ratio | 10.5% | 10.5% |
| Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) | 2.5% | 2.5% |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.6.6 Impairment reserve under the Central Bank of UAE (CBUAE) guidance

As per the new credit risk management standards (CRMS) issued by CBUAE, banks must ensure that the total provision corresponding to all stage 1 and stage 2 exposures is not less than 1.50% of the credit risk weighted assets as computed under the CBUAE capital regulations. Where the collective provisions held are lower, the shortfall may be held in a dedicated non-distributable balance sheet reserve called the 'impairment reserve general'. The amount held in the impairment reserve-general must be deducted from the capital base (Tier 1 capital for banks) when computing the regulatory capital. The reconciliation between general and specific provision is as follows:

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Impairment reserve: Specific | | |
| Specific provisions under CRMS of CBUAE | 44,491 | 43,438 |
| Less: Stage 3 provisions under IFRS 9 | (44,491) | (43,438) |
| Specific provision transferred to the impairment reserve* | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Non distributable Impairment reserve: General | | |
| Minimum provision for Stage 1 and 2 as per CBUAE requirements | 12,698 | 11,459 |
| Less: Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions under IFRS 9 | (885) | (630) |
| Shortfall/(Excess) in stage 1 & 2 provision to meet minimum CBUAE requirements | <u>11,813</u> | <u>10,829</u> |
| Balance of impairment reserve - general as at January 1, 2025 | 15,597 | 15,597 |
| Add: Non-distributable reserve during the year (Impairment reserve-general)* | - | - |
| Balance of impairment reserve - general as at December 31, 2025 | <u><u>15,597</u></u> | <u><u>15,597</u></u> |

*In the case where provisions under IFRS 9 exceed provisions under CBUAE, no amount shall be transferred to the impairment reserve.

** The regulatory credit risk reserve included in the statement of changes in capital and reserves has been maintained at AED 15,597K from the financial year ending December 2015. Accordingly, the reserve maintained is significantly higher than the provision required as per new credit risk management standards (CRMS) issued by CBUAE as at 31 December 2025, therefore no transfer is required.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The Branches based their assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Branches. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The basis used by management in determining the carrying values of loans and advances and the underlying risk therein are discussed below:

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Branches' ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies.

Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Branches' internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Branches' criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Branches cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Branches would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The IBR therefore reflects what the Branches 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Branches estimate the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Any changes in these estimates as well as the use of different, but equally reasonable estimates may have an impact on their carrying amounts.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

Judgements

In the process of applying the Branches' accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect in the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Classification of financial assets

The Branches determine the classification of financial assets based on the assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (Branches as a lessee)

The Branches determine the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Branches have two lease contracts that includes extension and termination options. The Branches apply judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Branches reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation of the leased asset).

Going concern

The Branches management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Branches ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax-planning strategies.

5 Cash and balances with the Central Bank UAE

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Statutory and other deposits with Central Bank of UAE* | 29,926 | 12,518 |
| Treasury Monetary bills with the Central Bank of UAE | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Overnight Deposit Facility ("ODF") Central Bank of UAE | 260,000 | 130,000 |
| Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) | (111) | (120) |
| | <u>689,815</u> | <u>542,398</u> |

* includes statutory reserve requirement of AED 13,694 thousand (2024: AED 10,380 thousand)

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

5 Cash and balances with the Central Bank UAE (continued)

Cash and balances with the Central bank of UAE with residual maturity within 3 months amount to AED 589,926 thousand (2024: AED 342,518 thousand).

Treasury Monetary bills carry 4.% to 4.40 % premium discounting (with six months original maturity) (2024: 4.45 % to 5.14%5.6%) and ODF carries 3.65% (2024: 4.4%) of coupon rate.

Balances with the CBUAE are in stage 1 throughout the year.

6 Due from other banks

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Placements (Including nostro balances) | 4,546 | 31,241 |
| Bills discounted | 33,812 | 34,029 |
| Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) | (17) | (11) |
| | <u>38,341</u> | <u>65,259</u> |

Amounts due from other banks are in stage 1 throughout the year.

