BASEL 3 PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

Regulation EU 575/2013 (EU) of 26 June 2013 requires relevant financial institutions (notably credit institutions and investment firms) to disclose quantitative and qualitative information on their risk management activities. Crédit Agricole Group's risk management system and exposure levels are presented in this section and in the section entitled "Risk Factors". Crédit Agricole Group has chosen to disclose its Pillar 3 Prudential information in a separate section from its Risk Factors in order to present separately the requirements coming from prudential rules. This section provides information on capital requirements, constituents of capital and exposures to credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) no. 1423/2013 of 20 December 2013 lays down implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of capital requirements for institutions according to Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank also discloses detailed information on Pillar 3 requirements on a sub-consolidated basis in its registration document.

In May 2012, the Financial Stability Board sponsored the creation of an international working group, the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force (EDTF). The EDTF, which draws its members from the private sector, producers and users of financial information, published a report in October 2012 that contained 32 recommendations for enhancing bank communication, in particular with respect to risk governance, capital adequacy, and exposure to liquidity and funding, market, credit and other risks. Two progress reports published in August 2013 and September 2014 provide further details on some of these recommendations.

In response to these recommendations, Crédit Agricole Group further improved the content of its financial communications. The table below presents an overview of the actions taken in response to the EDTF's recommendations and lists the relevant sections in this document.

EDTF CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

			Update A01			
		Recommendation	Management report and others	Risk factors	Pillar 3	Consolidated financial statements
Introduction	1	Cross-reference table			p. 81	
	2	Terminology and risk measures, key parameters used		p. 44 to 79	p. 117 and 118	p. 162 to 165, 177 to 190
	3	Presentation of the main and/or emerging risks		p. 44 to 79		p. 177 to 190
	4	New regulatory framework covering solvency and the Group's objectives		p. 68	p. 84 to 96	p. 190
Risk management governance and strategy	5	Organisation of risk management and control	p. 34 to 42	p. 44 and 45		
	6	Risk management strategy and implementation	p. 34 to 42	p. 44 to 79	p. 93 to 94, 112	
	7	Risk mapping by business line			p. 116 to 117	
	8	Governance and management of internal credit and market stress testing process		p. 45, 46 to 48, 55 to 57		
Capital requirements and risk weighted assets	9	Minimum Capital requirements			p. 86 to 90	
	10a	Detail of capital composition			p. 91, 97 to 110 (1)	
	10b	Reconciliation of accounting and regulatory balance sheets and of accounting equity and regulatory capital			p. 83, 111	
	11	Change in regulatory capital			p. 91 to 92, 113	
	12	Capital planning and targeted ratios under CRD 4			p. 86 to 96, 113	
	13	Risk weighted assets by business line and by type of risk			p. 114 to 116, 120 to 121	
	14	Risk weighted assets and capital requirements by method and type of exposure		p. 49	p. 114 to 144	
	15	Exposure to credit risk by type of exposure and internal rating		p. 47, 49, 53	p. 120 to 132	
	16	Trends in risk weighted assets by type of risk			p. 116 to 117	
	17	Description of back-testing models and their reliability		p. 46 to 47, 55, 77	p. 118 to 120, 134	
Liquidity	18	Management of liquidity and cash balance sheet		p. 65 to 69		
	19	Asset encumbrance			p. 94 to 95	
	20	Breakdown of financial assets and financial liabilities by contractual maturity			p 124	p. 183 to 188, 238
	21	Management of liquidity and funding risks		p. 65 to 70		
Market risk	22 to 24	Market risk measurement		p. 54 to 59	p. 144	p. 161 to 167, 183 to 186, 248 to 261
	25	Market risk management techniques		p. 54 to 59		
Credit risk	26	Maximum exposure, breakdown and diversification of credit risks		p. 45 to 53	p. 117 to 136	p. 177 to 182
	27 and 28	Impairment and risk coverage policy		p. 53		p. 163, 182, 195
	29	Derivative instruments: notional amounts, counterparty risk and offsetting	p. 38	p. 48, 50, 53, 56 to 57	p. 84 to 85, 114 to 115, 121	p. 164 to 165, 183 to 186, 219 to 221, 251
	30	Credit risk mitigation mechanisms		p. 50 to 51	p. 135 and 136	p. 245 and 246
Other risks	31	Other risks: risks in the insurance sector, operational risks and legal risks, security of IT systems and business continuity plans	p. 34 to 42	p. 70 to 77	p. 144	p. 189, 233 to 235
	32	Stated risks and ongoing actions with respect to operational and legal risks		p. 233 to 235 of the Crédit Agricole S.A. registration document		p. 234 to 235

(1) *Details of debt issues are available on the website: www.credit-agricole.com/en/Investor-and-shareholder/Financial-reporting/Pillar-3-and-other-regulatory-information.*

REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

I. Scope of application of the capital requirements for the purposes of regulatory supervision

Credit institutions and certain investment activities permitted to provide services and investment activities referred to in Annex 1 of directive 2004/39/EC are subject to solvency and large exposure ratios on an individual and, where applicable, sub-consolidated basis, although they may be exempted under the provisions of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (CRR).

The French Prudential and Resolution Supervisory Authority (*Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* – ACPR) has agreed that some of the Group's subsidiaries may benefit from exemption on an individual or, where applicable, sub-consolidated basis. As such, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been exempted by the ACPR on an individual basis.

The transition to CRR/CRD 4 does not call into question the individual exemptions granted by the ACPR prior to 1 January 2014, based on pre-existing regulatory provisions.

II. Regulatory scope

Difference between the accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation

Entities consolidated for accounting purposes, but excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation of credit institutions on a consolidated basis predominantly comprise insurance companies and several *ad hoc* entities that are equity-accounted for regulatory purposes. In addition, entities consolidated on an accounting basis using proportional consolidation at 31 December 2013 and now equity-accounted in accordance with IFRS 11, are still consolidated proportionally for regulatory purposes. Information on these entities and their consolidation method for accounting purposes is provided in the consolidated financial statements, "Scope of consolidation at 31 December 2014".

TABLE 1 – DIFFERENCES IN THE TREATMENT OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS BETWEEN THE ACCOUNTING AND PRUDENTIAL SCOPES

Type of equity investment	Accounting treatment	Full Basel 3 prudential treatment
Subsidiaries with financial operations	Fully consolidated	Full consolidation generating capital requirements for the subsidiary's operations.
Jointly held subsidiaries with financial operations	Equity accounted	Proportionate consolidation
Subsidiaries with insurance operations	Fully consolidated	Regulatory treatment of these equity investments: equity accounting, since the Group is identified as being a "financial conglomerate": ● CET1 instruments weighted at 370%, with El equity at 2.4% ; ● AT1 and T2 instruments deducted from the respective equity capital. In turn, as in the past, Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and Crédit Agricole Group are subject to additional capital requirements and capital adequacy ratios applying to financial conglomerates.
Equity investments of over 10% with operations that are financial in nature	● Equity accounted ● Equity investments in credit institutions	● deduction of CET1 instruments from CET1, beyond an exemption threshold of 17.65% of CET1. This exemption threshold, applied after calculation of a 10% threshold, is common to the non-deducted portion of deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences. ● AT1 and T2 instruments deducted from the respective equity capital.
Equity investments of ≤10% with financial or insurance operations	● Equity investments and available for-sale securities	Deduction of CET1, AT1 and T2 instruments, beyond an exemption threshold of 10% of CET1
ABCP business securitisation vehicles	Fully consolidated	Risk weighting of the equity-accounted value and commitments on these structures (liquidity facilities and letters of credit)

1

TABLE 2 – RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE STATED AND REGULATORY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

(In millions of euros)	Accounting scope	Regulatory adjustments[1]	Regulatory scope[2]
Cash, central banks	57,904	21	57,925
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	403,457	(83,579)	319,878
Hedging derivative instruments	33,146	(656)	32,490
Available-for-sale financial assets	307,591	(189,176)	118,415
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	100,038	(2,346)	97,692
Loans and receivables due from customers	709,884	983	710,867
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	20,280	30	20,310
Held-to-maturity financial assets	29,583	(14,144)	15,439
Current and deferred tax assets	5,759	362	6,121
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	63,571	(1,403)	62,168
Non-current assets held-for-sale	246	(246)	-
Investments in equity-accounted entities	4,278	11,449	15,727
Fixed assets	13,050	(4,001)	9,049
Goodwill	13,976	(850)	13,126
ASSETS	**1,762,763**	**(283,556)**	**1,479,207**
Central banks	4,523	-	4,523
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	318,923	(825)	318,098
Hedging derivative instruments	32,941	133	33,074
Due to credit institutions	98,434	(8,038)	90,396
Due to customers	622,686	11,838	634,524
Debt securities	185,504	2,152	187,656
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	18,597	(925)	17,672
Current and deferred tax liabilities	2,907	(548)	2,359
Accruals, deferred income and sundry liabilities	69,156	(2,624)	66,532
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-
Insurance company technical reserves	285,136	(285,135)	1
Provisions	6,826	(113)	6,713
Subordinated debt	25,487	1,100	26,587
Total liabilities	**1,671,120**	**(282,985)**	**1,388,135**
Total equity	**91,643**	**(570)**	**91,073**
Equity, Group share	86,665	174	86,839
Non-controlling interests	4,978	(744)	4,234
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**1,762,763**	**(283,555)**	**1,479,208**

(1) Equity-accounted insurance companies, subsidiaries excluded from the regulatory scope and reintegration of inter-company transactions connected with these subsidiaries.

(2) Finrep disclosures.

III. Reform of solvency ratios

Summary of the major changes introduced by Basel 3 (CRR/CRD 4) compared with Basel 2

Tightening up the regulatory framework, Basel 3 enhances the quality and level of regulatory capital required and adds new risk categories to the regulatory framework. The legislation concerning the regulatory requirements applicable to credit institutions and investment firms was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 26 June 2013 (directive 2013/36/EU, transposed notably by Order no. 2014-158 of 20 February 2014 and Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council) and entered into force on 1 January 2014, in accordance with the transitional provisions specified in the legislation.

A. SOLVENCY RATIO NUMERATOR

Basel 3 defines three levels of capital:

- Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1);
- Tier 1 capital, which consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1);
- total capital consisting of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

Capital at 31 December 2014, calculated on a fully loaded Basel 3[1] basis, takes into account the following changes compared with 31 December 2013 on a Basel 2.5 basis:

1. elimination of most **prudential filters,** in particular as regards unrealised capital gains and losses on equity instruments and available-for-sale debt securities. As an exception, capital gains and losses on cash flow hedges and those arising from changes in the institution's credit rating (liabilities held at fair value) remain filtered. Unrealised capital gains and losses on sovereign debt securities are not filtered in the tables presented below, which are projected to 2022, when IAS 39 will no longer be in force. In addition, a filter is introduced in respect of the DVA (debit valuation adjustment reflecting changes in the credit rating of the institution related to derivatives held as liabilities on the balance sheet);
2. partial derecognition of **minority interests** and other equity instruments issued by eligible subsidiaries[2] in excess of the amount of capital required to cover the subsidiary's capital requirements. This partial derecognition applies to each tier of capital. Furthermore, ineligible minority interests are excluded;
3. deduction from the CET1 of **deferred tax assets (DTAs)** that rely on future profitability **arising from tax loss carryforwards**;
4. deduction from the CET1 of negative amounts resulting from **any shortfall of provisions relative to expected losses** (EL), calculated with a distinction between performing and non-performing loans;
5. deduction from the CET1 of **deferred tax assets (DTAs)** that rely on future profitability **arising from temporary differences** above an exemption threshold of 17.65% of CET1. This exemption threshold, applied after application of an initial exemption threshold of 10% of CET1, is common to the non-deducted portion of CET1 instruments held in significant financial stakes (over 10%). Items not deducted are included in risk-weighted assets (250% weighting);
6. deduction from the CET1 of the CET1 instruments held in **significant financial stakes** (over 10%, significant investments) beyond an exemption threshold of 17.65% of CET1 capital, with treatment identical to that described in the previous point:
   - the deduction relates to direct investments of over 10% and indirect investments (in particular *via* UCITS). These are now treated as a deduction and not anymore as risk-weighted assets. Their amount is added to that of the aforementioned financial-sector direct investments should they be identified as financial-sector entities. Otherwise, the equity portion, or even the full amount of the UCITS portfolio is deducted from the CET1 without the exemption being applied,
   - with regard to insurance-sector equity investments, they are treated as risk weighted assets weighted at 370% if they are part of the conglomerate. If not, they are consolidated with other financial-sector investments and are therefore deducted from CET1 for the portion in excess of the double exemption threshold mechanism described above;
7. restriction of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to **hybrid debt instruments** satisfying the inclusion criteria for Basel 3 eligibility;
8. **value adjustments** arising from the prudent valuation laid down in the regulatory framework: institutions must apply the prudent valuation principle and adjust the amount of their assets measured at fair value and deduct any value adjustment.

In addition, some of these items will be introduced progressively or phased-in as described below in point IV.

B. SOLVENCY RATIO DENOMINATOR

Basel 3 introduces changes to the calculation of credit and counterparty risk-weighted assets, and in particular factors in:

- the risk of market price movements in derivatives transactions linked to the credit rating quality of the counterparty (CVA - Credit Valuation Adjustment);
- central counterparty risks (clearing houses);
- external ratings, the reference of which is modified for the calculation of the weighting of financial counterparties under the standardised method;
- an increase in the correlation of default of large financial-sector entities for treatment under the internal ratings-based approach;
- strengthening of detection measures and monitoring of the correlation risk;
- preferential treatment of exposures on small and medium-sized firms (SMEs).

Furthermore, risk-weighted assets include the equity-accounted value of insurance investments for the validated conglomerate scope, pursuant to Article 49 of the CRR. For Crédit Agricole Group, the weighting stands at 370% since Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA) is not listed.

(1) *As they would be calculated in 2022 after the transition period.*
(2) *Credit institution and contain investment activities.*

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, two approaches are used to measure exposure to credit risk:

- the standardised approach, which is based on external credit ratings and fixed weightings for each Basel exposure class;
- the Internal Ratings Based approach (IRB), which is based on the bank's own internal rating system.

  There are two subsets of the IRB approach:

  - the "Foundation Internal Ratings-Based" approach, under which institutions may use exclusively their own default probability estimates,
  - the "Advanced Internal Ratings-Based" approach, under which institutions may use all their internal estimates of risk components: probability of default, loss given default, exposure given default and maturity.

Since late 2007, the ACPR has authorised Crédit Agricole Group to use its internal rating systems to calculate regulatory capital requirements for credit risk on Retail and Large customer exposures throughout almost all of its consolidation scope. After the transition to the advanced IRB approach for all the "Retail banking" portfolios of Cariparma and FriulAdria in Italy in 2013, the Group was granted authorisation in 2014 to use the IRB approach for the "Corporate" portfolios of LCL and the Regional Banks, effective as of 1 October 2014.

In addition, the ACPR has since 1 January 2008 authorised Crédit Agricole Group's main entities to use the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) to calculate their regulatory capital requirements for operational risk. The Group's other entities use the standardised approach, in accordance with regulations.

The main Group entities or portfolios still using the standardised method for measuring credit and/or operational risk at 31 December 2014 were as follows:

- the Cariparma Group portfolios still not validated (non-retail banking portfolios and Carispezia scope) as well as all other entities in the International retail banking division;
- Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring group;
- some portfolios and foreign subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance group;
- the real estate professionals portfolio.

Pursuant to the Group's commitment to phase in the advanced method, agreed with the ACPR in May 2007 (rollout plan), work on the main entities or portfolios still under the standardised method continues. An update of the rollout plan is sent annually to the competent authority.

The use of internal models for calculating solvency ratios has strengthened Crédit Agricole Group's risk management. In particular, the development of "internal rating" methods has led to the systematic collection of reliable data in respect of historical default and loss for the majority of Group entities. The collection of historical data of this nature now makes it possible to quantify credit risk by giving each rating an average probability of default (PD) and, for "advanced internal rating" approaches, the loss given default (LGD).

In addition, the parameters of the "internal rating" models are used in the definition, implementation and monitoring of entities' risk and credit policies. On the scope of large customers, the Group's unique rating system (identical methods and tools, shared data), in place for many years, has contributed to strengthening and standardising the use of ratings and the associated risk parameters within the entities. The uniqueness of ratings in the Large customers' scope thereby provides a shared framework on which to base standards and procedures, management tools, provisioning and risk-hedging policies, as well as alerts and close monitoring procedures. Due to their role in the monitoring and managing of risk within the various entities, ratings are subject to quality controls and regular monitoring at all stages of the rating process.

Internal models for measuring risks accordingly promote the development of sound risk-management practices among Group entities and improve the efficiency of the process of capital allocation by allowing a more accurate measurement of its consumption by business line and by entity.

C. SOLVENCY RATIOS UNDER CRR/CRD 4

Overall under Basel 3, three levels of solvency ratio are calculated:

- the Common Equity Tier (CET1) ratio;
- the Tier 1 (T1) ratio;
- the total capital ratio.

These ratios are to be phased-in so that the transition from the Basel 2 calculation rules to the Basel 3 rules can be handled progressively.

In addition to the mandatory minimum ratio levels, "capital buffers" consisting solely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, will be applied to the ratios (see Minimum Requirements in point V below) to strengthen the resilience of the banking sector:

- the capital conservation buffer;
- the countercyclical buffer;
- the global systemically important financial institutions (G-SIB) buffer, (only for Crédit Agricole Group, and not for Crédit Agricole S.A.); and
- the systemic risk buffer requirement.

IV. Transitional implementation phase

To facilitate compliance by credit institutions with the CRR/CRD 4, less stringent transitional provisions have been provided for: notably the progressive introduction of new capital components:

1. transitional application of the treatment of prudential filters on **unrealised gains and losses** on available-for-sale financial assets: unrealised gains will still be excluded from CET1 in 2014, and will subsequently be integrated on a gradual basis (40% in 2015; 60% in 2016; 80% in 2017 and 100% in subsequent years). Conversely, unrealised capital losses are to be included from 2014. In addition, unrealised capital gains and losses on sovereign debt securities remain excluded from capital until such time as IFRS 9 is adopted by the EU;
2. progressive deduction of the partial derecognition or exclusion of **minority interests** by tranche rising by 20% *per annum* with effect from 1 January 2014;
3. progressive deduction of **deferred tax assets (DTAs)** that rely on future profitability **arising from tax loss carryforwards** by tranche rising by 20% *per annum* with effect from 1 January 2014. The residual amount (80% in 2014) continues to be handled using the CRD 3 method (treatment as risk-weighted assets with a 0% weighting);
4. no transitional application of the deduction of negative amounts resulting from a **shortfall of provisions relative to expected losses** (as a reminder, under CRD 3, 50% deduction from Tier 1 and 50% deduction from Tier 2 capital), with a calculation of the amounts that now distinguish between performing and non-performing loans;
5. gradual deduction of **deferred tax assets (DTAs)** that rely on future profitability **arising from temporary differences:** the amount that exceeds the double exemption threshold that is partially common to significant financial stakes (over 10%) is deducted by tranche rising by 20% *per annum* with effect from 1 January 2014. The items covered by the exemption thresholds are weighted 250%. The residual amount by which the exemption threshold (80% in 2014) is exceeded continues to be handled using the CRD 3 method (treatment as risk-weighted assets with a 0% weighting);
6. gradual deduction of CET1 instruments held in **significant financial stakes (over 10%)**: the residual amount by which the double exemption threshold common to the deferred tax assets referred to in the previous point is exceeded is deducted according to the same approaches described above. The items covered by the exemption threshold are weighted 250% as above. That residual amount by which the exemption threshold is exceeded (80% in 2014) continues to be handled using the CRD 3 method (50% deduction from Tier 1 and 50% from Tier 2);
7. The **hybrid debt instruments** that were eligible to capital under Basel 2 and which are no longer eligible as capital owing to the entry into force of the new regulation can, under certain conditions, be eligible to the grandfathering clause. In accordance with this clause, these instruments are gradually excluded over a period of 8 years, with a reduction of 10% *per annum*. In 2014, 80% of the overall base reported at 31 December 2012 is recognised, then 70% in 2015, etc. The derecognised portion may be recognised in the lowest tier of capital (from AT1 to Tier 2, for example) if it satisfies the corresponding criteria.

Lastly, **intangible assets** (including goodwill) are to be deducted in full from CET1 from 2014, in accordance with the national transposition of the transitional provisions.

V. Minimum requirements

- Capital ratios before buffers: the minimum CET1 requirement stands at 4% in 2014, rising to 4.5% in subsequent years. Likewise, the minimum Tier 1 requirement stands at 5.5% in 2014, rising to 6% in subsequent years. Lastly, the minimum total capital requirement stands at 8%;
- Capital buffers are added to these ratios, to be applied on a phased-in basis:
  - the capital conservation buffer (2.5% of risk weighted assets in 2019),
  - the countercyclical buffer (in principle within a range 0 to 2.5%): the buffer for the Group being an average weighted by exposure at default (EAD(1)) of the buffers defined for each country in which the Group operates,
  - the buffer for systemic risk and for global systemically important financial institutions G-SIB (in the range 0 to 3.5%). These two buffers are not cumulative, double counting being eliminated by the regulator of the consolidating entity. Crédit Agricole Group is on the list of G-SIB entities. The buffer is estimated using indicators calculated on the Group as set out in the table at the end of this section (1% phased-in until 2019 in the table below).

  These buffers come into force on an incremental basis from 2016 to 2019 (0% in 2015, 25% of the required buffer in 2016, 50% in 2017, etc.). The systemic risk buffer may be rolled out from 2015 by a national authority provided that it supplies the European Banking Authority with relevant justification. When the countercyclical buffer rate is changed by a national authority, the application date is at least 12 months after the date of publication. The increments above apply at the end of the 12-month advance notice period.

  These buffers must be covered by CET1.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS ON THE BASIS OF THE INFORMATION KNOWN AT END-FEBRUARY 2015

1 January...	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Common Equity Tier 1	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Tier 1 (CET1 + AT1)	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Tier 1 + Tier 2	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Capital conservation buffer			0.625%	1.250%	1.875%	2.50%
Countercyclical buffer (0 to 2.5%)			0%	0%	0%	0%
Systemic risk buffer (0 to 5%)			0%	0%	0%	0%
G-SIB buffer (systemically important financial institutions) (0 to 3.5%)			0.25%	0.50%	0.75%	1.00%

(1) *The EAD is the exposure amount in the event of default. It encompasses balance sheet assets plus a proportion of off balance sheet commitments.*

TOTAL REQUIREMENT FOR CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP INCLUDING THE BUFFER KNOWN AT END-FEBRUARY 2015

1 January…	2014	2015	2016
CET1 + buffers	4.0%	4.5%	5.375%
T1 + buffers	5.5%	6.0%	6.875%
T1 + T2 + buffers	8.0%	8.0%	8.875%

Based on data at end-2013, Crédit Agricole Group had a global systemic risk score of 218, positioning it in sub-category 1, which corresponds to the lowest level of capital buffer, at 1%.

TABLE OF THE 70 G-SIB INDICATORS - DATA AT END-2013

GENERAL BANK DATA

Section 1: General information	
a. General information provided by the national supervisor	
(1) Country code	FR
(2) Bank name	Crédit Agricole
(3) Submission date (yyyy-mm-dd)	2014-07-23
a. General information provided by the reporting institution	
(1) Reporting date (yyyy-mm-dd)	2013-12-31
(2) Reporting currency	EUR
(3) Euro conversion rate	1
(4) Reporting unit	1,000,000
(5) Accounting standard	IFRS
(6) Location of public disclosure	http://www.credit-agricole.com/en/Investor-and-shareholder/Press-Releases/ Credit-Agricole-Group-disclosure-on-global-systemically-important-banks-G-SIBs-indicators

SIZE INDICATOR

Section 2: Total exposures	Amount
a. Counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts (method 1)	39,348
b. Gross value of securities financing transactions (SFTs)	121,228
c. Counterparty exposure of SFTs	19,369
d. Other assets	1,158,712
(1) Securities received in SFTs that are recognised as assets	0
e. Total on-balance sheet items (sum of items 2.a, 2.b, 2.c, and 2.d, minus 2.d.(1))	**1,338,657**
f. Potential future exposure of derivative contracts (method 1)	20,367
g. Notional amount of off-balance sheet items with a 0% CCF	38,852
(1) Unconditionally cancellable credit card commitments	0
(2) Other unconditionally cancellable commitments	0
h. Notional amount of off-balance sheet items with a 20% CCF	24,506
i. Notional amount of off-balance sheet items with a 50% CCF	176,735
j. Notional amount of off-balance sheet items with a 100% CCF	51,243
k. Total off-balance sheet items (sum of items 2.f, 2.g and 2.h to 2.j minus 0.9 times of the sum of items 2.g.(1) and 2.g.(2)	**311,702**
l. Entities consolidated for accounting purposes but not for risk-based regulatory purposes:	
(1) On-balance sheet assets	125,369
(2) Potential future exposure of derivatives contracts	0
(3) Unconditionally cancellable commitments	0
(4) Other off-balance sheet commitments	22
(5) Investment value in the consolidated entities	4,413
m. Regulatory adjustments	24,943
O. TOTAL EXPOSURES INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 2.E, 2.K, 2.L.(1), 2.L.(2), 0.1 TIMES 2.L.(3), 2.L.(4), MINUS THE SUM OF ITEMS 2.L.(5) AND 2.M)	**1,746,395**

INTERCONNECTEDNESS INDICATORS

Section 3: Intra-financial system assets	Amount
a. Funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions	48,795
(1) Certificates of deposit	0
b. Undrawn committed lines extended to other financial institutions	35,153
c. Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions:	
(1) Secured debt securities	0
(2) Senior unsecured debt securities	49,246
(3) Subordinated debt securities	556
(4) Commercial paper	0
(5) Stock (including par and surplus of common and preferred shares)	4,284
(6) Offsetting short positions in relation to the specific stock holdings included in item 3.c.(5)	0
d. Net positive current exposure of securities financing transactions with other financial institutions	10,487
e. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net positive fair value	
(1) Net positive fair value (include collateral held if it is within the master netting agreement)	9,956
(2) Potential future exposure	4,825
F. INTRA-FINANCIAL SYSTEM ASSETS INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 3.A, 3.B TO 3.C.(5), 3.D, 3.E.(1), AND 3.E.(2), MINUS 3.C.(6))	**163,301**

Section 4 : Intra-financial system liabilities	Amount
a. Deposits due to depository institutions	82,073
b. Deposits due to non-depository financial institutions	117,691
c. Undrawn committed lines obtained from other financial institutions	70,453
d. Net negative current exposure of securities financing transactions with other financial institutions	5,781
e. OTC derivatives with over financial institutions that have a net negative fair value	
(1) Net negative fair value (include collateral provided if it is within the master netting agreement)	6,278
(2) Potential future exposure	4,185
G. INTRA-FINANCIAL SYSTEM LIABILITIES INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 4.A TO 4.E.(2))	**286,461**

Section 5 : Securities outstanding	Amount
a. Secured debt securities	27,416
b. Senior unsecured debt securities	66,646
c. Subordinated debt securities	27,757
d. Commercial paper	26,919
e. Certificates of deposit	88,859
f. Common equity	12,537
g. Preferred shares and any other forms of subordinated funding not captured in item 5.c.	0
I. SECURITIES OUTSTANDING INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 5.A TO 5.G)	**250,135**

SUBSTITUTABILITY/FINANCIAL INSTITUTION INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS

Section 6: Payments made in reporting year (excluding intragroup payments)	Currency	Amount in currency	Amount
a. Australian dollars	AUD	253,917	185,142
b. Brazilian real	BRL	1	1
c. Canadian dollars	CAD	415,729	304,111
d. Swiss francs	CHF	241,731	196,370
e. Chinese yuan	CNY	1,770,292	216,888
f. Euros	EUR	8,058,994	8,058,994
g. British pounds	GBP	1,652,506	1,946,225
h. Hong Kong dollars	HKD	2,525,416	245,240
i. Indian rupee	INR	513	7
j. Japanese yen	JPY	146,694,754	1,133,841
k. Swedish krona	SEK	742,850	85,898
l. United States dollars	USD	10,358,744	7,802,561
N. PAYMENTS ACTIVITY INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 6.A TO 6.L)			**20,175,277**

Section 7: Assets under custody	Amount
A. ASSETS UNDER CUSTODY INDICATOR	**2,254,000**

Section 8: Underwritten transaction in debt and equity markets	Amount
a. Equity underwriting activity	2,789
b. Debt underwriting activity	62,571
C. UNDERWRITING ACTIVITY INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 8.A AND 8.B)	**65,360**

COMPLEXITY INDICATORS

Section 9: Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	Amount
a. OTC derivatives cleared through a central counterparty	4,421,639
b. OTC derivatives settled bilaterally	9,395,983
C. OTC DERIVATIVES INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 9.A AND 9.B)	**13,817,621**

Section 10: Trading and available-for-sale securities	Amount
a. Held-for-trading securities (HFT)	45,912
b. Available-for-sale securities (AFS)	109,886
c. HFT and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 1 assets	86,287
d. HFT and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 2 assets, with haircuts	7,420
F. HFT AND AFS SECURITIES INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 10.A AND 10.B, MINUS THE SUM OF 10.C AND 10.D)	**62,091**

Section 11: Level 3 assets	Amount
A. LEVEL 3 ASSETS INDICATOR	**7,462**

CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL ACTIVITY INDICATORS

Section 12: Cross-jurisdictional claims	Amount
a. Foreign claims on an ultimate risk basis (excluding derivatives activity)	355,550
C. CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL CLAIMS INDICATOR (ITEM 12.A)	**355,550**

Section 13: Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	Amount
a. Foreign liabilities (excluding derivatives and local liabilities in local currency)	65,366
(1) Any foreign liabilities to related offices included in item 13.a.	0
b. Local liabilities in local currency (excluding derivatives activity)	239,758
D. CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL LIABILITIES INDICATOR (SUM OF ITEMS 13.A AND 13.B, MINUS 13.A.(1))	**305,124**

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INDICATORS AND REGULATORY RATIOS

I. Crédit Agricole Group solvency ratios

The following table shows the CDR 4 European solvency ratio, calculated in accordance with the current regulations, compared with the capital declared according to CRD 3 at 31 December 2013. It shows the regulatory capital (simplified version). The full table is presented in the section "Composition and change in regulatory capital/Composition of capital" in this chapter.

	31/12/2014	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
(in millions of euros)	**Phased-in**	**Fully-loaded**	**Basel 2**
Capital and reserves, Group share[(1)]	78,816	81,234	73,624
(+) Minority interests[(1)]	1,833	964	2,979
(-) Prudent valuation	(883)	(883)	0
(-) Deductions of goodwill and other intangibles	(15,862)	(15,862)	(16,118)
(-) Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability not arising from temporary differences after deduction of the associated tax liabilities	(31)	(157)	0
(-) Shortfall of adjustments for credit risk relative to expected losses under the internal ratings-based approach deducted from the CET1	(354)	(354)	0
(-) Amount exceeding the exemption threshold for CET1 instruments of financial stakes in which the institution owns a significant holding and of the deductible deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences[(2)]	0	0	0
(-) Deduction of UCIT-owned financial institutions	(230)	(230)	0
Transitional adjustments and other deductions applicable to CET1 capital	218	0	(201)
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (CET1)	**63,507**	**64,712**	**60,284**
Equity instruments eligible as AT1 capital	4,100	4,100	8,445
Ineligible AT1 equity instruments qualifying under grandfathering clause	7,451	0	0
Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments of entities operating mainly in the insurance sector in which the institution has a significant investment deducted from Tier 1 capital	(1,698)	0	(2,211)
Transitional adjustments and other Basel 2 deductions	(210)	0	(4,023)
ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	**9,643**	**4,100**	**2,212**
TIER 1 CAPITAL	**73,150**	**68,812**	**62,496**
Equity instruments and subordinated borrowings eligible as Tier 2 capital	15,670	15,670	18,943
Ineligible equity instruments and subordinated borrowings	2,119	0	0
Surplus provisions relative to expected losses eligible under the internal ratings-based approach and general credit risk adjustments under the standardised approach[(3)]	1,961	1,961	333
Tier 2 instruments of entities operating mainly in the insurance sector in which the institution has a significant investment deducted from Tier 2 capital	(2,548)	(3,951)	(2,211)
Transitional adjustments and other Basel 2 deductions	586	0	(1,823)
TIER 2 CAPITAL	**17,788**	**13,680**	**15,243**
TOTAL CAPITAL	**90,938**	**82,492**	**77,739**
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	**494,934**	**494,934**	**476,928**
CET1 ratio	**12.8%**	**13.1%**	**12.6%**
Tier 1 ratio	**14.8%**	**13.9%**	**13.1%**
Total capital ratio	**18.4%**	**16.7%**	**16.3%**

(1) This line is detailed in the table presented in the section entitled "Composition and change in regulatory capital / Reconciliation of accounting and regulatory capital".

(2) Financial-sector CET1 instruments in which the institution holds a significant stake account for €4,304 million, and the deferred taxes that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences amount to €2,274 million on a fully loaded basis as at 31 December 2014.

(3) The transfer to Tier 2 of the surplus provisions relative to eligible expected losses determined in accordance with the internal ratings-based approach is limited to 0.6% of risk-weighted assets under IRB. In addition, general credit risk adjustments gross of tax effects may be included up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets under the standardised approach.

The fully loaded Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital stood at €64.7 billion at 31 December 2014, up €4.4 billion compared with year-end 2013. The phased-in CET1 capital is €1.2 billion below the fully loaded CET1 capital.

Major events with an impact on CET1 capital in 2014 include the payment of the 2013 scrip dividend for the share outside of the Group, which impacts issued capital and reserves (+€0.3 billion), the loss of control of Crelan S.A. which caused minority interests to decrease by €0.7 billion and the acquisition of 5% of Amundi's minority interests, which decreases the minority interests by €0.2 billion. The adjustment of the BES equity-accounted value, which went down to zero at 30 June 2014, had a limited effect on CET1 at -10 basis points, the lower exemption threshold weighting related to this financial stake partially offsetting its negative impact on profit:

- capital and reserves, Group share used to calculate the fully loaded ratio rose by €7.6 billion compared with the 2013 year-end, in particular with a retained net profit amounting to €4.4 billion for the financial year, payment of the scrip dividend on 2013 results for the share outside the Group, the issue of mutual shares net of repayments for a total of €0.5 billion, and the significant increase in unrealised gains and losses, as the elimination of some of the prudential filters resulted in capturing gains. Phased-in capital and reserves, Group share were €2.4 billion less than the fully loaded capital and reserves due to filtering of unrealised gains on the banking scope;
- fully loaded minority interests amounted to €1.0 billion, lower than the phased-in amount which benefits from the reintegration of 80% of the derecognised minority interests, i.e. €0.9 billion;
- the deduction for Prudent valuation was €0.9 billion, deducted from CET1;
- the deductions from capital for goodwill and other intangibles amounted to €15.9 billion on both a fully loaded and phased-in basis, a reduction of €0.3 billion, primarily due to the effective disposal of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nordic entities;
- deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from tax loss carryforwards are an element that is now eliminated from capital. On a fully loaded basis, they amounted to €0.2 billion and 20% of this amount is deducted in the phased-in figure;
- the provision shortfall relative to the expected loss on IRB exposures amounted to €0.4 billion at 31 December 2014 on both a phased-in and fully loaded basis. Under Basel 3, this amount is now deducted from the CET1;
- CET1 instruments of significant financial stakes (over 10%) are lower than under Basel 2 because the latter no longer include the largest part of CET1 investments in the insurance sector or the subordinated insurance claims, which are Tier 2 instruments (at 31 December 2013, they were 50% deducted from Tier 1 and 50% deducted from Tier 2 capital). The CET1 instruments amounted to €4.3 billion. They are subject to the calculation of an exemption threshold, without exceeding the latter.
- deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences amounted to €2.3 billion at 31 December 2014. Under Basel 3, they are subject to the calculation of an exemption threshold, but they did not exceed this amount at 31 December 2014. Accordingly, they are treated as risk weighted assets and weighted at 250%;

Fully loaded Tier 1 capital, at €68.8 billion euros, came in €6.3 billion above its 31 December 2013 level, while the phased-in Tier 1 capital was €10.7 billion above its 31 December 2013 level. This includes the CET1 capital described above and the Additional Tier 1 capital, which underwent the following changes:

- the hybrid securities included in Tier 1 capital eligible under Basel 3 amounted to €4.1 billion following the issues completed during 2014;
- the entire stock prior to 1 January 2014 was ineligible on a fully loaded basis. On a phased-in basis, the grandfathering provision makes it possible to include, above the Basel 3-eligible instruments, an amount of debt equivalent to a maximum of 80% of the base at 31 December 2012, i.e. €7.5 billion, taking into account the calls of instruments ineligible under Basel 3 or falling outside the scope, for a total of €1.5 billion in 2014;
- on a phased-in basis, subordinated loans and receivables from credit institutions and insurance companies, all representative of Tier 2 instruments, were deducted for their share of the deduction from Tier 1 in the amount of €1.7 billion. Under Basel 2, the deduction was €2.2 billion.

At €13.7 billion, fully loaded Tier 2 capital was €1.6 billion lower than at 31 December 2013. Phased-in Tier 2 capital was €2.5 billion higher than at 31 December 2013:

- the hybrid securities included in Tier 2 capital eligible for Basel 3 amounted to €15.7 billion following the €0.6 billion dated subordinated debt issue completed in 2014. They include both dated subordinated debt (TSR), undated subordinated debt (TSDI) and a participating note. On a phased-in basis, the grandfathering provision also makes it possible to include an amount of ineligible debt equivalent to a maximum of 80% of the ineligible base at 31 December 2012. At 31 December 2014, this amount consisted of the actual amount of Tier 2 debt, €2.1 billion;
- as under Basel 2.5, this capital tier also includes surplus provisions relative to expected losses eligible under the internal ratings-based approach and, now, general credit risk adjustments under the standardised approach. This item came to €2.0 billion at 31 December 2014. It was €0.3 billion at 31 December 2013 for the internal ratings-based approach;
- subordinated loans and receivables from credit institutions and insurance companies, all representative of Tier 2 instruments, were deducted for their share of the deduction from Tier 2 in the amount of €4.0 billion on a fully loaded basis and €2.5 billion on a phased-in basis.

In all, fully loaded total capital at 31 December 2014 stood at €82.5 billion, a rise of €4.8 billion from the total at 31 December 2013. Phased-in total capital was €90.9 billion.

II. Regional Banks solvency Ratio

Each of the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks, as a credit institution, declares their Basel 3 solvency ratios.

REGIONAL BANKS SOLVENCY RATIOS AT 31/12/2014[1]

(In millions of euros)	Phased-in	Fully loaded
CET1[2]	51,000	51,390
Additional Tier 1	0	0
Tier 1	**51,000**	**51,390**
Tier 2	311	1,515
Total Capital	**51,311**	**52,905**
Credit risk	267,975	267,975
Market risk	0	0
Operational Risk	14,800	14,800
Risk weighted assets	**282,774**	**282,774**
CET1 solvency ratio	**18.0%**	**18.2%**
Tier 1 solvency ratio	**18.0%**	**18.2%**
TOTAL SOLVENCY RATIO	**18.1%**	**18.7%**

(1) Total of the 38 Regional Banks (excluding Caisse Régionale de Corse)

(2) Excluding 2014 retained earnings

Total fully-loaded capital for all the Regional Banks rose by €1.7 billion compared to total capital at end-December 2013 under Basel 2.5, despite the exclusion of retained earnings for the year and the exit of the Crelan minority interests for -€0.4 billion. This increase is due to (a) the issue of mutual shares net of repayments for +€0.5 billion, and (b) regulatory adjustments relating in particular to Basel 3.