7 Due from Head Office and branches abroad

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Placements | 8,639 | - |
| Current accounts | 2,051 | 1,191 |
| Receivables from other branches | - | 7 |
| Less: Allowances for impairment (ECL) | - | - |
| | <u>10,690</u> | <u>1,198</u> |

8 Loans and advances

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Loans and advances | 44,959 | 139,591 |
| Less: Allowances for impairment | (44,941) | (43,461) |
| | <u>18</u> | <u>96,130</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

8 Loans and advances (continued)

8(a) Analysis of loans and advances

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Term Loan | - | - |
| Overdrafts | 44,959 | 114,552 |
| Acceptance Discounted | - | 25,039 |
| Total loans and advances | <u>44,959</u> | <u>139,591</u> |

Movement of provision for credit losses are as follows:

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Balance at 1 January | 43,461 | 43,839 |
| Provided during the year | 1,564 | 1,530 |
| Recoveries during the year | (84) | (1,908) |
| Balance at 31 December | <u>44,941</u> | <u>43,461</u> |

Past due but not impaired

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless other information is available to indicate the contrary. There were no past due but not impaired loans or advances as at 31 December 2025 (2024: NIL).

Modified and renegotiated loans

The total amount of modified or renegotiated loans as at 31 December 2025 are Nil (2024: Nil).

Ageing for stage 2 and stage 3 loans

There are no loans outstanding under stage 2. Stage 3 loans are more than Ten years old.

8(b) Impairment allowance for loans and advances

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branches' internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances and interest in suspense.

| <i>In AED 000</i> | 2025 | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>Rating grade</i> | <i>Stage 1</i> | <i>Stage 2</i> | <i>Stage 3</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Performing | | | | |
| Normal | - | - | - | - |
| Watchlist | - | - | - | - |
| Non-performing | | | | |
| Default | - | - | 44,959 | 44,959 |
| Total | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>44,959</u> | <u>44,959</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

8 Loans and advances (continued)

8(b) Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

In AED 000

2024

| Rating grade | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Performing | | | | |
| Normal | 96,153 | - | - | 96,153 |
| Watchlist | - | - | - | - |
| Non-performing | | | | |
| Default | - | - | 43,438 | 43,438 |
| Total | 96,153 | - | 43,438 | 139,591 |

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount in relation to loans and advances is, as follows:

| In AED 000 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
|--|---------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025 | 96,153 | - | 43,438 | 139,591 |
| New assets originated | - | - | - | - |
| Interest due but unpaid | - | - | 1,521 | 1,521 |
| Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs) | (96,153) | - | - | (96,153) |
| At 31 December 2025 | - | - | 44,959 | 44,959 |

| In AED 000 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024 | 280 | - | 43,832 | 44,112 |
| New assets originated | 96,153 | - | - | 96,153 |
| Interest due but unpaid | - | - | 1,507 | 1,507 |
| Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs) | (280) | - | (1,901) | (2,181) |
| At 31 December 2024 | 96,153 | - | 43,438 | 139,591 |

Loans and advances in the statement of financial position are stated net of impairment allowances. The movements for impairment allowances are as follows:

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

8 Loans and advances (continued)

8(c) ECL for loans and advances

| In AED 000 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
|--|-----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Impairment allowance as at 1 January 2025 | 23 | - | 43,438 | 43,461 |
| Allowances for impairment made during the year | 61 | - | - | 61 |
| Impairment charge on interest due but unpaid | - | - | 1,503 | 1,503 |
| Reversal made during the year due to repayment | (84) | - | - | (84) |
| At 31 December 2025 | - | - | 44,941 | 44,941 |
| In AED 000 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Impairment allowance as at 1 January 2024 | 7 | - | 43,832 | 43,839 |
| Allowances for impairment made during the year | 23 | - | - | 23 |
| Impairment charge on interest due but unpaid | - | - | 1,507 | 1,507 |
| Reversal made during the year due to repayment | (7) | - | (1,901) | (1,908) |
| At 31 December 2024 | 23 | - | 43,438 | 43,461 |

9 Other assets

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax asset (Note 26) | 9,070 | 9,157 |
| Prepayments and others | 2,215 | 1,333 |
| Interest receivable | 190 | 106 |
| Fair value of foreign currency forwards (Note 19) | 9 | 9 |
| | 11,484 | 10,605 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