Risk weighted assets amounted to €282.8 billion at 31 December 2014, up €24.4 billion (+9.5%) over the year, mainly due to the extension of the Switch guarantee to include Insurance activities (+€33.9 billion) and, to a lesser extent, the increase in loans outstanding (+0.6%) and Basel 3 regulatory developments. Method optimising (-€6.6 billion), as well as changes in scope (-€4.2 billion as a result of the equity accounting of Crelan as part of the planned disposal of this entity), partially offset this rise.

The fully-loaded CET1 ratio for all the Regional Banks amounted to 18.2% at end-2014, a considerably higher level than required by regulations.

Total phased-in capital was €1.6 billion less than total fully-loaded capital on account of transitional adjustments on prudential filters. However, phased-in risk weighted assets are identical to fully-loaded risk weighted assets.

It should be noted that the Regional Banks granted Crédit Agricole S.A. their joint and several guarantee, in the total amount of their equity and their reserves, in the event of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s assets proving to be inadequate following its court-supervised liquidation or dissolution. Furthermore, Crédit Agricole S.A., as the central body, guarantees the solvency and liquidity of the Regional Banks. As a result, the international ratings agencies give identical ratings to issuance programmes of Crédit Agricole S.A. and rated Regional Banks.

III. Financial conglomerate ratio

The conglomerate ratio is defined as the ratio of the phased-in total capital of the financial conglomerate to the cumulative total of the bank's capital requirements and insurance company's capital requirements:

- it includes all banking and insurance requirements, restating the share of intragroup transactions related to equity investments from both the numerator and the denominator;
- the insurance subsidiary's capital raised outside of the scope of consolidation is included in the conglomerate's capital.

The minimum requirement for the conglomerate ratio is 100%.

$$\text{Financial conglomerate ratio} = \frac{\text{Total capital of the conglomerate}}{\text{Banking requirements} + \text{Insurance requirements}} > 100\%$$

The "conglomerate" view is the most relevant for a bancassurance group. The conglomerate combines banks and insurance companies, which corresponds to the natural scope of Crédit Agricole Group. Moreover, the conglomerate ratio reflects the actual risks borne by each of the two activies. Therefore, the conglomerate ratio view is economic, whereas the bank solvency ratio treats insurance as an equity investment. Hence, internal capital (see the section on the composition and change in regulatory capital/evaluation of internal capital below) is assessed on this basis.

At 31 December 2014, Crédit Agricole Group's conglomerate ratio was 181% on a phased-in basis, a level far above the required 100%. The Group therefore has nearly twice the level of capital minimum requirements for banking activities and insurance activities.

IV. Leverage ratio

Article 429 of the CRR specifying the methods for calculating the leverage ratio was amended and replaced by the Delegated Act no. 62/2015 of 10 October 2014. The delegated act was published in the OJEU on 18/01/2015.

Publication of the ratio at least once a year is mandatory as of 01/01/2015. Institutions can choose to publish a fully loaded ratio, a phased-in ratio or both ratios.

If the institution decides to change its publication choice, at the time of first publication it must reconcile the data for all of the ratios previously published with the data for the new ratios selected for publication.

An observation period has been introduced for the leverage ratio running from 01/01/2014 to 01/01/2017 to monitor the components and the behaviour of the ratio relative to the requirements based on risk. The European Commission must then report to the European Parliament and Council and put forward a regulatory proposal covering the methods for applying and calculating the ratio. The indicative benchmark set by the Basel Committee for the leverage ratio is 3%.

At present, a Pillar 1 requirement is maintained for 01/01/2018.

The leverage ratio is defined as the Tier 1 capital divided by the exposure measure, *i.e.* balance sheet and off-balance-sheet assets after certain restatements of derivatives, intragroup transactions, securities financing transactions, items deducted from the numerator, and off-balance-sheet items.

At end-2014, Crédit Agricole Group's leverage ratio stood at 5.2% on a phased-in Tier 1 basis.

V. MREL/TLAC ratio

MREL ratio

The MREL (or Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities) ratio, is defined in the European "Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive" (BRRD) published on 12 June 2014 and effective starting 1 January 2015 (except for provisions on bail-in and MREL, which will take effect no later than 1 January 2016).

More generally, the BRRD establishes a framework for the resolution of banks throughout the European Union and with the aim of equipping resolution authorities with shared instruments and powers to pre-emptively tackle banking crises, preserve financial stability and reduce taxpayers' exposure to losses.

The MREL ratio corresponds to the minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities in order to absorb losses in the event of resolution. This minimum requirement is calculated as being the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of the institution's total liabilities and capital. In this calculation, total liabilities takes into account the full recognition of netting rights applicable to derivatives. Regulatory own funds, subordinated notes with a residual maturity of more than one year (including prudentially ineligible own fund instruments and the amortised portion of Tier 2) and certain senior debts with residual maturities of more than one year qualify for inclusion in MREL.

The MREL ratio calibrates an eligible liabilities requirement but does not specify which debt would be called upon to absorb losses in the event of resolution.

Crédit Agricole Group is targeting MREL of 8% excluding senior debt, which would enable recourse to European resolution fund before applying the bail-in to senior debt, creating an additional layer of protection for senior investors. The achievement of this target is based on organic growth of own funds and complementary issuance of Tier 2, partially substituting for senior unsecured debt issues. Crédit Agricole Group, like Crédit Agricole S.A., will be subject to MREL target defined by the supervisor, which could be different from the Group's target of 8%.

TLAC ratio

This ratio, which is still being defined, was established by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) at the request of the G20. In its recent consultation, the FSB has proposed the calculation of a ratio aimed at estimating the adequacy of the loss absorbing and recapitalisation capacities of Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs). Once finalised, this new "Total loss absorbing capacity" ratio will provide resolution authorities with the means to assess whether G-SIBs have sufficient loss absorbing capacity before and during resolution. As a result, the resolution authorities will be able to implement an ordered resolution strategy that minimises impacts on financial stability, ensures the continuity of the G-SIBs' critical economic functions and limits the use of taxpayers' money.

According to the FSB's current proposals, the minimum level of the TLAC ratio would correspond to twice the minimum regulatory requirement (*i.e.* the maximum between twice the leverage ratio and 16% to 20% of the risk weighted assets plus the applicable regulatory buffers). This minimum level could be increased by the resolution authorities.

This ratio will apply solely to Global Systemically Important Institutions, and thus to Crédit Agricole Group, starting in 2019. Crédit Agricole S.A. will not be subject to this ratio, as it is not classified as a G-SIB by the FSB.

The elements that could absorb losses are made up of equity, subordinated notes and debts to which the resolution authority can apply the bail-in.

As we understand the FSB's current proposals, Crédit Agricole Group would have to comply with a TLAC ratio of more than 19.5% (including a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% and a G-SIB buffer of 1%). Crédit Agricole Group aims to comply with these TLAC requirements by 2019, excluding senior debt, subject to changes in methods of calculating risk weighted assets. As at 31 December 2014, the TLAC to risk weighted assets ratio is estimated at 18.7% for Crédit Agricole Group, excluding eligible senior debt.

VI. Asset encumbrance

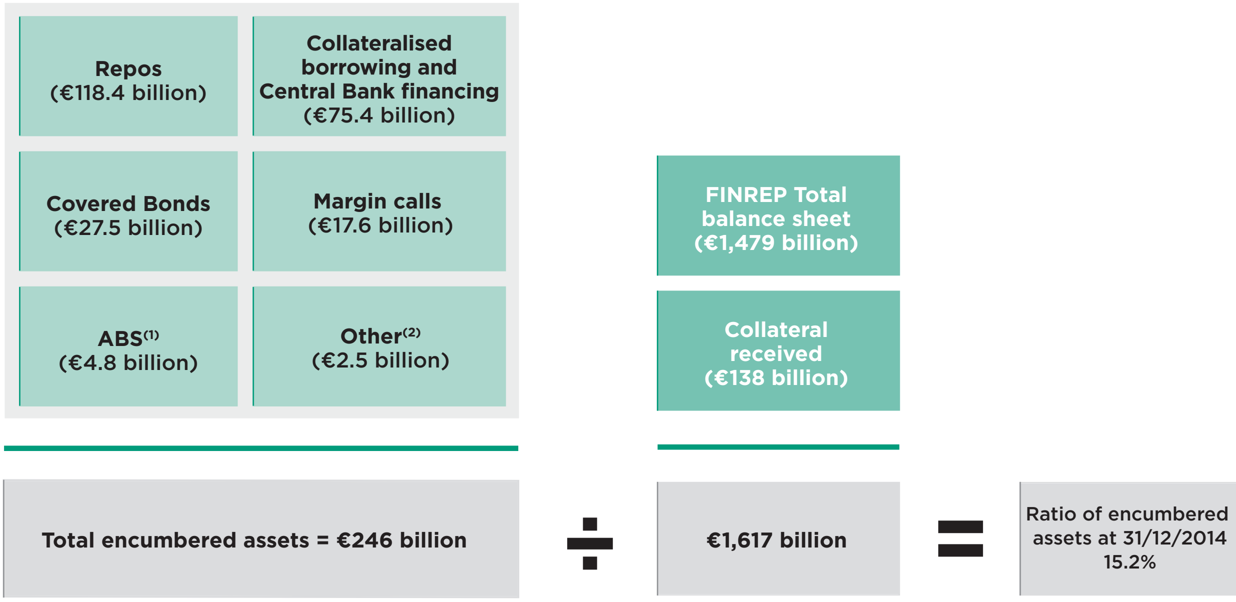
Crédit Agricole S.A. monitors and manages the assets pledged in Crédit Agricole Group.

The total asset encumbrance ratio stands at 15.2% at 31 December 2014:

- on loans and receivables due from private customers, assets are pledged to obtain refinancing under advantageous conditions or to constitute reserves that can easily be made liquid if needed. The policy of Crédit Agricole S.A. aims to both diversify the instruments used to improve resistance to liquidity stress, which could affect individual markets differently, and to limit the share of assets pledged in order to retain good quality assets that can be easily liquidated in the market through existing mechanisms in case of stress:
  - covered bonds: assets and collateral received from the Regional Banks are pledged through three issue mechanisms: Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH, Crédit Agricole Public Sector SCF and Cariparma (€24 billion invested and outstanding for €27.5 billion in encumbered assets and re-used collateral received),
  - collateralised borrowings: encumbered assets and collateral received stem mainly from the financing activities with the *Caisse de refinancement de l'habitat* (CRH) and with French or supranational organisations, funds drawn from the ECB under T-LTROs and Crédit Agricole CIB's ESTER securitisation conduit (€49.6 billion of refinancing for €69.3 billion in encumbered assets and re-used collateral received),
  - securitisations: assets are pledged for securitisation transactions by CA Consumer Finance and placed in the market (€4.8 billion);

- other sources of asset encumbrance relate mainly to securities pledged and consequently cash (mainly for margin calls);
- repos: outstanding encumbered assets and collateral received and re-used for repos amounted to €118 billion, of which €86 billion in securities received as collateral and re-used (composed at 91% of sovereign debt) out of a total of €138 billion of collateral received; CACIB's share of the €118 billion was €102 billion (including €83 billion in collateral received primarily from customers and re-used);
- margin calls: margin calls amounted to €17.6 billion, mainly related to CACIB's OTC derivatives activities;
- other: securities bridging loans in the amount of €2.5 billion, mainly linked to CACEIS's business activities.

USE OF ENCUMBERED ASSETS AND COLLATERAL RECEIVED



(1) *CACF ABS.*
(2) *Mainly securities bridging loans.*

Data in millions of euros at 31 December 2014

ASSETS

		Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
		010	040	060	090
010	**Assets of the reporting institution**	**158,435**		**1,320,772**	
030	Equity instruments	2,553	2,553	10,285	10,285
040	Debt securities	24,642	24,642	165,846	165,846
100	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	113,347		745,885	
120	Other assets	17,893		322,754	

COLLATERAL RECEIVED

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance
		010	040
130	**Collateral received by the reporting institution**	**87,717**	**35,613**
150	Equity instruments	660	0
160	Debt securities	87,057	35,613
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	0	0
230	Other collateral received	0	0
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or ABSs	0	0

ENCUMBERED ASSETS/COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND ASSOCIATED LIABILITIES

		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
		010	030
010	**Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities**	**365,371**	**237,652**

COMPOSITION AND CHANGE IN REGULATORY CAPITAL

I. Composition of capital

The table below is presented under the format of Annex IV and VI of Commission Implementing Regulation no. 1423/2013 of 20 December 2013. In order to simplify matters, the headings used below are those of in Annex VI, namely the phased-in headings.

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL AT 31/12/2014

Numbering (Phased-in) *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2014 Phased-in	31/12/2014 Fully-loaded
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	23,386	23,386
	of which: Crédit Agricole S.A. shares	11,303	11,303
	of which: Regional Banks' mutual shares (CCI/CCA)	6,017	6,017
	of which: Local Banks' mutual shares	6,066	6,066
2	Retained earnings	(0)	(0)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to include unrealised gains and losses under the applicable accounting standards)	54,630	54,630
3a	Fund for general banking risk		
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484(3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1		
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018		
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	1,833	964
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	4,385	4,385
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**84,234**	**83,365**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(883)	(883)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(15,862)	(15,862)
9	Empty set in the EU		
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38(3) are met) (negative amount)	(157)	(157)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	(839)	(839)
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(354)	(354)
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)		
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	88	88
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(12)	(12)
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	(263)	(263)
17	Holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
18	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
20	Empty set in the EU		
20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1,250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	(372)	(372)
20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	(372)	(372)
20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)		
20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38(3) are met) (negative amount)		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold (negative amount)		

Numbering (Phased-in) *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2014 Phased-in	31/12/2014 Fully-loaded
23	of which: direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities		
24	Empty set in the EU		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)		
25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items (negative amount)		
26	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment	(2,073)	
26a	Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealised gains and losses pursuant to Articles 467 and 468	(2,486)	
	Of which: unrealised gains (phase out)	(1,791)	
	Of which: unrealised losses (phase out)		
	Of which: unrealised gains linked to exposures to central administrations (phase out)	(695)	
	Of which: unrealised losses linked to exposures to central administrations (phase out)		
26b	Amount to be deducted from or added to Common Equity Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	413	
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(20,727)**	**(18,653)**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**63,507**	**64,712**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	4,100	4,100
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	4,100	4,100
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	7,451	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018		
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**11,550**	**4,100**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)		
38	Holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
39	Direct and indirect holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
40	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
41	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (*i.e.* CRR residual amounts)	(1,907)	
41a	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Article 472 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013	(209)	
41b	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Tier 2 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Article 475 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013	(1,698)	
41c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre-CRR		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)		
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**(1,907)**	**-**
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**9,643**	**4,100**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1=CET1 + AT1)**	**73,150**	**68,812**

Numbering (Phased-in) *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2014 Phased-in	Fully-loaded
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	15,670	15,670
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	2,119	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018		
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties		
49	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
50	Credit risk adjustments	1,961	1,961
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**19,751**	**17,632**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)		
53	Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)		
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)		
54a	Of which new holdings not subject to transitional arrangements		
54b	Of which holdings existing before 1 January 2013 and subject to transitional arrangements		
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	(3,951)	(3,951)
56	Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (*i.e.* CRR residual amounts)	1,988	
56a	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Article 472 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013	-	
56b	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to Article 475 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013		
56c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Tier 2 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre-CRR	1,988	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**(1,963)**	**(3,951)**
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**17,788**	**13,680**
59	**Total capital (TC=T1 + T2)**	**90,938**	**82,492**
59a	Risk weighted assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (*i.e.* CRR residual amounts)	19,594	19,594
	Of which: CET1 instruments of financial sector entities not deducted from CET1 (Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 residual amounts)	13,908	13,908
	Of which: Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arising from temporary differences not deducted from CET1 (Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 residual amounts)	5,686	5,686
	Of which: AT1 instruments of financial sector entities not deducted from AT1 (Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 residual amounts)	3	3
	Of which: Tier 2 instruments of financial sector entities not deducted from Tier 2 (Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 residual amounts)	1,339	1,339
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	**494,934**	**494,934**
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**12.83%**	**13.07%**
62	**Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**14.78%**	**13.90%**
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**18.37%**	**16.67%**
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)		
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement		
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement		

Numbering (Phased-in) *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2014 Phased-in	31/12/2014 Fully-loaded
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement		
67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)		
69	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
70	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
71	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	1,014	1,014
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	4,304	4,304
74	Empty set in the EU		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	2,274	2,274
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	559	559
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardized approach	1,499	1,499
78	Credit risk adjustments included in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	2,636	2,636
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	1,402	1,402
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 January 2013 and 1 January 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	7,451	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	(2)	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	2,529	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		

As stated in the aforementioned point, CRR/CRD 4 has brought with it some major changes in the composition of capital by tier.

1. Tier 1 capital

This includes Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1):

A. COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 (CET1)

They include:

- issued capital;
- reserves, including share premiums, retained earnings, net income after dividend payments (or provision for dividend payments) and accumulated other comprehensive income, including unrealised capital gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets, as described in section “Regulatory background and scope/Reform of solvency ratios”;
- minority interests, which, as stated in the point on the reform of solvency ratios, are now partially derecognised or even excluded, depending on whether or not the subsidiary is an eligible credit institution;
- the deductions, apart from the ones stated above in the point on the reform of solvency ratios, include the following items:
  - treasury shares held and valued at their net carrying amount,
  - intangible assets, including start-up costs and goodwill.

B. ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL (AT1)

Additional Tier 1 capital eligible under Basel 3 in fully loaded

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital eligible under Basel 3 consists of perpetual debt instruments without any redemption incentive or obligation (in particular step-up features).

AT1 instruments are subject to a loss absorption mechanism triggered when the CET1 ratio is below a threshold that must be set at no lower than 5.125%. Instruments may be converted into equity or suffer a reduction in their nominal value. Payments must be totally flexible: no automatic remuneration mechanisms, suspension of coupon payments at the issuer’s discretion permitted.

Investments in financial-sector entities related to this tier (AT1) are deducted, as are those resulting from the transitional regime rules.

The following table shows the stock of AT1 with the four issues eligible for Basel 3 completed in 2014, and those in the stock at 31 December 2013, after maturities and redemptions, but excluding the impact of the cap resulting from the grandfathering provision.

The four Basel 3 eligible issues have two loss absorption mechanisms that are triggered when:

- Crédit Agricole S.A. Group’s phased-in CET1 ratio drops below 5.125%,
- Crédit Agricole Group’s phased-in CET1 ratio falls below 7%.

At 31 December 2014, the phased in ratios of Crédit Agricole Group and of Crédit Agricole S.A. were 12.8% and 10.4% respectively. They thus represent a capital buffer of €28.9 (for the Crédit Agricole Group threshold) and of €15.4 billion (for the Crédit Agricole S.A. threshold) in capital relative to the loss absorption thresholds.

At 31 December 2014, there was no applicable restriction on the payment of coupons.

At 31 December 2014, the potentially distributable items of Crédit Agricole S.A. totalled €25.8 billion, including net income, distributable reserves and €21.3 billion in share premiums.

Additional Tier 1 capital eligible in phased-in

During the transitional phase, the amount of Tier 1 included in the ratios represents

- Additional Tier 1 capital eligible under Basel 3 (AT1); and
- a fraction of the ineligible Tier 1, equal to the lower of:
  - the actual amount of ineligible Tier 1 instruments on the closing date (after amortization, any calls, redemptions, etc.), including preferred shares,
  - 80% (threshold for 2014) of the Tier 1 stock at 31 December 2012. The Tier 1 stock at 31 December 2012 stood at €9,314 million, with a maximum amount of €7,451 million possibly being recognised.