10 Furniture and equipment

| | Furniture, fixtures and fittings AED'000 | Data processing and other equipment AED'000 | Vehicles AED'000 | Total AED'000 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|------------------|
| Cost | | | | |
| At 1 January 2024 | 2,428 | 1,586 | 695 | 4,709 |
| Additions | 42 | 55 | - | 97 |
| Disposal/write off | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2024 | 2,470 | 1,641 | 695 | 4,806 |
| Additions | - | 135 | - | 135 |
| Disposal/write off | - | (13) | - | (13) |
| At 31 December 2025 | 2,470 | 1,763 | 695 | 4,928 |
| IFRS 16 leases | | | | |
| At 1 January 2024 | - | 1,091 | - | 1,091 |
| Disposals | - | (1,091) | - | (1,091) |
| Additions | - | 2,885 | - | 2,885 |
| At 31 December 2024 | - | 2,885 | - | 2,885 |
| Disposals | - | (225) | - | (225) |
| Additions | - | 225 | - | 225 |
| At 31 December 2025 | - | 2,885 | - | 2,885 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | | | | |
| At 1 January 2024 | 2,414 | 1,274 | 332 | 4,020 |
| Charge for the year | 29 | 92 | 121 | 242 |
| Disposal/write off | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2024 | 2,443 | 1,366 | 453 | 4,262 |
| Charge for the year | 21 | 92 | 121 | 234 |
| Disposal/write off | - | (13) | - | (13) |
| At 31 December 2025 | 2,464 | 1,445 | 574 | 4,483 |
| IFRS 16 leases | | | | |
| At 1 January 2024 | - | 488 | - | 488 |
| Charge for the year | - | 666 | - | 666 |
| Disposals | - | (1,091) | - | (1,091) |
| At 31 December 2024 | - | 63 | - | 63 |
| Charge for the year | - | 757 | - | 757 |
| Disposals | - | (225) | - | (225) |
| At 31 December 2025 | - | 595 | - | 595 |
| At 31 December 2025 | 6 | 2,608 | 121 | 2,735 |
| At 31 December 2024 | 27 | 3,097 | 242 | 3,366 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

10 Furniture and equipment (continued)

Set out below are carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under other liabilities) and the movements during the period:

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| At January 1 | 2,680 | 461 |
| Additions | 253 | 2,722 |
| Accretion of interest | 248 | 18 |
| Payments | <u>(818)</u> | <u>(521)</u> |
| | <u>2,363</u> | <u>2,680</u> |

11 Due to other banks

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Current accounts | <u>99,381</u> | <u>2,604</u> |

12 Due to Head Office and branches abroad

| | 2024 AED'000 | 2023 AED'000 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Term deposits | 113,863 | 166,848 |
| Current accounts | <u>15,780</u> | <u>20,558</u> |
| | <u>129,643</u> | <u>187,406</u> |

Interest rates on term deposits are contractually agreed with the Head Office and other branches abroad. The interest rate for 2025 was 3.60% (2024: 4.4% - 3.05%).

13 Due to customers

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Term deposits | 3,580 | 46,560 |
| Current accounts | <u>82,015</u> | <u>43,813</u> |
| | <u>85,595</u> | <u>90,373</u> |

Top ten customer deposits represent 89.43% (2024: 88.28%) of the deposits outstanding at year end.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

14 Other liabilities

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Interest payable | 200 | 120 |
| Provision for employees' end of service benefits (Note 15) | 4,459 | 3,777 |
| Provision for other employees' benefits | 3,892 | 3,187 |
| Provision for taxation (Note 26) | 4,823 | 5,697 |
| Fair value of foreign currency forwards (Note 19) | 9 | 9 |
| Accruals | 1,523 | 803 |
| Others | 13,919 | 23,844 |
| | <u>28,825</u> | <u>37,437</u> |

15 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

Movement in provision for employees' end of service benefits is analysed below:

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| At 1 January | 3,777 | 3,188 |
| Provision made during the year (Note 25) | 661 | 494 |
| Transfer from Other Branches | 21 | 95 |
| At 31 December | <u>4,459</u> | <u>3,777</u> |

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations at 31 December 2025, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the UAE Labour Law. Average increment/promotion costs in 2025 is 2.63% (2024: 3.22%).