The Tier 1 amount exceeding this regulatory threshold is included in phased-in Tier 2, up to the regulatory threshold applicable to Tier 2 itself.

Deeply subordinated debt and preferred shares at 31 December 2014

To facilitate readability, the capital instruments are listed below in a simplified format. The full version, prepared in accordance with Annex II of European Commission Implementing Regulation no. 1423/2013 of 20 December 2013, can be found on the following website: www.credit-agricole.com/en/Investor-and-shareholder/Financial-reporting/Pillar-3-and-other-regulatory-information

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Amount on issue *(in millions)*	Currency	Compensation	Call dates	Step-up (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Coupon suspension conditions	Write-down condition	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 *(in millions of euros)*[(1)]	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 *(in millions of euros)*[(1)]
Deeply subordinated debt at 31/12/2014													
FR0010161026	Crédit Agricole S.A.	04/02/2005	600	EUR	6% then starting 04/02/2006, 10y CMS +0.025%, cap at 7.75%	04/02/2015 then yearly	N	T1	N	A	C	371	371
FR0010248641	Crédit Agricole S.A.	09/11/2005	600	EUR	4.13% then starting 09/11/2015, E3M +1.65%	09/11/2015 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	329	324
FR0010291997	Crédit Agricole S.A.	24/02/2006	500	GBP	5.136% then starting 24/02/2016, Libor3M GBP + 1.575%	24/02/2016 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	255	238
FR0010359794	Crédit Agricole S.A.	11/08/2006	400	CAD	5.5% then starting 11/08/2016, CDOR 3M CAD +1.75%	11/08/2016 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	42	40
US225313AA37 - USF22797FJ25	Crédit Agricole S.A.	31/05/2007	1,500	USD	6.637% then starting 31/05/2017, Libor3M USD + 1.2325%	31/05/2017 then every 10 years	N	T1	N	A	C	732	644
FR0010533554	Crédit Agricole S.A.	19/10/2007	500	USD	7.375%	19/10/2012 then half-yearly	N	T1	N	A	C	412	363
NZCASD0001S5	Crédit Agricole S.A.	19/12/2007	250	NZD	10.035% then starting 19/12/2012 5.04% then starting 19/12/2017, NZD 3M +1.90%	19/12/2017 then quarterly	N	T1	N	A	C	160	148
FR0010575654	Crédit Agricole S.A.	30/01/2008	400	GBP	7.589% then starting 30/01/2020, Libor 3M GBP +3.55%	30/01/2020 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	220	206
FR0010603159	Crédit Agricole S.A.	31/03/2008	850	EUR	8.2% then starting 31/03/2018, E3M +4.80%	31/03/2018 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	847	849
FR0010670422	Crédit Agricole S.A.	30/09/2008	500	EUR	10.653% then starting 30/09/2018, E3M +6.80%	30/09/2018 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	500	500
FR0010772244	Crédit Agricole S.A.	26/06/2009	1,350	USD	9.75%	26/12/2014 then half-yearly	N	T1	N	A	C	0	977
US225313AB10 - USF22797FK97	Crédit Agricole S.A.	13/10/2009	1,000	USD	8.375% then starting 13/10/2019, Libor 3M USD +6.982%	13/10/2019 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	821	722
FR0010814418	Crédit Agricole S.A.	26/10/2009	300	GBP	8.125% then starting 26/10/2019, Libor 3M GBP +6.146%	26/10/2019 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	372	348
FR0010814434	Crédit Agricole S.A.	26/10/2009	550	EUR	7.875% then starting 26/10/2019, E3M +6.424%	26/10/2019 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	548	548
US225313AD75 - USF22797RT78	Crédit Agricole S.A.	23/01/2014	1,750	USD	7.875% then starting 23/01/2024, USD 5 year swap rate +4.898% (revised every 5 years)	23/01/2024 then every 5 years	N	T1	Y	F	C	1,440	0
XS1055037177	Crédit Agricole S.A.	08/04/2014	1,000	EUR	6.5% then starting 23/06/2021, EUR 5 year swap rate +5.12% (revised every 5 years)	23/06/2021 then every 5 years	N	T1	Y	F	C	999	0
XS1055037920	Crédit Agricole S.A.	08/04/2014	500	GBP	7.5% then starting 23/06/2026, GBP 5 year swap rate +4.535% (revised every 5 years)	23/06/2026 then every 5 years	N	T1	Y	F	C	641	0
US225313AE58 - USF22797YK86	Crédit Agricole S.A.	18/09/2014	1,250	USD	6.625% then starting 23/09/2019, USD 5 year swap rate +4.697% (revised every 5 years)	23/09/2019 then every 5 years	N	T1	Y	F	C	1,019	0
-	CACEIS S.A.	28/11/2007	80	EUR	6.315% then starting 28/11/2017, E3M +2.80%	28/11/2017 then quarterly	Y	T1	N	A	C	40	40
XS0406757525	Newedge Group	23/12/2008	205	USD	8.60% then starting 23/12/2013, Libor3M +6.5%	23/12/2013 then quarterly	N	T1	N	A	C	0	74
IT0004743818	Cariparma	29/06/2011	120	EUR	E3M +7.29%	28/06/2016 then quarterly	N	T1	N	D	E	18	17

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Amount on issue (in millions)	Currency	Compensation	Call dates	Step-up (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Coupon suspension conditions	Write-down condition	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 (in millions of euros)(1)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 (in millions of euros)(1)
Preferred shares (equivalent to deeply subordinated debt)(2)													
XS0161441000	CA Preferred Funding LLC	30/01/2003	1,500	USD	7.00%	30/01/2009 then quarterly	N	T1	N	B		1,235	1,088
XS0173838847	CA Preferred Funding LLC	08/08/2003	550	USD	7.00%	30/07/2009 then quarterly	N	T1	N	B		0	399
NL0000113868	CA Preferred Funding LLC	19/12/2003	550	EUR	6.00%	30/07/2009 then quarterly	N	T1	N	B		550	550
TOTAL												**11,553**	**8,445**

(1) *Amounts before applying the grandfathering clause under Basel 3. The application of this clause implies that the total of deeply subordinated debt amounts to €7,451 million. The total Tier 1 amount is eligible for grandfathering up to the step-up date for innovative securities or up to the recognition cut-off date indicated in the legislation.*

(2) *Preferred shares are classified as minority interests for accounting purposes.*

Key:

A *At the issuer and supervisor's discretion; non-cumulative dividend pusher.*

B *Non-cumulative dividend pusher.*

C *When the minimum regulatory or contractual threshold applicable to the total capital ratio is breached downward or upon the intervention of the supervisory authority ("Supervision event"), accrued interest and the notional are impaired up to a maximum of 0.01 unit of the issue currency.*

D *At the discretion of the issuer and supervisor and non-cumulative dividend stopper on certain junior securites or securities of the same ranking, otherwise dividend pusher.*

E *At Cariparma's discretion, or in the event that the total capital ratio falls below the 6% threshold or another minimum regulatory threshold as applicable, or upon the intervention of the supervisory authority, the notional is impaired up to a maximum of 0.01 unit of the issue currency.*

F *At the discretion of the issuer and of the supervisor, and subject to the limitations applying to the issuer's discretionary distributions in the event of a failure to satisfy the overall buffer requirements of Crédit Agricole Group or Crédit Agricole S.A.*

2. Tier 2 capital

They include:

- subordinated debt instruments which must have a minimum maturity of 5 years. They must not carry any early repayment incentives. There are no more distinctions between lower and upper Tier 2 capital;
- these instruments are subject to a haircut during the five-year period prior to their maturity date;
- grandfathering as presented for the AT1 capital above;
- net unrealised capital gains on equity instruments included before tax in Tier 2 capital at a rate of 45% (only on a phased-in basis);
- surplus provisions relative to eligible expected losses determined in accordance with the internal ratings-based approach are limited to 0.6% of risk-weighted assets under IRB. In addition, general credit risk adjustments gross of tax effects may be included up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets under the standardised approach;
- deductions of investments in financial-sector entities related to this tier (predominantly in the insurance sector, since most subordinated banking receivables are not eligible) and those resulting from the transitional regime rules, following phasing of investments deducted at 50% from Tier1 and at 50% from Tier2 under CRD 3.

The subordinated debt is presented below with the distinction existing at 31 December 2013 between undated subordinated debt and participating note, on the one hand, and dated subordinated debt, on the other hand.

The amount of Tier 2 included in the ratios represents:

- in fully loaded: CRD 4 eligible Tier 2;
- in phased-in: CRD 4 eligible Tier 2, plus the lower of:
  - ineligible Tier 2 securities and, as applicable, the remainder of Tier 1 securities exceeding the 80% threshold (threshold for 2014) of ineligible Tier 1 securities,
  - 80% of the CRD 4 ineligible Tier 2 stock at 31 December 2012. The CRD 4 ineligible Tier 2 stock at 31 December 2012 stood at €3,161 million, or a maximum amount of €2,529 million possibly being recognised.

UNDATED SUBORDINATED DEBT AND PARTICIPATING NOTE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Amount on issue *(in millions)*	Currency	Compensation	Call dates	Step-up (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 *(in millions of euros)*(1)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 *(in millions of euros)*(1)
Undated subordinated debt at 31/12/2014											
FR0000181307	Crédit Agricole S.A.	07/03/2003	636	EUR	5.2% then starting 07/03/2015, 12-year govt. lending rate +1.50% (revised every 12 years)	07/03/2015 then every 12 years(2)	Y	T2	N	563	578
FR0000475790	Crédit Agricole S.A.	20/06/2003	1,050	GBP	5% then starting 20/06/2018, 5 -year govt. lending rate +1.97% (revised every 5 years)	20/06/2018 then every 5 years	Y	T2	N	197	184
FR0000189268	Crédit Agricole S.A.	30/06/2003	497	EUR	4.7% then starting 03/07/2016 until 03/07/2029, 13-year govt. lending rate +1% then starting 03/07/2029, 13-year govt. lending rate +1.25% (revised every 13 years)	03/07/2016 then every 13 years(2)	Y	T2	N	428	447
FR0010036087	Crédit Agricole S.A.	24/12/2003	505	EUR	5% then starting 24/12/2015, 12-year govt. lending rate +0.75% (revised every 12 years)	24/12/2015 then every 12 years(2)	Y	T2	N	421	422
FR0000584997	LCL	04/11/1985	229	EUR	Average of monthly rates of return for payment of govt.-guaranteed and similar loans (Insee publication) - 0.15%	-	N	T2	N	94	96
FR0000165912	LCL	05/01/1987	305	EUR	Average of monthly rates of return for payment of govt.-guaranteed and similar loans (Insee publication) - 0.30%	05/01/1994 then yearly	N	T2	N	104	110
Participating note at 31/12/2014											
FR0000140071	LCL	22/10/1984	305	EUR	40% x TMO + 33% x TMO x (Net income for (N-1)/ Net income for 1983)	-	N	T2	Y	120	120
-	SUD RHONE ALPES	01/06/1992	0	EUR	60% TMO + 30% TMO x (ROA n-2 + n-1 + n/n-3 + n-2 + n-1). ROA = Result Balance sheet after provisions and tax / Total Balance sheet	starting 01/06/1999	N	T2	N	0	0
-	SUD RHONE ALPES	01/06/1993	0	EUR	660% TMO + 30% TMO x (ROA n-2 + n-1 + n/n-3 + n-2 + n-1). ROA = Result Balance sheet after provisions and tax / Total Balance sheet	starting 01/06/2000	N	T2	N	0	0
-	SUD RHONE ALPES	01/06/1995	0	EUR	60% TMO + 30% TMO x (ROA n-2 + n-1 + n/n-3 + n-2 + n-1). ROA = Rsult Balance sheet after provisions and tax / Total Balance sheet	starting 01/06/2002	N	T2	N	0	0
-	SUD RHONE ALPES	30/06/1993	1	EUR	60% TMO + 40% (Net income for (N) / Net income for (N-1))	-	N	T2	N	1	1
TOTAL										**1,928**	**1,957**

(1) *Amounts before applying the grandfathering clause under Basel 3.*

(2) *Call possible at any time following the first call date under given conditions.*

DATED SUBORDINATED DEBT (TSR) AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Contractual maturity date[5]	Amount on Issue (in millions)	Currency	Call dates	Step up (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 (in millions of euros)[1]	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 (in millions of euros)[1]
Dated subordinated debt at 31/12/2014											
-	AGOS SPA	27/12/2005	27/12/2015	34	EUR	27/12/2010 then at each interest payment date	Y	T2	N	7	14
IT0004387046	AGOS SPA	30/06/2008	29/06/2018	50	EUR	starting 28/06/2013	Y	T2	N	40	50
-	AGOS SPA	23/05/2013	23/05/2023	8	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	8	8
-	AGOS SPA	16/12/2013	18/12/2023	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	2	-
-	CACEIS BANK France	17/12/2004	14/02/2015	50	EUR	-	N	T2	N	10	20
IT0004505902	CARIPARMA	30/06/2009	30/06/2016	77	EUR	-	N	T2	N	31	45
IT0004505910	CARIPARMA	30/06/2009	30/06/2016	223	EUR	-	N	T2	N	90	136
IT0004249881	CARISPEZIA	14/12/2007	14/12/2017	30	EUR	starting 14/12/2012	Y	T2	N	10	18
-	CREALFI	30/12/2004	30/12/2014	1	EUR	30/12/2009 then quaterly	Y	T2	N	0	0
FR0000188302	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	06/03/2002	06/03/2014	620	EUR	06/03/2009	N	T2	Y	0	117
FR0011205640	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	05/06/2002	06/06/2017[2]	296	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	160	224
FR0000188526	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	28/06/2002	28/06/2014	601	EUR	28/06/2009	N	T2	Y	0	117
FR0010138487	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	22/12/2004	22/12/2016	396	EUR	22/12/2012	N	T2	Y	137	231
FR0010163444	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	28/02/2005	28/02/2017	531	EUR	28/02/2013	N	T2	Y	278	410
FR0010236836	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	20/10/2005	20/10/2020	480	EUR	20/10/2012 then yearly	N	T2	Y	427	469
FR0010259473	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	22/12/2005	22/12/2020	274	EUR	22/12/2010 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	249	267
FR0010289082	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	03/03/2006	03/03/2018	536	EUR	03/03/2012 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	378	521
XS0343877451	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	01/02/2008	01/02/2018	2,375	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	1,695	2,343
FR0010567651	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	04/02/2008	04/02/2020	417	EUR	04/02/2016 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	391	406
FR0010599209	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	16/04/2008	16/04/2020	747	EUR	16/04/2016 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	692	730
FR0010692293	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	18/12/2008	18/12/2020	238	EUR	18/12/2016 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	227	234
XS0405953257	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	18/12/2008	18/12/2023	450	GBP	-	N	T2	Y	582	544
FR0010694166	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	19/12/2008	19/12/2018	500	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	400	500
FR0010743070	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	08/04/2009	08/04/2019	200	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	199	198
FR0010743096	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	17/04/2009	17/04/2019	975	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	898	955
XS0432092137	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	11/06/2009	11/06/2019	1,250	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	1,038	1,194
FR0010762716	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	24/06/2009	24/06/2021	716	EUR	24/06/2016 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	669	699
FR0010827030	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	22/12/2009	22/12/2019	942	EUR	22/12/2014 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	894	919
FR0010865642	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	31/03/2010	31/03/2020	885	EUR	31/03/2015 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	832	861
FR0010905133	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	30/06/2010	30/06/2020	1,158	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	1,056	1,137
FR0010941021	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	30/09/2010	30/09/2022	719	EUR	30/09/2017 then quaterly	N	T2	Y	678	710
XS0550466469[3]	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	19/10/2010	19/04/2021	1,250	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	1,016	1,113
FR0010968354	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	22/12/2010	22/12/2022	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	1	1
US225313AC92 - USF22797QT87[4]	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	19/09/2013	19/09/2033	1,000	USD	19/09/2018 then half-yearly	N	T2	Y	812	718
FR0012304459	CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	22/12/2014	22/12/2024	642	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	633	0
-	CREDIT DU MAROC	22/10/2008	22/10/2018	500	MAD	22/10/2013	N	T2	N	37	45

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Contractual maturity date[(5)]	Amount on Issue (in millions)	Currency	Call dates	Step up (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 (in millions of euros)[(1)]	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 (in millions of euros)[(1)]
-	CREDIT DU MAROC	22/10/2008	22/10/2018	500	MAD	22/10/2013	N	T2	N	37	45
-	CREDIT DU MAROC	29/03/2011	29/03/2021	500	MAD	-	N	T2	N	46	46
-	MENAFINANCE	30/12/2004	30/12/2014	1	EUR	30/12/2009 then quaterly	Y	T2	N	0	0
-	Newedge Group	15/12/1994	15/12/2014	22	EUR	-	N	T2	N	0	4
-	Newedge Group	29/12/2006	15/12/2016	95	USD	-	N	T2	N	0	41
-	Newedge Group	01/01/2008	01/01/2018	25	EUR	-	N	T2	N	0	25
FR0010130823	RADIAN	18/11/2004	18/11/2014	77	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	14
FR0010249128	RADIAN	15/11/2005	15/11/2017	111	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	52	70
FR0010383901	RADIAN	13/11/2006	13/11/2018	108	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	76	96
FR0010413633	RADIAN	29/12/2006	29/12/2016	395	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	158	237
FR0010482141	RADIAN	06/07/2007	06/07/2017	105	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	58	78
FR0010549881	RADIAN	17/12/2007	17/12/2017	57	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	33	44
FR0010622035	RADIAN	26/06/2008	26/06/2018	234	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	182	226
FR0010695817	RADIAN	29/12/2008	29/12/2018	71	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	54	68
FR0010762781	RADIAN	26/06/2009	26/06/2019	203	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	196	195
FR0010827089	RADIAN	29/12/2009	29/12/2019	123	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	114	115
FR0010905158	RADIAN	28/06/2010	28/06/2020	100	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	99	98
FR0010981639	RADIAN	28/01/2011	28/01/2021	100	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	86	87
FR0011049519	RADIAN	17/06/2011	17/06/2021	93	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	93	94
	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2004	01/01/2014	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2004	01/02/2014	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2004	01/03/2014	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2004	01/04/2014	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2004	01/05/2014	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2004	01/06/2014	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2004	01/07/2014	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2004	01/08/2014	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2004	01/09/2014	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2004	01/10/2014	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2004	01/11/2014	5	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2004	01/12/2014	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2005	01/01/2015	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2005	01/02/2015	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2005	01/03/2015	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2005	01/04/2015	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Contractual maturity date[5]	Amount on Issue *(in millions)*	Currency	Call dates	*Step up* (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 *(in millions of euros)*[1]	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 *(in millions of euros)*[1]
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2005	01/05/2015	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2005	01/06/2015	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2005	01/07/2015	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2005	01/08/2015	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2005	01/09/2015	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2005	01/10/2015	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2005	01/11/2015	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2005	01/12/2015	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2006	01/01/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2006	01/02/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2006	01/03/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2006	01/04/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2006	01/05/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2006	01/06/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2006	01/07/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2006	01/08/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2006	01/09/2016	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2006	01/10/2016	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2006	01/11/2016	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2006	01/12/2016	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2007	01/01/2017	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2007	01/02/2017	5	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	4
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2007	01/03/2017	8	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	7
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2007	01/04/2017	6	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	5
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2007	01/05/2017	4	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2007	01/06/2017	4	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Contractual maturity date[5]	Amount on Issue (in millions)	Currency	Call dates	Step up (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 (in millions of euros)[1]	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 (in millions of euros)[1]
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2007	01/07/2017	4	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2007	01/08/2017	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2007	01/09/2017	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2007	01/10/2017	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2007	01/11/2017	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2007	01/12/2017	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2008	01/01/2018	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2008	01/02/2018	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2008	01/03/2018	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2008	01/04/2018	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2008	01/05/2018	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2008	01/06/2018	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2008	01/07/2018	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2008	01/08/2018	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2008	01/09/2018	7	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	7
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2008	01/10/2018	12	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	12
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2008	01/11/2018	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2008	01/12/2018	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2009	01/01/2019	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2009	01/02/2019	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2009	01/03/2019	20	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	19
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2009	01/04/2019	10	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	10
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2009	01/05/2019	9	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	9
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2009	01/06/2019	4	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2009	01/07/2019	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2009	01/08/2019	4	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	4

										Regulatory amount	
ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Contractual maturity date[5]	Amount on Issue *(in millions)*	Currency	Call dates	*Step up* (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	at 31/12/2014 *(in millions of euros)*[1]	at 31/12/2013 *(in millions of euros)*[1]
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2009	01/09/2019	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2009	01/10/2019	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2009	01/11/2019	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2009	01/12/2019	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2010	01/01/2020	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2010	01/02/2020	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2010	01/03/2020	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2010	01/04/2020	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2010	01/05/2020	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2010	01/06/2020	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2010	01/07/2020	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2010	01/08/2020	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2010	01/09/2020	24	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	24
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE ((BELGIUM)	01/10/2010	01/10/2020	55	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	54
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2010	01/11/2020	5	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	5
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2010	01/12/2020	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2011	01/01/2021	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2011	01/02/2021	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2011	01/03/2021	12	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	12
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2011	01/04/2021	5	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	5
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2011	01/05/2021	9	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	9
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2011	01/06/2021	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2011	01/07/2021	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2011	01/08/2021	4	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	4
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2011	01/09/2021	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2011	01/10/2021	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2

ISIN	Issuer	Date of issue	Contractual maturity date[5]	Amount on Issue *(in millions)*	Currency	Call dates	*Step up* (Y/N)	Regulatory treatment at 31/12/13 (T1/T2)	Eligibility under CRD 4 (Y/N)	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2014 *(in millions of euros)*[1]	Regulatory amount at 31/12/2013 *(in millions of euros)*[1]
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2011	01/11/2021	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2011	01/12/2021	4	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	4
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2012	01/01/2022	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2012	01/02/2022	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2012	01/03/2022	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	2
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/04/2012	01/04/2022	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/05/2012	01/05/2022	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/06/2012	01/06/2022	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/07/2012	01/07/2022	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/08/2012	01/08/2022	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/09/2012	01/09/2022	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2012	01/10/2022	2	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2012	01/11/2022	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/10/2013	01/10/2023	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/11/2013	01/11/2023	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	1
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/12/2013	01/12/2023	3	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	3
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/01/2014	01/01/2024	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/02/2014	01/02/2024	0	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
-	S.A. CREDIT AGRICOLE (BELGIUM)	01/03/2014	01/03/2024	1	EUR	-	N	T2	Y	0	0
TOTAL										**15,859**	**16,841**

(1) Amounts before applying the grandfathering clause under Basel 3.

(2) Operation extendible at the hand of the subscriber up to 6 June 2017

(3) If, at any time, the French Prudential and Resolution Supervisory Authority ACPR (or any substituted authority) decides, given the applicable regulatory framework, that the instruments can no longer be recognised as Tier 2 Capital, the issuer can, from 1 January 2013, at its hand and subject to the prior agreement of the ACPR, release a notification concerning the change in status to the holders of the instruments, in accordance with the issuance conditions. As soon as such a notification concerning the change in status is implemented, subordination clauses cease to apply and the instruments automatically become unsubordinated notes.

(4) Contingent capital operation triggered at the threshold of 7% of CET1 ratio.

(5) Each month, S.A. Crédit Agricole (Belgium) issues simultaneously with 8 and/or 10 year maturities depending on demand from investors. The maturity dates given in the table correspond to the longest maturity, i.e. mostly 10 years.

II. Reconciliation of accounting and regulatory capital

	31/12/2014		31/12/2013
(in millions of euros)	**Phased-in**	**Fully loaded**	**Basel 2**
EQUITY, GROUP SHARE (ACCOUNTING AMOUNT)	**86,665**	**86,665**	**76,283**
Upcoming dividend payment on result of year Y-1	0	0	0
Expected dividend payment on result of year Y	(608)	(608)	(607)
Filtered unrealised gains/(losses) on change in own credit risk on structured products	171	171	0
Filtered unrealised gains/(losses) on change in own credit risk on derivatives	(17)	(84)	(86)
Filtered unrealised gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	(839)	(839)	(249)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale equity and debt securities filtered under Basel 2	0	0	(2,055)
Transitional regime applicable to unrealised gains/(losses)	(2,486)	0	0
AT1 instruments included in accounting equity	(3,861)	(3,861)	0
Other regulatory adjustments	(209)	(210)	338
Capital and reserves Group share[1]	**78,816**	**81,234**	**73,624**
MINORITY INTERESTS (ACCOUNTING AMOUNT)	**4,978**	**4,978**	**5,383**
(-) preferred shares	(1,785)	(1,785)	(2,036)
(-) items not recognised under regulatory framework	(1,360)	(2,229)	(368)
Minority interests[1]	**1,833**	**964**	**2,979**
Prudent valuation	(883)	(883)	0
Deductions of goodwill and other intangible assets	(15,862)	(15,862)	(16,118)
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability not arising from temporary differences	(31)	(157)	0
Shortfall in adjustments for credit risk relative to expected losses under the internal ratings-based approach deducted from the CET1	(354)	(354)	0
Amount exceeding the exemption threshold for CET1 instruments of financial stakes in which the institution owns a significant holding and of the deductible deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences	0	0	0
Amount exceeding the exemption threshold for CET1 instruments of financial stakes in which the institution owns an investment of less than 10%	0	0	0
Deduction of UCIT-owned financial institutions	(230)	(230)	0
Other CET1 components	218	0	(201)
TOTAL CET1	**63,507**	**64,712**	**60,284**
AT1 equity instruments (including preferred shares)	11,551	4,100	8,445
Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments of financial-sector entities in which the institution holds a significant investment deducted from Tier 1 capital	(1,698)	0	(2,211)
Transitional adjustments and Basel 2 deductions	0	0	(1,699)
Other components of Tier 1 capital	(210)	0	(2,324)
Total Additional Tier 1	**9,643**	**4,100**	**2,212**
TOTAL TIER 1	**73,150**	**68,812**	**62,496**
Tier 2 equity instruments	17,789	15,670	18,943
Surplus provisions relative to expected losses eligible under the internal ratings-based approach	1,402	1,402	333
General credit risk adjustments under the standardised approach	559	559	0
Tier 2 instruments of entities operating mainly in the insurance sector in which the institution has a significant investment deducted from Tier 2 capital	(2,548)	(3,951)	(2,211)
Transitional adjustments and Basel 2 deductions	586	0	(1,823)
TOTAL TIER 2	**17,788**	**13,680**	**15,243**
Participations and investments in entities of the insurance sector	0	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL	**90,938**	**82,492**	**77,739**

(1) This item can be found in the table of solvency ratios, section "Indicators and regulatory ratios/Solvency ratios"

III. Assessment of internal capital adequacy

The Group has implemented an internal capital adequacy assessment system covering Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and the Group's main French and foreign entities. This approach is designed to meet the requirements of Pillar 2 of the Basel agreement, and more particularly the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), implemented under the responsibility of individual institutions.

Its main purpose is to ensure that the Group's capital, calculated at the level of the financial conglomerate, and that of its main entities, is adequate for the risks incurred, while ensuring the quality of risk controls and checks.

The risks quantified for the purposes of internal capital are:

- risks covered by Pillar 1 (credit and counterparty risk, market risk and operational risk);
- risks covered by Pillar 2 (interest-rate risk in the banking portfolio and credit concentration risk);
- insurance risks.

With respect to liquidity risk, the Group ensures the quality of the systems used to manage and supervise this risk, as well as the appropriateness of its liquidity continuity plan.

In addition to these risks, the internal capital approach requires banks to ensure that their capital requirements calculated under Pillar 1 adequately cover all residual risk related to risk mitigation techniques and securitisation transactions. Failing that, for internal capital purposes, a risk adjustment to Pillar 1 requirements must be made by any entities exposed to these risks.

The quantitative approach used to calculate internal capital is incremental compared with Pillar 1 requirements. Measures implemented refer to the target rating of the Group. This approach consists in:

- adjusting capital requirements calculated under Pillar 1 so that internal capital adequately reflects, from an economic standpoint, all the risks in each business activity;
- supplementing Pillar 1 requirements to take Pillar 2 risks into account;
- taking into account, on a prudent basis, the impacts of diversification resulting from the broad spread of business activities within the same group, including between banking and insurance.

Internal capital for credit risk exposures excluding retail banking is based on an internal economic capital model, enabling in particular a better comprehension of concentrations in credit portfolios.

Internal capital exposure to retail banking credit risk is calculated on the basis of measurements based on macro-economic scenarios, the severity of which is graded in line with the Group's target rating. This approach is being progressively extended to entities located outside France.

For market risk, which is monitored through VaR, internal capital fully integrates regulatory developments under Pillar 1 (stressed VaR, IRC). The horizon of capital measurement is made consistent with that used for other risks.

In calculating internal capital for interest rate risk in the banking portfolio, Crédit Agricole S.A. Group applies interest rate and inflation shocks, the severity of which is graded in line with the Group's target rating. In respect of the interest rate shocks applied, impacts on all directional, optional and behavioural risks are measured for each of the significant currencies. The calculation of internal capital also includes the offsetting impact provided by the lesser of (i) annual net interest margin and (ii) annual gross operating income, capped at 20% of equity.

Insurance risks are taken into account in the Group's internal capital based on the measures taken under the current and future regimes applicable to insurance companies (Solvency 1, Solvency 2).

Diversification between risks is measured by an internal model to quantify the correlations between the different classes of risk. They were updated in 2013 to reflect the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone.

A prospective approach is implemented to measure internal capital requirements, so as to integrate the effects of the Basel 3 reform, both for the calculation of available capital and for measuring capital requirements.

Crédit Agricole Group entities subject to the requirement to measure internal capital within their scope are responsible for doing so in accordance with standards and methodologies defined by the Group. More specifically, they must ensure that their Icaap is appropriately organised and managed. Internal capital determined by the entities is reported in detail to Crédit Agricole S.A.

In addition to the quantitative aspect, the Group's approach relies on a qualitative component supplementing the calculation of internal capital with indicators of the business lines' exposure to risk and their permanent controls. The qualitative part of the ICAAP has three objectives:

- regularly assess the appropriateness of the risk management and control mechanisms of the Group's most significant entities;
- continuously improve the system of risk management and permanent control in the business lines;
- complete the analyses in the quantitative section of the ICAAP.

IV. Changes in regulatory capital in 2014

The table below presents regulatory capital changes in 2014. Movements between the 31 December 2013 under Basel 2.5 and 31 December 2014 under Basel 3 phased-in include the different adjustments relative to the transition from Basel 2.5 to Basel 3.

(in millions of euros)	CHANGE: 31/12/2014 phased in *vs* 31/12/2013 Basel 2.5
Core Tier 1 capital under Basel 2.5 at 31/12/2013	**60,284**
Capital increase (Issue of mutual shares net of repayment)	495
Capital increase (Payment of scrip dividend on 2013 earnings (share paid outside the Group))	254
Capital repayment(1)	(65)
Net income/loss for the year before dividend	5,040
Expected dividend outside the Group	(608)
Unrealised gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and other unrealised gains and losses	(119)
Prudent valuation	(883)
Minority interests	(1,146)
Change in goodwill and other intangibles	256
Shortfall in adjustments for credit risk relative to expected losses under the internal ratings-based approach deducted from the CET1	(354)
Regulatory adjustments(2)	353
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL UNDER BASEL 3 AT 31/12/2014	**63,507**
Additional Tier 1 capital under Basel 2.5 at 31/12/2013	**2,212**
Issues	4,100
Repayments and withdrawals from scope of consolidation	(1,450)
Regulatory adjustments(2)	4,781
ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL UNDER BASEL 2.5 AT 31/12/2014	**9,643**
TIER 1 CAPITAL AT 31/12/2014	**73,150**
Tier 2 Capital under Basel 2.5 at 31/12/2013	**15,243**
Issues	633
Repayments and withdrawals from scope of consolidation	(622)
Regulatory adjustments including amortisation(2)(3)	2,534
TIER 2 CAPITAL UNDER BASEL 3 AT 31/12/2014	**17,788**
TOTAL CAPITAL AT 31/12/2014	**90,938**

(1) Capital repayment: partial buyback of CCAs (mutual shares).

(2) Description of the various adjustments due to the transition from Basel 2.5 to Basel 3 phased-in can be found in section "Regulatory background and scope/Transitional implementation phase".

(3) Tier 2 instruments are subject to a haircut during the 5-year period prior to their maturity date.

COMPOSITION AND CHANGES IN RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS

Preliminary remark: the introduction, under CRD 4, of new exposure categories, along with changes in allocation rules for existing categories, mean it is impossible to provide a systematic analysis of portfolio changes between 2013 and 2014.

I. Risk weighted assets by type of risk

The risk weighted assets in respect of credit risk, market risk and operational risk were €494.9 billion at 31 December 2014, compared with €476.9 billion at 31 December 2013.

	31/12/2014		31/12/2013	
(in billions of euros	**Risk weighted assets**	**Capital requirements**	**Risk weighted assets**	**Capital requirements**
Credit risk	**441.0**	**35.3**	**426.9**	**34.1**
Credit and counterparty risk - Standardised approach	**136.8**	**10.9**	**150.5**	**12.0**
Central governments and central banks	11.0	0.9	2.9	0.2
Institutions	13.0	1.0	13.9	1.1
Corporates	72.0	5.8	78.0	6.2
Retail customers	21.5	1.7	27.6	2.2
Loans to individuals	*17.8*	*1.4*		
o/w secured by property	*3.4*	*0.3*		
o/w revolving	*4.2*	*0.3*		
o/w other loans	*10.2*	*0.8*		
Loans to small and medium businesses	*3.7*	*0.3*		
o/w secured by property	*0.3*	*0.0*		
o/w other loans	*3.4*	*0.3*		
Equities	1.5	0.1	3.3	0.3
Securitisations	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Assets other than credit obligation	17.4	1.4	24.6	2.0
Credit and counterparty risk - internal ratings-based approach	**303.0**	**24.3**	**276.4**	**22.1**
Central governments and central banks	2.8	0.2	1.5	0.1
Institutions	19.3	1.5	17.0	1.4
Corporates	114.8	9.3	113.9	9.1
Retail customers	92.1	7.4	91.2	7.3
Loans to individuals	*68.1*	*5.4*		
o/w secured by property	*40.0*	*3.2*		
o/w revolving	*4.2*	*0.3*		
o/w other loans	*23.9*	*1.9*		
Loans to small and medium businesses	*24.0*	*1.9*		
o/w secured by property	*3.7*	*0.3*		
o/w other loans	*20.3*	*1.6*		
Equities	67.7	5.4	48.1	3.8
Simple risk weighting approach	*57.8*	*4.6*	*48.1*	*3.8*
Private equity exposures in sufficiently diversified portfolios (190% weighting)	*1.6*	*0.1*	*2.3*	*0.2*
Listed equity exposures (290% weighting)	*4.7*	*0.4*	*5.5*	*0.4*
Other equity exposures (370% weighting)	*51.5*	*4.1*	*40.3*	*3.2*
Internal models method	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-
Equity investments in significant financial stakes (over 10%) included in the exemption threshold calculation (250% weighting)	*9.9*	*0.8*	-	-
Securitisations	6.3	0.5	4.7	0.4
Assets other than credit obligations	0.0	0.0	-	-
Contributions to a CCP default fund	**1.2**	**0.1**	**-**	**-**
Credit valuation adjustment risk	**5.9**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**
Advanced approach	3.6	0.3	-	-

	31/12/2014		31/12/2013	
(in billions of euros	**Risk weighted assets**	**Capital requirements**	**Risk weighted assets**	**Capital requirements**
Standardised approach	2.3	0.2	-	-
Original exposure method	0.0	0.0	-	-
Market risk	**8.8**	**0.7**	**8.8**	**0.7**
Market risk under standardised approach	**1.6**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.1**
Interest rate risk	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.9*	*0.1*
Equity position risk	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.0*
Foreign exchange risk	*0.8*	*0.1*	*(0.0)*	*(0.0)*
Commodities risk	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.0*
Market risk measured using internal models	**7.2**	**0.5**	**7.7**	**0.6**
VaR	*1.2*	*0.1*	*1.4*	*0.1*
Stressed VaR	*3.1*	*0.2*	*2.7*	*0.2*
IRC	*2.9*	*0.2*	*3.6*	*0.3*
CRM	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-
Of which additional capital requirements arising from exceeding the large exposures limits	0.0	0.0	-	-
Operational risk	**39.2**	**3.1**	**41.2**	**3.3**
Operational risk under the standardised approach	6.0	0.5	7.9	0.6
Operational risk under the advanced measurement approach	33.2	2.6	33.3	2.7
TOTAL	**494.9**	**39.6**	**476.9**	**38.1**
of which standardised approach	147.8	11.8	159.5	12.7
of which IRB approach	347.1	27.8	317.4	25.4

Risk weighted assets in respect of the exemption threshold weighting are included:

- in credit and counterparty risk - standardised approach - central governments and central banks for the portion relating to deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences;
- in credit and counterparty risk - standardised approach - equities and credit and counterparty risk - internal ratings approach - equities for the portion relating to CET1 instruments held in financial stakes over 10%.

II. Risk weighted assets by business line

31/12/2014 *(in millions of euros)*	Credit risk				Credit risk	Credit valuation adjustment risk	Operational risk	Market risk	Total risk weighted assets
	Standardised approach	Weighting approach IRB[1]	IRB approach[2]	Contributions to a CCP default fund					
French retail banking	39,603	12,753	138,426	0	190,782	505	18,069	41	209,397
International retail banking	30,406	1,339	3,658	0	35,403	67	2,668	171	38,309
Savings management and Insurance	16,395	40,570	671	4	57,640	502	3,043	67	61,252
Specialised financial services	37,464	800	14,460	0	52,724	68	2,031	11	54,834
Corporate and investment banking	11,109	6,387	71,907	1,222	90,625	4,772	12,735	7,836	115,968
Corporate centre	1,809	5,826	6,194	0	13,829	0	622	723	15,174
TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS	**136,786**	**67,675**	**235,316**	**1,226**	**441,003**	**5,914**	**39,168**	**8,849**	**494,934**

(1) Corresponds to equities exposures under the IRB approach.

(2) Advanced IRB or Foundation IRB approach depending on the business lines.

31/12/2013 *(in millions of euros)*	Credit risk			Credit risk	Operational risk	Market risk	Total risk weighted assets
	Standardised approach	Weighting approach IRB	IRB approach[1]				
French retail banking	49,767	10,454	141,026	201,247	18,266	0	219,513
International retail banking	27,558	0	4,212	31,770	2,894	14	34,678
Savings management and Insurance	11,443	29,158	699	41,300	3,771	0	45,071
Specialised financial services	37,973	63	14,718	52,754	2,308	1	55,063
Corporate and investment banking	13,228	3,028	67,658	83,914	13,224	8,321	105,459
Corporate centre	10,572	5,407	0	15,979	720	445	17,144
TOTAL RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS	**150,541**	**48,110**	**228,313**	**426,964**	**41,183**	**8,781**	**476,928**

(1) Advanced IRB or Foundation IRB approach depending on the business lines.