16 Allocated capital and Regulatory credit risk reserve

(a) *Allocated capital*

In accordance with the Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended, allocated capital represents the amount of interest free capital provided by the Head Office.

(b) *Regulatory credit risk reserve*

The Branches have created a non-distributable reserve in lieu of the general provision required to be created in accordance with the new credit risk management standards (CRMS) issued by the Central Bank of UAE.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

17 Legal reserve

In accordance with Federal Decree Law 6 of 2025, 10% of the net profit for the year is transferred to a legal reserve, until such time as the balance in the reserve equals 50% of the issued share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution. Correspondingly an amount of AED 850 thousand for 2025 (2024: AED 1,334 thousand) was transferred to legal reserve.

18 Contingencies and commitments

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Guarantees | 2,418,957 | 1,923,024 |
| Acceptances | - | - |
| Letters of credit | 7,713 | 12,472 |
| Unutilized commitments (unconditionally cancellable) | <u>783,003</u> | <u>593,658</u> |
| | <u>3,209,673</u> | <u>2,529,154</u> |

Movement in the gross carrying amount:

| | 2025 | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2025 | 2,313,351 | 215,803 | - | 2,529,154 |
| New contingencies and commitments | 512,857 | 37,284 | - | 550,141 |
| Matured contingencies and commitments | 13,183 | 41,190 | - | 54,373 |
| Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2 | (59,589) | 59,589 | - | - |
| Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1 | 7,898 | (7,898) | - | - |
| Exchange difference | 140,887 | (64,882) | - | 76,005 |
| At 31 December 2025 | <u>2,928,587</u> | <u>281,086</u> | - | <u>3,209,673</u> |
| | 2024 | | | |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024 | 2,254,811 | 21,488 | - | 2,276,299 |
| New contingencies and commitments | 754,093 | 65,124 | - | 819,218 |
| Matured contingencies and commitments | (270,813) | (9,457) | - | (280,270) |
| Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2 | (138,647) | 138,647 | - | - |
| Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Exchange difference | (286,093) | - | - | (286,093) |
| At 31 December 2024 | <u>2,313,351</u> | <u>215,803</u> | - | <u>2,529,154</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

18 Contingencies and commitments (continued)

Movement in the amount of ECL is as below:

| | 2025 | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| ECL allowance as at 1 January | | | | |
| 2025 | 379 | 93 | - | 472 |
| Charge | 282 | 669 | - | 951 |
| Reversal | (449) | (219) | - | (668) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2025 | 212 | 543 | - | 755 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |
| | | | | |
| | 2024 | | | |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| ECL allowance as at 1 January | | | | |
| 2024 | 325 | 16 | - | 342 |
| Charge | 394 | 93 | - | 486 |
| Reversal | (340) | (16) | - | (356) |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| At 31 December 2024 | 379 | 93 | - | 472 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

Guarantees, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Branches will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans.

Letters of credit are written undertakings by the Branches on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Branches, up to a stipulated amount, under specific terms and conditions. Some of these letters of credit are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore have less risk.

Cash margin requirements under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Branches do not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Branches are potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss, though not easy to quantify, is considerably less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

While there is some risk associated with the remainder of commitments, the risk is viewed as modest since it results firstly from the possibility of the unused portion of loan authorisations being drawn by the customer, and second, from these drawings subsequently not being repaid when due. The Branches monitor the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer term commitments generally have a greater degree of risk than shorter term commitments. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

Guarantees and acceptances include AED 1,675 million (2024: AED 1,499 million) incurred on behalf of other branches of the Head Office.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

19 Forward foreign exchange contracts

Forward foreign exchange contracts (FECs) comprise commitments to purchase and sale of foreign and domestic currencies on behalf of customers and in respect of the Branches' propriety activities and undelivered spot transactions. The FV hierarchy of the forward foreign exchange contracts are disclosed in note 3.5