III. Trends in risk weighted assets

The table below shows the change in Crédit Agricole Group's risk weighted assets in 2014:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2013	CRD 4 impacts at 01/01/2014	Application of Art. 49.1 of the CRD 4 directive (Insurance)	01/01/2014 *pro forma*	Mitigation actions CRD 4 Q1 2014	Foreign Exchange effect	Organic change and optimisation actions	Equity-accounted value Insurance & Regional Banks	Scope	Method	Total change *vis-à-vis* 01/01/2014 *pro forma*	31/12/2014
Credit risk	426,964	36,541	8,001	471,506	(4,283)	5,208	(15,765)	5,348	(13,471)	(7,540)	**(30,503)**	441,003
of which Equity risk	*48,110*	*12,198*	*8,001*	*68,309*	*0*	*0*	*(4,002)*	*5,348*	*(1,980)*	*0*	**(634)**	*67,675*
CVA	0	15,142	0	15,142	(10,017)	0	789	0	0	0	**(9,228)**	5,914
Market risk	8,781	0	0	8,781	0	0	268	0	(200)	0	**68**	8,849
Operational risk	41,183	0	0	41,183	0	0	(562)	0	(1,453)	0	**(2,015)**	39,168
TOTAL	**476,928**	**51,683**	**8,001**	**536,612**	**(14,300)**	**5,208**	**(15,270)**	**5,348**	**(15,124)**	**(7,540)**	**(41,678)**	**494,934**

The start of 2014 was marked by:

- CRD 4, which came into effect on 1 January 2014, resulting in an increase in risk weighted assets of €51.7 billion, falling to €37.4 billion after deduction of actions taken over the first quarter. Risk weighted assets in respect of CVA, initially recorded at €15.1 billion, were reduced to €10.0 billion *via* the hedging of counterparty risk on derivatives (implementation of the CVA desk) and the extension of the scope of validation of the EPE (expected positive exposure) model, specifically on discontinuing operations. The impact of CRD 4 also takes account of €16.9 billion in respect of the exemption threshold weighting, of which €12.2 billion related to significant financial stakes (over 10%) (recorded in equity risk); and
- the application of Article 49.1 of the CRD 4 directive, which gave the entire capital and insurance reserves a 370% risk weighting (under Basel 2.5, the portion representing the retained earnings

was not weighted but deducted from Tier 1), leading to an impact of +€8.0 billion.

As such, *pro forma* risk weighted assets at 1 January 2014 stood at €536.6 billion.

Since 1 January 2014, and following the actions taken in the first quarter, Basel 3 risk weighted assets fell by €27.4 billion, to stand at €494.9 billion at 31 December 2014. This 5.2% fall is due in essence to:

- the appreciation of the US Dollar, leading to an increase in risk weighted assets of €5.2 billion;
- organic change that incorporates impacts due to amortisation of Crédit Agricole CIB's discontinuing operations and all regulatory optimisation measures;
- changes in scope :
  - the disposal of Newedge, BNI Madagascar, Crédit Agricole Bulgaria and CAL Hellas for a total impact of -€6.2 billion;
  - Crelan equity-accounting in the context of the planned disposal of this entity for an impact of -€6.9 billion;
  - the deconsolidation of BES and the impact of the depreciation of its equity-accounted value to zero for an impact of -€2 billion;
- the increase in the equity-accounted value of investments, of which €5.3 billion in respect of insurance ; and
- methodological developments with a global impact of -€7.5 billion (switch to Foundation IRB in Regional Banks' and LCL's SMEs portfolio and changes to the probability of default on the Corporates portfolio in Corporate and investment banking).

CREDIT RISK

I. Exposure to credit risk

Definitions:

- **probability of default (PD):** the probability that a counterparty will default within a period of one year;
- **exposure at default (EAD):** exposure amount in the event of default. The concept of exposure encompasses balance sheet assets plus a proportion of off-balance sheet commitments;
- **loss given default (LGD):** ratio between the loss incurred upon counterparty default and the amount of the exposure at the time of default;
- **gross exposure:** amount of the exposure (balance sheet + off-balance sheet), after the impacts of netting and before the application of any credit risk mitigation techniques (guarantees and collateral) and the credit conversion factor (CCF);
- **credit conversion factor (CCF):** ratio between the unused portion of a commitment that will be drawn and at risk at the time of default and the unused portion of the commitment calculated on the basis of the authorised limit or, where applicable, the unauthorised limit if higher;
- **expected losses (EL):** the amount of the average loss the bank expects to have to recognise in its loan book within one year;
- **risk weighted assets (RWA):** risk weighted assets are calculated by applying a weighting ratio to each exposure. The ratio is a function of the characteristics of the exposure and the calculation method used (IRB or standardised);
- **valuation adjustments:** impairment losses on a specific asset due to credit risk, recognised either through a partial write-down or a deduction from the carrying amount of the asset;
- **external credit ratings:** credit ratings provided by an external credit rating agency recognised by Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009.

Exposures using the standardised approach

The exposure classes under the standardised approach are classified by counterparty type and financial product type, in one of the 17 classes set out in Article 112 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013. The weightings applied to these same assets are calculated in accordance with Articles 114 to 134 of said Regulation.

In the tables below, 17 standardised exposure classes are then pooled to ensure presentation in alignment with IRB exposures.

Exposures using the IRB approach

Credit exposures are classified by counterparty type and financial product type, based on the seven exposure classes shown in the table below and set out in Article 147 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 on capital requirements applicable to credit institutions and investment firms:

- in addition to exposures to Central governments or central banks, the Central government or central banks class includes exposures to certain regional and local authorities and public sector agencies that are treated as central government agencies, as well as multilateral development banks and international organisations;
- the Institutions class comprises exposure to credit institutions and investment firms, including those recognised in other countries. It also includes some exposures to regional and local authorities, public sector agencies and multilateral development banks that are not classified under central governments;
- the Corporates class is divided into large corporates and small and medium-sized businesses, which are subject to different regulatory treatments;
- the Retail customer class is broken down into loans secured by property granted to individuals and to small and medium businesses, revolving credits, other loans granted to individuals and to small and medium businesses;
- the Equity class comprises exposures that convey a residual, subordinated claim on the assets or income of the issuer or have a similar economic substance;
- the Securitisation class includes exposures to securitisation operations or structures, including those resulting from interest rate or exchange rate derivatives, independently of the institution's role (whether it is the originator, sponsor or investor);
- the Assets other than credit obligations class does not currently show any assets using the internal rating-based (IRB) approach.

In accordance with the regulatory rules in effect, risk weighted assets in the Central governments and central banks, Institutions, Corporate and Retail customers classes are calculated by applying a prescribed formula, the main parameters of which are the EAD, PD, LGD and the maturity associated with each exposure:

- for exposures to Large customers (Central governments and central banks, Institutions and Corporates), the formula is given in Article 153 of EU Regulation 575/2013 of 26 June 2013;

- for exposures to Retail customers, the formula is given in Article 154 of EU Regulation 575/2013 of 26 June 2013.

Risk weighted assets in the Equities category are calculated by applying standardised weightings to the carrying amount of the exposures. These weightings, prescribed in Article 155 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, are a function of the nature of the relevant equities: 190% for private equity exposures in the case of a diversified portfolio, 290% for exposures to listed equities and 370% for all other "Equities" excluding stakes in financial companies of over 10% included in the exemption threshold calculation (250% weighting).

The calculation of risk weighted assets in respect of Securitisation exposures is set out in the dedicated section below.

Risk weighted assets of "Assets other than credit obligations" exposures are calculated in accordance with Article 156 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013. Parameters used in the formulas cited above are estimated using historical default and loss data collected internally by Crédit Agricole Group. It should be noted that the definition of default used for the calculation of these parameters has a significant influence on the value thereof.

Exposure at Default (EAD) is the amount of exposure to a counterparty at the time of said counterparty's default. For balance sheet items, EAD corresponds to exposure net of provisions for items covered by the standardised approach to credit risk, and to gross amounts for items covered by internal ratings. In the case of limits and financing commitments not used by the counterparty, a fraction of the total commitment is taken into account by applying a credit conversion factor (CCF). The CCF is estimated using an internal method validated by the supervisory authority for retail banking portfolios. The Internal CCF is estimated on the basis of the average CCF observed in cases of default by class of exposure. For other portfolios, a standard CCF of 20%, 50% or 100% is applied, depending on the nature of the commitment and its term.

For Large customers, default is defined on a customer-by-customer basis. As a result, it factors in the principle of contagion: an exposure to a defaulting customer causes the classification under default of all of the said customer's loans within the entity responsible for the uniformity of the rating and all of its loans within Crédit Agricole Group.

For Retail customers, the default can be recorded at the level of the transaction. When applied to the debtor, it factors in the principle of contagion. Contagion rules are defined and precisely documented by the entity (joint account, outstandings of individuals or professionals, notion of risk group, etc.).

Moreover, the historical default and loss data are themselves highly dependent on the characteristics of the products marketed and the markets in which the Group's various subsidiaries operate. As such, it may be difficult or misleading to compare these parameters between each other or to compare risk weighted assets calculated using these parameters for a given class of exposure.

Differences in market characteristics may be of various kinds:

- maturity of the market: risk parameters in respect of Large customers vary significantly depending on whether the customer or its reference shareholder is located in a developed or an emerging country; in the former, the rating of the counterparty will depend solely on the specific characteristics of the customer or its reference shareholder; in the latter, the rating of the country will be an important factor in the rating (the rating of a counterparty may only be greater than that of the country in which it is based in very specific cases; therefore, the ratings of companies located in emerging markets are generally capped by the rating of the country in question);
- structure of the market: as risk parameters vary depending on the type of products marketed, the risk weighted assets calculated on certain products (*e.g.* home loans) are structurally lower than those calculated on other products (*e.g.* consumer loans) for the same rating class; consequently, in some countries where home loans account for a very significant part of outstandings, the risk weighted assets of subsidiaries located in these countries tend to be below the Group average;
- position in the cycle: as GDP growth cycles are not synchronous in all countries in which the Group operates, the PD and LGD parameters do not necessarily follow the same trend for all subsidiaries; for instance, PD and LGD estimates on home loans will tend to increase for subsidiaries operating in markets experiencing or having experienced a real estate crisis, while remaining stable elsewhere;
- demographic and cultural differences: the place of private property in the culture of a country, the level of per capita income and demographic characteristics are other factors influencing risk parameters; accordingly, for instance, subsidiaries operating in countries in which the population is better off tend to have lower risk weighted assets than elsewhere, due to the fact that debt-to-income ratios will tend to be lower.

Products marketed may also vary from one subsidiary to another or from one country to another, potentially resulting in divergent risk parameters and risk weighted assets for the same type of customer. The type of products marketed can influence risk parameters in various ways:

- nature of the products: products marketed may be very different in nature; as such, home loans may vary from one country to another as a function of their average maturity or the average ratio between the amount of the loan and the value of the financed property (loan-to-value ratio, LTV); the longer the maturity or the higher the LTV, the higher the risk parameters and risk weighted assets;
- business model: Crédit Agricole Group's business model consists in holding loans granted to customers to maturity, whereas other banking models consist in selling large portions of their outstanding loans to securitisation vehicles; Crédit Agricole Group consequently keeps all home loans on its balance sheet, where they are generally assigned lower risk parameters and risk weighted assets than other asset classes, resulting in a structurally lower level of average risk weighted assets than for banks that sell this type of loan;
- collateral: loans granted can be secured by collateral or personal guarantees, the value and quality of which will be reflected in lower risk parameters than those of unsecured loans.

In addition, the customer type may also vary significantly depending on the distribution channel used: in the case of revolving credit, for instance, the customer (and the associated risk parameters) will differ depending on whether the products are marketed by Crédit Agricole Group Regional Banks to their customers or through subsidiaries specialising in consumer credit.

The pertinence and reliability of the rating data used are guaranteed by a process consisting in the initial validation and subsequent maintenance of internal models based on a structured and documented organisation implemented throughout the Group and involving entities, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls department and the Audit Group function.

The set of internal models used in Crédit Agricole Group was presented for approval to the Standards and Methodology Committee before internal validation by the Group Control function. The internal validation is deemed to be a pre-validation, as it pre-dates the application for formal approval to the French Prudential and Resolution Supervisory Authority. The process of constructing and validating an internal rating model requires work over a period generally spanning three to five years, involving several on-site pre-validation and validation assignments.

After validation, systems governing internal ratings and the calculation of risk parameters are subject to permanent and periodic control within each Group entity.

In the following paragraphs, back-testing covers all the methods and procedures used to verify the performance and stability of the internal risk models, specifically by comparing forecasts with actual results.

With regard to permanent control, a back-testing Committee has been established within each entity. This Committee (which may, for some entities, be a specific agenda item for the Risk

Committee) is chaired by the Risk Management department of the relevant entity and includes a representative from the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department. It meets at least twice a year and is the subject of reports to the Chief Executive Officer and the head of the entity's Permanent Control department, as well as the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department.

Periodic inspection is conducted annually by the Internal Audit function or any third party specifically authorised by it. The audit plan covers:

- systems for calculating ratings and estimating risk parameters, as well as compliance with minimum requirements;
- systems functioning (correct implementation).

The corresponding reports are sent to the person responsible for monitoring the relevant entity within the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department.

The entity performs internal controls (permanent and periodic) on:

- the quality of input and output data within the system;
- the conceptual and technical quality of systems for calculating ratings and estimating risk parameters;
- the completeness of data used for the calculation of risk weighted assets.

Back-testing is critical in maintaining the pertinence and performance of rating models. A first phase of analysis is based chiefly on the quantitative analysis of the predictive model as a whole and its main explanatory variables.

This exercise can also detect significant change in the structure and behaviour of portfolios and customers. Back-testing then results in decisions to adjust or recast models in order to factor in the new structural elements. This allows changes in non-cyclical behaviour or change in the franchise to be identified, revealing the impact of commercial or risk strategies implemented by the Bank.

Across the Group as a whole, each rating method is back-tested at least once a year by the unit responsible for the method (Risk Management and Permanent Controls department or its delegate). This formalises the procedures and operating methods adopted in a precise manner. Back-testing work can be performed in accordance with differing periodicities, depths and times, each with different objectives:

- quarterly back-testing: this type of back-testing, systematically performed on the Large customer scope, has two objectives: the first is to ensure as far upstream as possible the absence of drift in the application of methodologies; the second is to maintain the business of user entities thanks to these results;
- annual back-testing: this analysis conducted in accordance with the requirements of Article 145 *et seq.* of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 aims to ensure that the models used on scopes either authorised or in the process of authorisation yield the anticipated results.

These ex-post controls are performed through-the-cycle on historical data covering as long a period as possible. The results of back-testing are ultimately expressed in a summary document containing critical analysis of the discriminating properties of the rating method and estimated default rates associated with each rating calculated by the model.

This critical analysis of the pertinence of the method and its implementation is performed in reference to the actual scope of application of the methodology in Crédit Agricole Group. It must analyse in sufficient depth to detect and describe any possible dysfunctions.

Three types of analysis are carried out systematically:

- control of the stability of the population;
- monitoring of the performance of the rating system: analysis of the discriminating character of the rating grid, for example through the ROC curve, the Gini index and/or the Kolmogorov-Smirnov curve and index;
- monitoring of deviations in respect of default rates: in particular, the review of default rates among Retail customers by batch and by generation of production is a key factor in assessing the quality of the rating system. The gaps between estimated and actual default rates are recognised and assessed by batch on the basis of a confidence interval.

As such, the back-testing of estimated and actual default rates performed on the Large customer portfolio in 2014 underlines the relevance of the PD models: the estimated one-year PD used in regulatory reporting is in fact compared against the default rates actually observed over the period studied: the comparison shows that the observed values are well below the rates observed, which confirms the conservative nature of the parameters used in regulatory calculations.

The unit responsible for the method submits annually to the Group, *via* the Standards and Methodologies Committee, the result of back-testing after review by an *ad hoc* Committee aimed at confirming the correct application of the statistical methods selected and the validity of the results. The summary document recommends, if necessary, appropriate corrective measures (revision of methodology, recalibration, training effort, control recommendations, etc.).

	Average PD	Average default rate observed over the last available period
Institutions: Corporate and investment banking	0.77%	0.11%
Corporates: Corporate and investment banking	1.00%	0.45%
Corporates: French retail banking (Regional Banks)	3.23%	2.14%
Local authorities: French retail banking (Regional Banks)	0.07%	0.02%
Individual customers: French retail banking (Regional Banks)	1.75%	1.74%
Small businesses and farmers: French retail banking (Regional Banks)	3.46%	3.17%

1. Breakdown of exposures

1.1 EXPOSURES BY TYPE OF RISK

The table below shows Crédit Agricole Group's exposure to global risk by exposure class for the standardised and internal ratings based approaches.

EXPOSURE TO OVERALL RISK (CREDIT, COUNTERPARTY, DILUTION, SETTLEMENT) BY APPROACH AND CLASS OF EXPOSURE AT 31/12/2014

	31/12/2014												
	Standardised				IRB				Total				
(in billions of euros)	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure(2)	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure(2)	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure(1)	Gross expo sure(2)	EAD	RWA	Capital requirement
Central governments and central banks	54.8	54.8	54.8	11.0	148.2	155.1	153.4	2.8	203.0	209.9	208.2	13.8	1.1
Institutions	67.9	80.1	78.2	13.0	97.6	99.4	90.7	19.3	165.5	179.5	168.9	32.3	2.6
Corporates	139.6	127.3	96.0	71.9	284.7	275.9	230.7	114.8	424.3	403.2	326.7	186.7	15.0
Retail customers	41.3	40.9	33.7	21.5	470.0	470.0	462.8	92.1	511.3	510.9	496.5	113.6	9.1
Equities	1.6		1.4	1.5	16.9		16.4	57.8(3)	18.5		17.8	59.3(3)	4.7
Securitisations	0.8		0.6	0.4	36.4		36.3	6.3	37.2		36.9	6.7	0.5
Assets other than credit obligation	23.2		23.1	17.4	0.0		0.0	0.0	23.2		23.1	17.4	1.4
TOTAL	**329.2**		**287.8**	**136.7**	**1,053.8**		**990.3**	**293.1**	**1,383.0**		**1,278.1**	**429.8**	**34.4**

(1) Initial gross exposure.

(2) Gross exposure after credit risk mitigation (CRM).

(3) Breakdown excluding weighting of significant financial stakes (over 10%) used in the calculation of the exemption threshold (250% weighting) under IRB.

EXPOSURE TO OVERALL RISK (CREDIT, COUNTERPARTY, DILUTION, SETTLEMENT) BY APPROACH AND CLASS OF EXPOSURE AT 31/12/2013

	31/12/2013									
	Standardised			IRB			Total			
(in billions of euros)	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Capital requirement
Central governments and central banks	58.2	55.5	2.9	154.6	154.1	1.5	212.8	209.6	4.4	0.4
Institutions	93.8	75.6	13.9	111.0	95.2	17.0	204.8	170.8	30.9	2.5
Corporates	95.1	86.4	78.1	293.9	251.3	113.9	389.0	337.8	192.0	15.4
Retail customers	53.1	43.3	27.6	469.1	460.1	91.2	522,2	503.4	118.8	9.5
Equities	3.2	2.2	3.3	14.6	14.0	48.1	17.8	16.2	51.4	4.1
Securitisations	0.5	0.4	0.2	41.8	41.4	4.7	42.3	41.8	4.9	0.4
Assets other than credit obligation	35.4	34.6	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	34.6	24.6	2.0
TOTAL	**339.3**	**298.0**	**150.6**	**1,085.0**	**1,016.1**	**276.4**	**1,424.3**	**1,314.1**	**427.0**	**34.3**

RWA density (defined as the ratio of risk weighted assets / EAD) amounts to 23% on average for retail customers and 57% for corporates at 31 December 2014.

On the gross exposure, the Group's total outstandings, at €1,383 billion, saw a moderate fall, by 2.9% over the year, primarily due to a reduction in exposure on "Institutions" and, to a lesser extent, on "retail customers".

The loan book's overall EAD decreased by 2.7% over the year.

Counterparty risk on market transactions

Crédit Agricole S.A., its subsidiaries and the Regional Banks calculate counterparty risk for all their exposures, whether in the banking book or the trading book. For items in the trading book, counterparty risk is calculated in accordance with the provisions relating to the regulatory supervision of market risk.

The regulatory treatment of counterparty risk on transactions on forward financial instruments in the banking portfolio is defined on a regulatory basis in Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013. Crédit Agricole Group uses the market price method to measure its exposure to counterparty risk on transactions on forward financial instruments in the banking portfolio (Article 274) or the internal model method (Article 283) within the scope of Crédit Agricole CIB.

EXPOSURE TO COUNTERPARTY RISK BY APPROACH AND CLASS OF EXPOSURE AT 31/12/2014

	31/12/2014									
	Standardised			IRB			Total			
(in billions of euros)	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Capital requirement
Central governments and central banks	2.7	2.7	0.4	6.6	6.6	0.3	9.3	9.3	0.7	0.1
Institutions	17.6	17.6	1.9	20.9	19.5	4.1	38.5	37.1	6.0	0.5
Corporates	2.7	2.7	2.5	21.2	21.0	7.9	23.9	23.7	10.4	0.8
Retail customers										
Equities										
Securitisations										
Assets other than credit obligation										
TOTAL	**23.0**	**23.0**	**4.8**	**48.7**	**47.1**	**12.3**	**71.7**	**70.1**	**17.1**	**1.4**

EXPOSURE TO COUNTERPARTY RISK BY APPROACH AND CLASS OF EXPOSURE AT 31/12/2013

	31/12/2013									
	Standardised			IRB			Total			
(in billions of euros)	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure	EAD	RWA	Capital requirement
Central governments and central banks	3.4	3.4	0.2	3.7	3.7	0.2	7.1	7.1	0.4	0.0
Institutions	8.5	8.5	1.8	39.2	26.9	3.0	47.7	35.5	4.8	0.4
Corporates	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.3	18.3	6.2	20.3	20.2	8.2	0.7
Retail customers										
Equities										
Securitisations										
Assets other than credit obligation										
TOTAL	**13.9**	**13.9**	**4.0**	**61.2**	**48.9**	**9.4**	**75.1**	**62.8**	**13.4**	**1.1**

Exposure at default to counterparty was €70.1 billion at 31 December 2014 (€53.4 billion in the form of derivatives and €16.7 billion in the form of securities financing transactions).

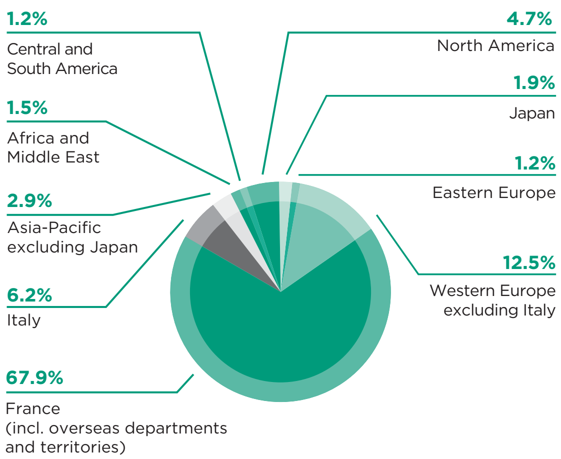
Information on exposure to transactions on forward financial instruments is also provided in Note 3.1 "Credit risk" to the consolidated financial statements.

1.2 EXPOSURES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

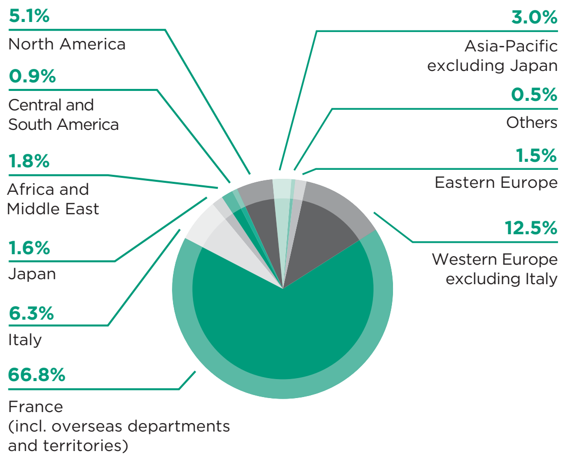
The breakdown by geographic area includes all Crédit Agricole Group exposures except for securitisation transactions and assets other than credit obligations.

At 31 December 2014, total gross exposure for the scope defined above was €1,322.6 billion, compared with €1,322.2 billion at 31 December 2013.

AT 31 DECEMBER 2014



AT 31 DECEMBER 2013



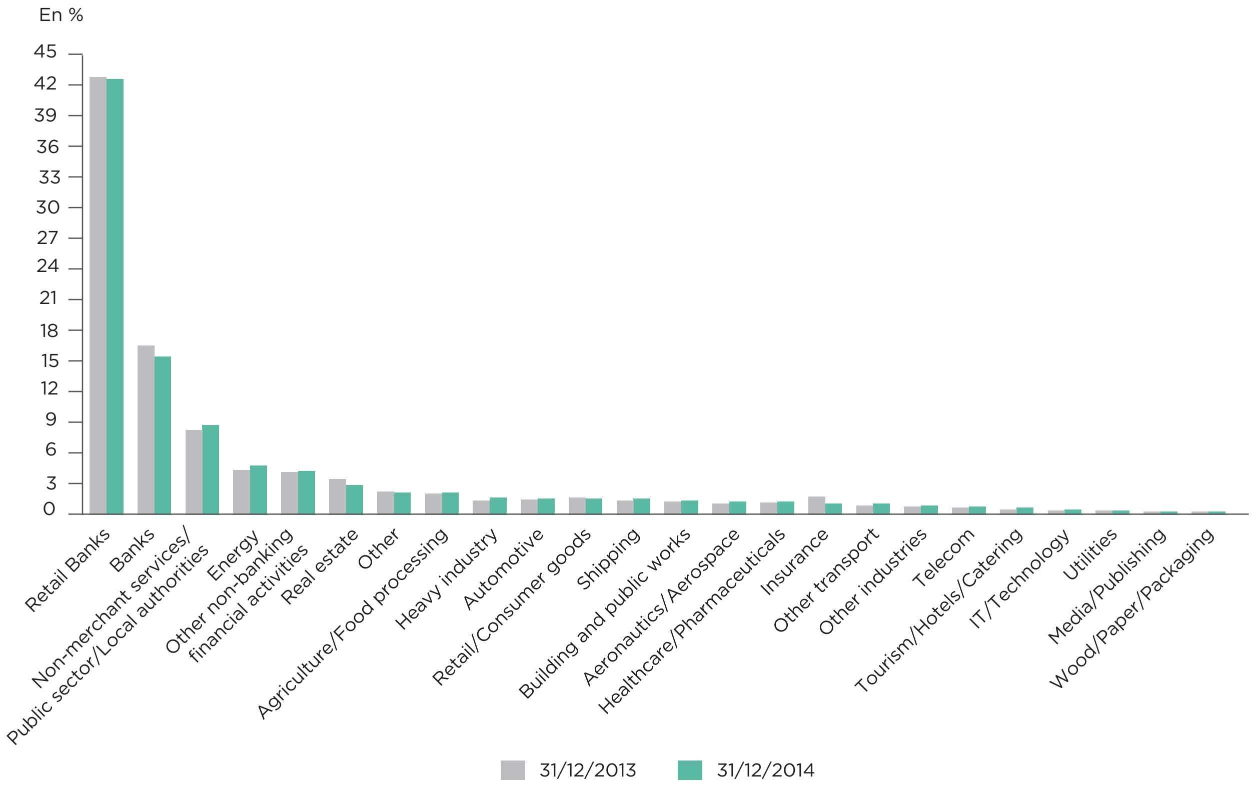
Geographic area of exposure *(in %)*	Central governments and central banks 31/12/2014	Central governments and central banks 31/12/2013	Institutions 31/12/2014	Institutions 31/12/2013	Corporates 31/12/2014	Corporates 31/12/2013	Retail customers 31/12/2014	Retail customers 31/12/2013	Equities 31/12/2014	Equities 31/12/2013
France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	54.6%	55.5%	58.8%	62.9%	54.8%	53.1%	86.0%	83.3%	89.8%	88.2%
Western Europe excluding Italy	10.3%	13.8%	4.1%	20.6%	8.1%	16.5%	0.0%	6.0%	0.5%	2.8%
North America	18.4%	14.3%	23.1%	4.4%	16.7%	7.3%	3.4%	0.0%	4.5%	1.9%
Italy	4.4%	3.6%	2.5%	2.2%	5.8%	6.7%	8.6%	8.7%	4.5%	4.3%
Japan	8.6%	5.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%
Other		3.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	1.6%	2.2%	5.4%	4.6%	5.9%	6.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Africa and Middle East	1.3%	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	2.7%	3.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	1.4%
Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.6%	1.6%	0,6%	2.9%	2.9%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Central and South America	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

With no major change compared to 2013, the loan book is focused on France (67.9% versus 66.8% in 2013) and on Western Europe in general (86.6% versus 85.6% in 2013).

1.3 EXPOSURES BY BUSINESS SECTOR

The breakdown by business sector covers Crédit Agricole Group's exposures to Central governments and central banks, Institutions, Corporates and Retail customers. The Retail customer portfolio is also broken down by Basel sub-portfolio (home loans, revolving credit, other small business loans, farmers and other retail).

At 31 December 2014, total exposure for the scope defined above was €1,195.0 billion, compared with €1,215.4 billion at 31 December 2013.

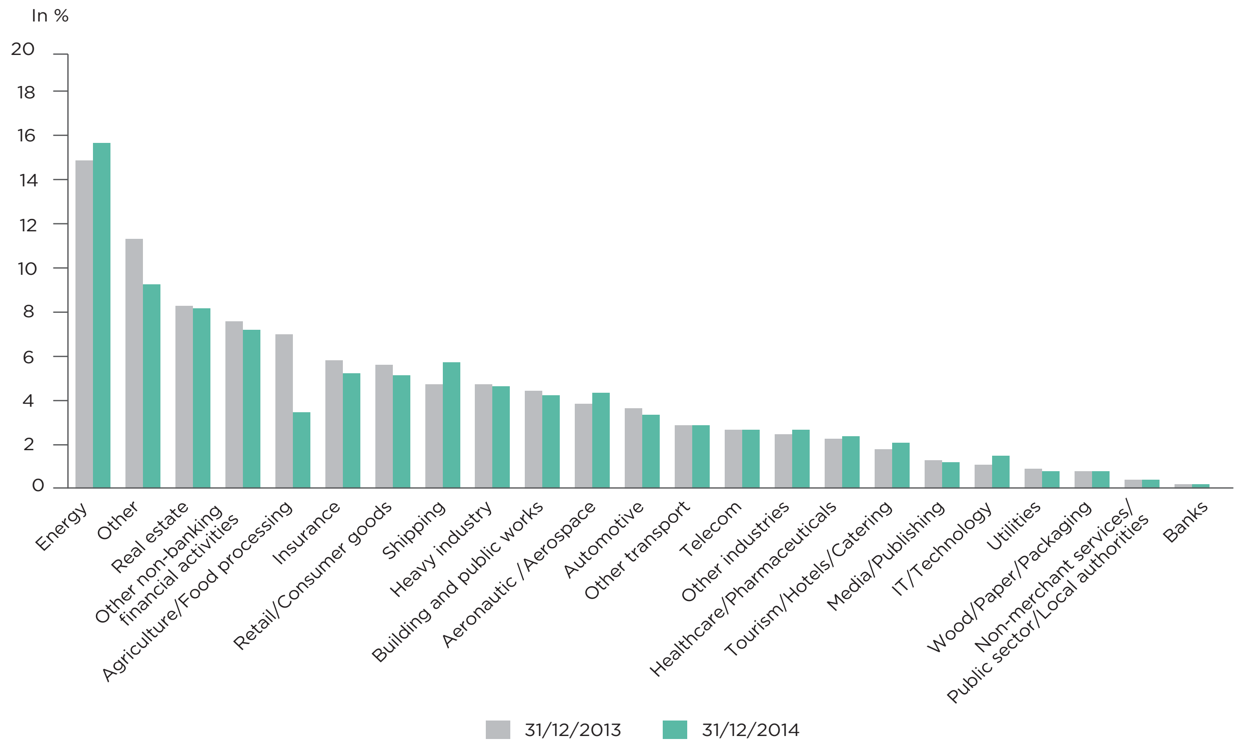


Regulatory scope defined above, including administrations and central banks, institutions, corporates and retail customers

The breakdown of the loan book by business sector changed little in 2014, and still shows a good level of risk diversification. The 5 first sectors (excluding retail banking and banks) represent less than 25% of total loan book.

The sectors whose relative proposition changed the most in 2014 are the banking and insurance sectors, as well as the real estate sector.

Excluding retail cusstomers, financial and public sectors, the corporate portfolio also offers a diversification level that changed little compared to 2013.

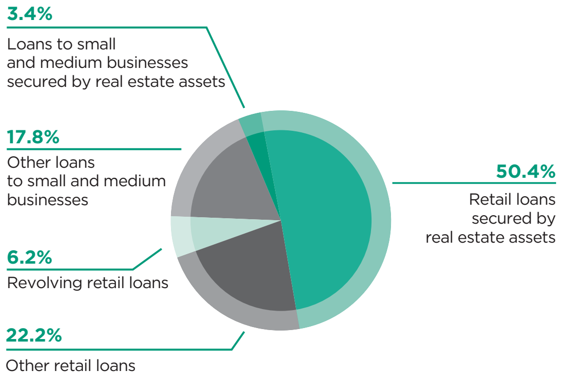


Within the Corporate portfolio, which has shown an overall decrease, the sectors whose relative proportion fell most sharply in 2014 were non-banking financial activities.

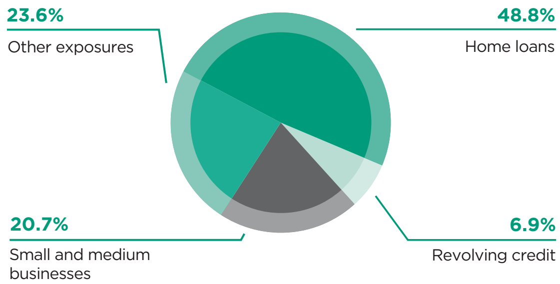
Breakdown of exposures – Retail customer portfolio

The chart below shows a breakdown of Crédit Agricole's Retail customer portfolio exposures by Basel sub-portfolio (outstandings of €511.2 billion at 31 December 2014 compared with €522.2 billion at 31 December 2013, an increase of +2.1% over the year).

RETAIL CUSTOMERS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014



RETAIL CUSTOMERS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013



The introduction of new exposure classes under CRD 4 in 2014 does not allow changes to be measured on exposures to small and medium businesses, and assets secured on property. However, it is possible to observe the continued reduction in the weight of revolving retail loans since 2012 (6.2% of retail customer assets in 2014 compared to 6.9% in 2013).

1.4 EXPOSURES BY RESIDUAL MATURITY

The breakdown of exposures by residual maturity and by financial instrument is disclosed on an accounting basis in Note 3.3 to the consolidated financial statements on "Liquidity and financing risk".

2. Quality of exposures

2.1 QUALITY OF EXPOSURES IN STANDARDISED APPROACH

Credit risk exposure in standardised approach

For Central governments and central banks and Institutions in the standardised approach, Crédit Agricole Group has chosen to use Moody's ratings for the sovereign risk and the correspondence grid with the French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority's (ACPR) credit quality assessment scale.

The Group does not use external credit rating agencies for Corporate exposures. As a result, in accordance with Article 121 of EU Regulation 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, companies are weighted at 20%, 50%, 100% or 150% except within the LCL scope, where the standardised method uses the Bank of France scales.

Breakdown of exposures and exposures at default by credit quality level

CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS AND CENTRAL BANKS

	31/12/2014		31/12/2013	
Credit quality level *(in billions of euros)*	**Exposure amount**	**Exposure at risk**	**Exposure amount**	**Exposure at risk**
1	42.4	42.4	47.8	45.1
2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
3	9.0	9.0	7.8	7.8
4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
6	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2
TOTAL	**54.8**	**54.8**	**58.2**	**55.5**

Level 1 remains predominant within the portfolio (77.4% at end-2014).

INSTITUTIONS

	31/12/2014		31/12/2013	
Credit quality level *(in billions of euros)*	**Exposure amount**	**Exposure at risk**	**Exposure amount**	**Exposure at risk**
1	64.2	75.1	89.1	71.0
2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
3	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.5
4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
5	2.2	1.8	0.1	0.1
6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
TOTAL	**67.9**	**78.2**	**93.8**	**75.6**

Exposure to institutions under the standardised approach is still, as in previous years, nearly solely concentrated on the top credit quality level, reflecting the scale of business done with top-rated institutions.

2.2 QUALITY OF EXPOSURES UNDER THE INTERNAL RATINGS-BASED APPROACH (IRB)

Presentation of the internal ratings system and procedure

The internal ratings systems and procedures are described in the section entitled "Risk Factors – Credit Risk – Risk Measurement methods and systems".