The Branches have entered into the following forward exchange transactions:

| | Assets AED'000 | Liabilities AED' 000 | Contract Commitment AED'000 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | <u>9</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>179,855</u> |
| 31 December 2024 | <u>9</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>153,325</u> |

20 Interest income

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Interest income on : | | |
| - balances with Central Bank of UAE | 23,645 | 27,928 |
| - balances with Head Office and branches abroad (Note 28) | 297 | 394 |
| - loans and advances | 1,969 | 2,497 |
| - other bank balances | 2,548 | 3,506 |
| | <u>28,459</u> | <u>34,325</u> |

21 Interest expense

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Interest expense on : | | |
| - balances due to Head Office and branches abroad (Note 28) | 2,911 | 3,044 |
| - due to customers | 1,816 | 3,004 |
| - other bank deposits | 3 | 27 |
| | <u>4,730</u> | <u>6,075</u> |

22 Net fees and commission income

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| LC and Guarantees | 2,251 | 2,012 |
| Other fees and commission | 866 | 199 |
| From Head Office and branches abroad (Note 28) | 1,856 | 2,178 |
| | <u>4,973</u> | <u>4,389</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

23 Operating expenses

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Staff costs (Note 25) | 18,457 | 16,294 |
| Head Office costs (Note 28) | 1,490 | 8,471 |
| Others – Head office & other branches (Note 28) | 2,124 | 1,430 |
| Depreciation (Note 10) | 991 | 908 |
| Others* | 4,891 | 3,477 |
| Recharge to other branch (Note 28) | <u>(11,649)</u> | <u>(16,331)</u> |
| | <u>16,304</u> | <u>14,249</u> |

*Others include audit fees of AED 0.3 million (2024: AED 0.3 million).

24 Net impairment

Provision for credit losses recognised/(released) in the statement of income is as follows

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Net impairment of charge/(release) on financial assets: | | |
| Loans and advances (Note 8d) | (23) | 16 |
| Contingencies and commitments (Note 18) | 283 | 136 |
| Balances with the Central Bank of UAE | (8) | 59 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad (Note 28) | - | (4) |
| Due from other banks (Note 6) | <u>3</u> | <u>1</u> |
| | <u>255</u> | <u>208</u> |

25 Staff costs

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Salaries and wages | 9,850 | 8,725 |
| Bonus | 3,225 | 2,588 |
| Employees' end of service benefits (Note 15) | 661 | 494 |
| Other benefits and allowances | <u>4,721</u> | <u>4,487</u> |
| | <u>18,457</u> | <u>16,294</u> |

26 Taxation

| | 2024 AED'000 | 2023 AED'000 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Current year income tax | 3,824 | 5,697 |
| Prior year income tax | 380 | 221 |
| Deferred tax | <u>(293)</u> | <u>(354)</u> |
| | <u>3,911</u> | <u>5,564</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

26 Taxation (continued)

The income tax rate applicable to the Branches' 2025 income is 20 % (2024: 20%).

Reconciliation between the profit/(loss) for the year before tax as per statement of comprehensive income and tax charge for the year is as follows:

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Profit for the year before taxation | <u>12,414</u> | <u>18,899</u> |
| Income tax at the rate of 20% | 2,483 | 3,780 |
| Tax effect of: | | |
| Permanent tax differences | 1,389 | 929 |
| Prior year income tax | (46) | 221 |
| Corporate Tax | | 634 |
| Income tax charge | <u>3,824</u> | <u>5,564</u> |

The movement in the current taxation account during the year ended 31 December 2025 as presented in the financial statements is as follows:

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| At 1 January | 5,697 | 5,110 |
| Current year charge | 3,824 | 5,697 |
| Tax paid (Including additional tax for Prior Year) | (4,698) | (5,331) |
| Prior year income tax charge | | 221 |
| At 31 December | <u>4,823</u> | <u>5,697</u> |
| Balance Sheet – Income tax payable | <u>4,823</u> | <u>5,697</u> |
| Net current tax payable | <u>4,823</u> | <u>5,697</u> |

Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 20%. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that realization of the related tax benefit is probable.

The movement on the deferred tax asset is as follows:

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| At 1 January | 9,157 | 8,803 |
| Provision made during the year | 302 | 375 |
| Amounts reversed during the year | (389) | (21) |
| At 31 December | <u>9,070</u> | <u>9,157</u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

26 Taxation (continued)

Corporate Income Tax:

On December 9, 2022, UAE Ministry of Finance (MoF) released Federal Decree Law No 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law (CT Law) to enact a new CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2023. As the banks accounting year ends on December 31, the first tax period will be the period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024, with the respective tax return to be filed on or before September 30, 2025.

The taxable income of the entities that are in scope for UAE CT purposes will be subject to the rate of 9% on taxable profits above AED 375,000.

Applicability of Pillar Two

The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has published Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (“GLOBE”), which includes a minimum 15% tax rate by jurisdiction (“Pillar Two”). The UAE Ministry of Finance has introduced a Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (DMTT) of 15% effective in the United Arab Emirates for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2025. UAE Constituent Entities (“CEs”) are assessed collectively at a jurisdictional level to determine the effective tax rate and any resulting top-up tax. In the absence of a Domestic Designated Filing Entity (“DDFE”), the Top-Up Tax is allocated to each UAE CE based on its proportionate share of GloBE Income, while the appointment of a DDFE centralises filing and payment without altering the total tax computed.

Although statutory allocation rules apply, management may adopt internal approaches for management reporting, including electing not to allocate top-up tax to entities already subject to higher effective tax rates.

The Branches are subject to Emirates wise tax at a higher rate of 20% and accordingly, no top-up tax liability was allocated as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 in respect of the Branches.

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

27 Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 Restated* |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE | 289,926 | 142,518 |
| Due from other banks | 6,839 | 31,240 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 10,690 | 1,198 |
| Due to other banks | (99,381) | (2,604) |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | (129,643) | (187,406) |
| | <u>78,431</u> | <u>(15,054)</u> |

Changes to comparative financial information - Reclassification of “Statutory reserve with the Central Bank of the UAE” from operating activities to Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of cash flows

In prior periods, the Bank had classified changes in “statutory deposit the Central Bank of the UAE” within “Net cash generated from operating activities”. According to the Central Bank of the UAE regulations, the Bank is allowed to draw on the cash reserve with the Central Bank of the UAE on any day up to 100%, while ensuring that, on average, it meets the reserve requirements over a 14-day reserve maintenance period.

According to IAS 7 – Statement of cash flows, cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

During the year, the Bank has reassessed the nature of “statutory deposit with the Central Bank of the UAE” and concluded that the balance is available on demand and meets the definition of Cash as set out under IAS 7, and therefore should be classified as cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. As such, the comparative figures in the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been restated in accordance with IAS 1 ‘Presentation of financial statements’ in order to conform with the presentation of the current period. The above misstatement has been corrected by restating the following line items in the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 as shown in the table below.

Statement of cash flows (extract)

| | <u>Year ended 31 December 2024</u> | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | As previously reported | Effect of restatement | Restated |
| | AED'000 | AED'000 | AED'000 |
| Operating activities | | | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | | |
| Statutory deposit with the Central Bank of UAE | (3,439) | 3,439 | - |
| Net cash outflow from operating activities | (227,100) | 3,439 | (223,661) |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (230,082) | 3,439 | (226,643) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | 204,591 | 6,941 | 211,532 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December | (25,434) | 10,380 | (15,054) |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

27 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

| | Year ended 31 December 2024 | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | As previously reported AED'000 | Effect of restatement AED'000 | Restated AED'000 |
| Cash and balance with the Central Bank of UAE | 132,138 | 10,380 | 142,518 |
| Due from other banks | 31,240 | - | 31,240 |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad | 10,690 | - | 10,690 |
| Due to other other banks | (99,381) | - | (99,381) |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad | (129,643) | - | (129,643) |
| | <u>(25,434)</u> | <u>10,380</u> | <u>(15,054)</u> |

28 Related parties

A number of transactions are entered into with Head Office and branches abroad in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions. In addition to balances with Head Office and branches disclosed separately, the following transactions were carried out on commercial terms and conditions duly approved by the management of the Branches.

| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balances as at 31 December: | | |
| Due from Head Office and branches abroad (Note 7) | <u>10,690</u> | <u>1,198</u> |
| Due to Head Office and branches abroad (Note 12) | <u>129,643</u> | <u>187,406</u> |
| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
| Transactions during the year: | | |
| Interest income (Note 20) | <u>297</u> | <u>394</u> |
| Interest expense (Note 21) | <u>(2,911)</u> | <u>(3,044)</u> |
| Net Fee and Commission (Note 22) | <u>1,856</u> | <u>2,178</u> |
| Operating expenses - Head Office costs (Note 23) | <u>(1,490)</u> | <u>(8,471)</u> |
| Operating expenses – Others (Note 23) | <u>(2,124)</u> | <u>(1,430)</u> |
| Operating expenses – Recharge to DIFC branch (Note 23) | <u>11,649</u> | <u>16,331</u> |
| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
| Remuneration to key management personnel | | |
| Number of key management personnel | <u>5</u> | <u>4</u> |
| | 2025 AED'000 | 2024 AED'000 |
| Salaries and other short term benefits | <u>(10782)</u> | <u>(6,153)</u> |
| Employees' end of service benefits | <u>(829)</u> | <u>(510)</u> |
| Total compensation to key management personnel | <u><u>(11,611)</u></u> | <u><u>(6,663)</u></u> |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

28 Related parties (continued)

Movement in the gross carrying amount of related party balances (Including Recharge to Other Branches) (continued)

| | Stage 1 AED 000 | Stage 2 AED 000 | Stage 3 AED 000 | Total AED 000 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2025 | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |
| New assets originated or purchased | 9,499 | - | - | 9,499 |
| Assets derecognised or repaid | (7) | - | - | (7) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 10,690 | - | - | 10,690 |

| | Stage 1 AED 000 | Stage 2 AED 000 | Stage 3 AED 000 | Total AED 000 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023 | 8,110 | - | - | 8,110 |
| New assets originated or purchased | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |
| Assets derecognised or repaid | (8,110) | - | - | (8,110) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |

Movement in the amount of ECL is as below:

| | Stage 1 AED 000 | Stage 2 AED 000 | Stage 3 AED 000 | Total AED 000 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ECL allowances as at 1 January 2025 | - | - | - | - |
| New assets originated or purchased | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Assets Repaid | (4) | - | - | (4) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | - | - | - | - |

| | Stage 1 AED 000 | Stage 2 AED 000 | Stage 3 AED 000 | Total AED 000 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ECL allowances as at 1 January 2024 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| New assets originated or purchased | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Assets Repaid | (5) | - | - | (5) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 0 | - | - | 0 |

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - UAE branches

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

28 Related parties (continued)

Movement in the gross carrying amount of related party balances (Including Recharge to Other Branches) (continued)

| | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Stage 1 AED 000 | Stage 2 AED 000 | Stage 3 AED 000 | Total AED 000 |
| Normal Grade (A+ - D-) | 10,690 | - | - | 10,690 |
| Watchlist grade (E+ - E-) | - | - | - | - |
| Default Grade (F/Z) | - | - | - | - |
| Total gross carrying amount | 10,690 | - | - | 10,690 |
| Expected credit loss | - | - | - | - |
| Carrying amount | 10,690 | - | - | 10,690 |

| | 31 December 2024 | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Stage 1 AED 000 | Stage 2 AED 000 | Stage 3 AED 000 | Total AED 000 |
| Normal Grade (A+ - D-) | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |
| Watchlist grade (E+ - E-) | - | - | - | - |
| Default Grade (F/Z) | - | - | - | - |
| Total gross carrying amount | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |
| Expected credit loss | - | - | - | - |
| Carrying amount | 1,198 | - | - | 1,198 |

29 Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have escalated, resulting in increased regional uncertainty and volatility in global markets, including fluctuations in energy prices and supply chain disruptions. Management continues to monitor the evolving situation closely. At the date of approval of these financial statements, there has been no material impact on the Bank's financial position or performance. However, the potential indirect effect, including changes in economic conditions, market volatility and counterparty risks remain uncertain.

Based on the information currently available, no adjustments have been made to the amounts recognized in these financial statements. Management will continue to evaluate the situation and take appropriate actions as necessary

30 Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved on March 30, 2026.