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK BY TYPE OF EXPOSURE AND INTERNAL RATING AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

(in millions of euros)	Internal rating of counterparty	Probability of default	Gross exposure[1]	EAD	EAD Balance sheet	EAD Off-balance sheet	RWA	Average LGD *(in %)*	Average RW *(in %)*	Expected Losses (EL)
Central governments and central banks	A+	0.00%	124,535.5	123,805.7	121,637.4	2,168.1	0.1	21.7%	0.0%	-
	A	0.01%	15,918.3	15,764.1	15,363.0	401.1	396.8	18.9%	2.5%	0.2
	B+	0.02%	3,571.9	3,090.6	2,824.6	266.1	25.2	3.3%	0.8%	0.0
	B	0.06%	6,337.1	6,086.7	5,336.6	750.2	619.1	19.9%	10.2%	0.7
	C+	0.16%	1,311.5	1,291.9	1,174.4	117.5	161.3	16.2%	12.5%	0.3
	C	0.30%	2,655.5	2,503.8	2,435.5	68.3	674.8	22.2%	27.0%	1.7
	C-	0.60%	346.9	333.9	297.4	36.6	68.7	12.6%	20.6%	0.3
	D+	0.75%	138.3	166.8	144.7	22.1	187.6	53.4%	112.5%	0.5
	D	1.25%	100.1	96.3	96.3	-	121.4	45.0%	126.0%	0.5
	D-	1.90%	16.1	22.8	13.4	9.4	28.2	60.4%	123.6%	0.2
	E+	5.00%	13.9	13.4	11.7	1.7	32.4	59.6%	242.1%	0.4
	E	12.00%	28.5	19.7	16.6	3.1	32.3	77.5%	163.8%	3.6
	E-	20.00%	138.4	136.2	130.1	6.1	412.3	52.3%	302.7%	14.3
	F,Z	100.00%	21.1	20.8	20.0	0.8	0.0	44.2%	0.0%	15.4
Subtotal		**0.05%**	**155,132.9**	**153,352.7**	**149,501.7**	**3,851.1**	**2,760.2**	**8.1%**	**1.8%**	**38.1**
Institutions	A+ to B+	0.03%	64,627.1	59,496.6	52,796.8	6,700.0	7,493.6	34.8%	12.6%	6.3
	B	0.06%	17,970.5	16,338.9	13,700.1	2,638.7	2,903.8	28.7%	17.8%	3.1
	C+	0.16%	5,482.1	5,220.3	4,989.0	231.3	2,014.0	39.5%	38.6%	3.3
	C	0.30%	6,482.2	5,585.4	4,618.5	966.9	2,880.1	38.0%	51.6%	6.3
	C-	0.60%	1,492.1	1,304.8	1,131.3	173.5	1,022.0	43.9%	78.3%	3.4
	D+	0.75%	1,356.6	1,016.8	666.1	350.7	782.1	37.0%	76.9%	2.8
	D	1.25%	481.9	403.7	357.0	46.6	438.5	43.2%	108.6%	2.2
	D-	1.90%	386.3	337.1	275.6	61.5	390.6	38.7%	115.9%	2.7
	E+	5.00%	102.2	97.3	91.3	5.9	129.6	38.1%	133.3%	1.9
	E	12.00%	22.0	16.8	12.5	4.4	44.3	53.0%	262.8%	1.1
	E-	20.00%	529.3	477.9	425.1	52.8	1,250.7	47.9%	261.7%	44.1
	F,Z	100.00%	452.1	452.1	451.2	0.9	0.9	45.0%	0.2%	431.6
Subtotal		**0.70%**	**99,384.4**	**90,747.7**	**79,514.5**	**11,233.2**	**19,350.2**	**34.5%**	**21.3%**	**508.8**
Corporates	A+ to B+	0.03%	49,033.4	41,914.9	26,309.3	15,605.5	5,351.5	34.0%	12.8%	4.0
	B	0.06%	46,953.5	34,514.4	18,155.4	16,359.1	7,518.2	41.7%	21.8%	8.1
	C+	0.16%	35,908.6	30,667.7	21,035.3	9,632.3	10,319.6	36.4%	33.6%	16.6
	C	0.30%	45,604.8	37,375.2	26,459.1	10,916.1	16,926.8	35.7%	45.3%	44.6
	C-	0.60%	25,872.8	21,799.7	15,549.3	6,250.3	14,051.3	36.4%	64.5%	44.9
	D+	0.75%	18,624.1	16,705.9	13,102.8	3,603.1	12,129.0	37.4%	72.6%	44.0
	D	1.25%	17,448.9	14,489.3	10,881.1	3,608.2	12,937.0	39.2%	89.3%	67.3
	D-	1.90%	15,873.8	14,131.5	11,626.6	2,505.0	14,665.1	39.8%	103.8%	105.5
	E+	5.00%	6,721.7	6,251.2	5,444.7	806.5	7,829.5	37.4%	125.2%	115.3
	E	12.00%	4,297.0	3,853.3	3,151.1	702.1	5,592.7	31.0%	145.1%	141.6
	E-	20.00%	4,080.8	3,674.0	3,048.2	625.8	7,296.7	38.6%	198.6%	254.8
	F,Z	100.00%	5,520.9	5,273.8	4,964.7	309.0	143.0	41.5%	2.7%	2,467.2
Subtotal		**3.33%**	**275,940.2**	**230,650.8**	**159,727.7**	**70,923.1**	**114,760.4**	**37.2%**	**49.8%**	**3,313.9**
TOTAL		**1.77%**	**530,457.5**	**474,751.2**	**388,743.9**	**86,007.4**	**136,870.8**	**27.3%**	**28.8%**	**3,860.8**

(1) Exposure after Credit risk mitigation (CRM).

In the Institutions and Corporates portfolios, categories A+ to B+ are grouped together as the regulatory probability of default is subject to a floor of 0.03%.

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK BY TYPE OF EXPOSURE AND INTERNAL RATING AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

(in millions of euros)	Internal rating of counterparty	Probability of default	Gross exposure	EAD	EAD Balance sheet	EAD Off-balance sheet	RWA	Average LGD *(in %)*	Average RW *(in %)*	Expected Losses (EL)
Central governments and central banks	A+ to B+		146,913.7	147,971.4	144,286.5	3,684.9	273.8	20.6%	0.2%	0.1
	B	0.06%	3,541.0	3,541.3	3,519.2	22.1	317.6	17.6%	9.0%	0.4
	C+	0.16%	682.0	807.4	564.2	243.2	95.8	14.3%	11.9%	0.2
	C	0.30%	1,839.8	820.2	659.7	160.5	143.1	15.2%	17.5%	0.4
	C-	0.60%	533.1	464.5	397.7	66.8	87.4	12.3%	18.8%	0.3
	D+	0.75%	496.5	283.3	166.7	116.6	190.6	39.1%	67.3%	0.7
	D	1.25%	13.3	7.5	0.3	7.2	8.9	45.0%	119.3%	0.0
	D-	1.90%	194.9	163.8	79.7	84.1	194.6	45.3%	118.8%	1.4
	E+	5.00%	92.2	15.7	15.7	-	37.0	56.7%	235.1%	0.4
	E	12.00%	134.1	13.2	6.9	6.3	42.2	65.4%	319.3%	1.0
	E-	20.00%	108.7	35.6	34.9	0.7	152.9	71.3%	429.2%	5.1
	F,Z	100.00%	17.6	17.6	16.2	1.4	0.9	45.0%	5.0%	14.9
Subtotal		**0.03%**	**154,566.9**	**154,141.5**	**149,747.7**	**4,393.8**	**1,544.8**	**20.5%**	**1.0%**	**24.9**
Institutions	A+ to B+		71,960.2	58,967.6	44,217.4	14,750.2	7,088.9	36.9%	12.0%	6.1
	B	0.06%	17,884.9	17,433.5	8,405.5	9,028.0	2,065.8	26.8%	11.8%	2.6
	C+	0.16%	8,760.7	8,231.9	5,105.3	3,126.6	2,100.8	33.8%	25.5%	4.5
	C	0.30%	6,332.3	5,698.6	3,673.2	2,025.4	2,234.2	34.5%	39.2%	5.9
	C-	0.60%	2,261.0	1,891.5	892.2	999.3	904.9	36.4%	47.8%	3.5
	D+	0.75%	1,170.6	775.7	289.5	486.2	534.3	41.7%	68.9%	2.4
	D	1.25%	637.5	544.4	258.9	285.5	349.0	31.1%	64.1%	2.1
	D-	1.90%	409.9	334.3	107.0	227.3	241.7	29.3%	72.3%	1.9
	E+	5.00%	71.6	22.1	5.2	16.9	36.3	50.4%	164.5%	0.6
	E	12.00%	10.2	22.2	16.3	5.9	22.6	85.2%	102.0%	7.6
	E-	20.00%	825.9	755.9	433.3	322.6	1,413.4	38.7%	187.0%	50.4
	F,Z	100.00%	685.4	521.9	513.3	8.6	13.1	45.0%	2.5%	448.9
Subtotal		**0.80%**	**111,010.2**	**95,199.6**	**63,917.1**	**31,282.5**	**17,005.0**	**34.7%**	**17.9%**	**536.5**
Corporates	A+ to B+		43,204.3	48,753.5	24,385.5	24,368.0	3,366.9	30.1%	6.9%	2.3
	B	0.06%	55,394.8	42,130.6	18,989.5	23,141.1	8,066.7	40.0%	19.1%	8.6
	C+	0.16%	38,369.6	33,247.6	20,237.9	13,009.7	10,603.3	35.8%	31.9%	18.7
	C	0.30%	44,672.0	35,866.4	23,174.0	12,692.4	15,484.1	34.3%	43.2%	36.6
	C-	0.60%	27,793.5	20,898.1	13,943.2	6,954.9	12,932.1	35.8%	61.9%	44.4
	D+	0.75%	22,823.4	17,844.2	12,673.2	5,171.0	12,475.4	37.5%	69.9%	48.0
	D	1.25%	19,241.2	16,053.3	11,548.6	4,504.7	13,710.3	38.9%	85.4%	78.2
	D-	1.90%	18,503.1	15,612.0	12,377.5	3,234.5	15,224.7	39.7%	97.5%	117.6
	E+	5.00%	8,099.1	7,030.4	6,074.9	955.5	8,372.3	38.1%	119.1%	133.8
	E	12.00%	4,190.9	3,555.7	2,975.7	580.0	5,438.2	34.8%	152.9%	147.7
	E-	20.00%	4,642.5	3,905.1	2,743.2	1,161.9	7,887.4	40.0%	202.0%	294.4
	F,Z	100.00%	7,004.1	6,407.2	5,746.8	660.4	325.4	44.4%	5.1%	3,176.6
Subtotal		**3.55%**	**293,938.5**	**251,304.1**	**154,870.0**	**96,434.1**	**113,886.9**	**36.1%**	**45.3%**	**4,106.9**
TOTAL		**1.94%**	**559,515.6**	**500,645.2**	**368,534.8**	**132,110.4**	**132,436.6**	**31.0%**	**26.5%**	**4,668.3**

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK FOR RETAIL CUSTOMERS BY TYPE OF EXPOSURE AND INTERNAL RATING AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

Internal rating of counterparty	Probability of default	Average PD	Gross exposure	EAD	EAD Balance sheet	EAD Off-balance sheet	Average CCF	RWA	Average LGD (in %)	Average RW (in %)	Expected Losses (EL)
Retail loans secured by real estate assets											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.10%	34,112.7	34,112.7	32,961.2	1,151.6	100.0%	1,054.8	12.0%	3.1%	4.2
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.21%	29,871.8	29,871.8	29,195.9	675.9	100.0%	1,897.8	14.2%	6.4%	9.1
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.41%	70,415.8	70,415.8	68,726.5	1,689.3	100.0%	6,637.9	13.3%	9.4%	37.8
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.87%	52,867.9	52,867.9	51,473.0	1,394.9	100.0%	8,872.4	13.9%	16.8%	63.7
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.05%	5,910.7	5,910.7	5,522.1	388.6	100.0%	894.2	11.0%	15.1%	6.9
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.77%	11,723.9	11,723.9	11,296.8	427.1	100.0%	2,670.6	12.1%	22.8%	24.7
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	2.91%	28,121.7	28,121.7	26,866.0	1,255.8	100.0%	9,626.1	13.4%	34.2%	108.1
10	5.12%<PD<15%	9.71%	9,711.0	9,711.0	9,550.8	160.3	100.0%	6,184.3	13.7%	63.7%	129.0
11	15%<PD<22%	21.78%	114.2	114.2	114.2	-	-	126.3	18.3%	110.5%	4.5
12	22%<PD<34%	24.07%	1,839.6	1,839.6	1,825.4	14.2	100.0%	1,530.6	13.6%	83.2%	60.3
13	34%<PD<65%	50.09%	600.3	600.3	596.8	3.4	100.0%	472.6	15.0%	78.7%	46.1
14	65%<PD<99%	73.59%	118.4	118.4	118.3	-	100.0%	52.2	13.8%	44.1%	12.1
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	4,117.6	4,117.6	4,110.9	6.7	100.0%	-	56.2%	0.0%	2,315.8
Subtotal		**3.15%**	**249,525.6**	**249,525.6**	**242,357.9**	**7,167.8**	**100.0%**	**40,019.8**	**14.0%**	**16.0%**	**2,822.3**
Revolving retail loans											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	66.9%	1.5%	-
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.05%	2,474.9	1,453.1	25.3	1,427.8	58.3%	28.7	52.7%	2.0%	0.4
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.12%	2,873.7	2,191.0	168.6	2,022.3	74.8%	100.6	62.1%	4.6%	1.6
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.25%	1,503.1	438.4	67.3	371.0	25.8%	30.6	52.2%	7.0%	0.6
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.41%	5,187.2	2,500.0	373.5	2,126.6	44.2%	260.9	50.1%	10.4%	5.4
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.77%	869.7	647.8	158.4	489.4	68.8%	111.5	51.7%	17.2%	2.6
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.07%	1,051.5	947.2	455.1	492.1	82.5%	186.9	46.1%	19.7%	4.7
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.84%	2,160.5	1,729.8	971.1	758.7	63.8%	587.5	53.0%	34.0%	17.0
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	3.89%	2,504.3	2,410.9	1,743.0	667.9	87.7%	1,422.4	54.2%	59.0%	51.1
10	5.12%<PD<15%	9.42%	925.7	906.0	715.5	190.4	90.6%	908.7	52.5%	100.3%	45.7
11	15%<PD<22%	20.55%	182.0	178.9	160.5	18.4	85.6%	290.4	57.6%	162.3%	21.4
12	22%<PD<34%	24.65%	57.5	57.5	39.0	18.4	99.9%	87.1	51.3%	151.5%	7.0
13	34%<PD<65%	42.24%	108.0	102.9	98.5	4.3	45.7%	172.4	52.0%	167.6%	22.4
14	65%<PD<99%	76.57%	38.3	37.6	37.4	0.1	16.8%	39.5	55.3%	105.1%	16.0
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	514.2	512.8	495.5	17.3	92.3%	-	79.0%	0.0%	404.8
Subtotal		**6.21%**	**20,450.6**	**14,113.9**	**5,508.7**	**8,604.7**	**57.6%**	**4,227.2**	**54.5%**	**30.0%**	**600.7**
Other retail loans											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.04%	856.9	856.9	856.9	-	-	5.9	6.0%	0.7%	0.0
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.07%	3,345.3	3,341.0	3,209.4	131.5	96.8%	53.6	9.7%	1.6%	0.2
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.11%	11,981.2	11,971.1	11,436.9	534.2	98.1%	530.1	16.7%	4.4%	2.1
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.21%	14,723.8	14,719.3	14,362.6	356.7	98.8%	1,147.6	17.7%	7.8%	5.4
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.43%	17,075.5	17,073.3	16,421.7	651.5	99.7%	2,411.7	19.8%	14.1%	15.2
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.85%	12,804.6	12,804.4	12,449.3	355.1	99.9%	2,542.9	20.0%	19.9%	21.3
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.10%	2,264.3	2,271.7	2,154.7	117.0	106.7%	1,022.5	40.0%	45.0%	10.1
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.76%	8,539.4	8,560.0	8,241.0	319.0	106.9%	3,671.1	32.4%	42.9%	51.3
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	3.53%	13,842.5	13,851.5	13,513.3	338.3	102.8%	7,466.9	35.8%	53.9%	183.3
10	5.12%<PD<15%	9.53%	5,834.9	5,840.0	5,730.0	110.0	104.8%	3,283.0	32.0%	56.2%	173.3
11	15%<PD<22%	20.23%	500.2	505.1	482.0	23.1	127.2%	427.0	35.8%	84.5%	36.3
12	22%<PD<34%	27.39%	976.1	976.4	966.0	10.4	102.7%	536.6	21.0%	55.0%	56.1
13	34%<PD<65%	45.72%	653.4	653.8	646.3	7.5	106.5%	656.7	36.6%	100.4%	245.7
14	65%<PD<99%	76.72%	150.5	150.5	150.5	0.0	100.0%	111.1	43.1%	73.8%	50.1

Internal rating of counterparty	Probability of default	Average PD	Gross exposure	EAD	EAD Balance sheet	EAD Off-balance sheet	Average CCF	RWA	Average LGD *(in %)*	Average RW *(in %)*	Expected Losses (EL)
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	4,848.6	4,848.8	4,838.7	10.1	101.9%	15.6	69.8%	0.3%	3,350.0
Subtotal		**7.20%**	**98,397.2**	**98,423.8**	**95,459.3**	**2,964.4**	**100.9%**	**23,882.3**	**25.9%**	**24.3%**	**4,200.4**
Loans to small and medium businesses secured by real estate assets											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.12%	608.6	608.6	599.2	9.3	100.0%	24.3	17.5%	4.0%	0.1
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.27%	2,580.5	2,580.5	2,543.1	37.4	99.9%	181.1	16.4%	7.0%	1.2
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.56%	3,848.7	3,848.7	3,782.9	65.8	100.0%	444.6	16.3%	11.6%	3.7
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.81%	821.3	821.3	813.6	7.7	99.9%	106.9	10.6%	13.0%	1.0
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.04%	114.8	114.8	114.8	-	-	20.3	17.0%	17.7%	0.2
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.43%	2,738.2	2,738.2	2,665.6	72.6	100.0%	580.2	15.1%	21.2%	6.5
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	3.10%	2,219.6	2,219.6	2,165.0	54.6	100.0%	734.3	14.4%	33.1%	11.1
10	5.12%<PD<15%	8.89%	2,155.7	2,155.8	2,110.5	45.3	100.2%	1,196.2	13.6%	55.5%	31.2
11	15%<PD<22%	19.58%	88.2	88.2	84.0	4.2	100.0%	59.7	15.0%	67.7%	2.6
12	22%<PD<34%	26.19%	367.4	367.4	361.7	5.8	100.1%	285.6	13.6%	77.7%	15.9
13	34%<PD<65%	46.32%	126.0	126.0	123.5	2.5	100.0%	96.4	16.6%	76.5%	11.1
14	65%<PD<99%	0.00%	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	902.1	902.1	900.4	1.7	0.0%	-	59.6%	0.0%	538.2
Subtotal		**0.13%**	**16,571.1**	**16,571.2**	**16,262.6**	**306.9**	**100.0%**	**3,729.6**	**17.6%**	**22.5%**	**622.8**
Other loans to small and medium businesses											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.03%	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	129.2%	0.0	89.5%	7.2%	-
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.00%	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1%	0.0	52.2%	4.4%	-
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.13%	1,794.0	1,769.0	1,606.8	162.2	12.3%	136.2	22.2%	7.7%	0.5
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.25%	13,653.9	13,485.8	12,336.1	1,149.7	67.7%	1,466.3	17.9%	10.9%	6.1
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.52%	16,527.9	16,320.8	14,829.7	1,491.1	214.4%	3,138.0	21.2%	19.2%	18.9
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.78%	6,868.0	6,790.8	6,172.6	618.2	1553.9%	963.6	13.7%	14.2%	7.5
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.02%	529.8	516.8	490.0	26.7	1.8%	175.4	40.9%	33.9%	2.2
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.46%	13,448.5	13,294.8	11,945.0	1,349.8	91.4%	3,515.3	19.9%	26.4%	38.7
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	3.11%	12,100.9	11,958.7	10,624.6	1,334.1	86.0%	3,842.3	20.0%	32.1%	74.8
10	5.12%<PD<15%	8.70%	12,076.7	11,985.0	10,525.8	1,459.1	6904.9%	4,719.8	19.9%	39.4%	206.5
11	15%<PD<22%	18.97%	541.6	541.1	520.5	20.6	11.2%	413.2	31.3%	76.4%	32.2
12	22%<PD<34%	26.05%	1,668.5	1,661.3	1,485.1	176.2	126.5%	844.9	19.1%	50.9%	83.6
13	34%<PD<65%	52.92%	994.0	992.0	854.7	137.3	279,195.6%	1,111.0	35.3%	112.0%	191.8
14	65%<PD<99%	78.76%	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0%	1.7	55.0%	69.4%	1.1
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	4,804.3	4,798.7	4,596.1	202.6	2.2%	-	72.6%	0.0%	3,485.0
Subtotal		**9.09%**	**85,011.0**	**84,117.6**	**75,989.5**	**8,127.9**	**23.6%**	**20,327.7**	**22.8%**	**24.2%**	**4,148.9**
TOTAL		**5.07%**	**469,955.5**	**462,751.1**	**435,578.0**	**27,171.7**	**-**	**92,186.6**	**19.5%**	**19.9%**	**12,395.1**

The breakdown of the Retail customer portfolio exposures by credit quality level confirmed its stability in 2014, showing the same disparities between the Retail customer categories already observed in previous years: 75% of the gross exposures for the Retail loans secured by real estate assets are in internal ratings from 1 to 6 (PD below 0.96%).

The breakdown of the Retail customer portfolio exposures by credit quality level also showed a very contained level of risk: 65% of the gross expoures have a PD below 0.96% (internal rating classes from 1 to 6).

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK FOR RETAIL CUSTOMERS BY TYPE OF EXPOSURE AND INTERNAL RATING AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

Internal rating of counterparty	Probability of default	Average PD	Gross exposure	EAD	EAD Balance sheet	EAD Off-balance sheet	Average CCF	RWA	Average LGD (in %)	Average RW (in %)	Expected Losses (EL)
Home loans											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.03%	342.2	342.2	328.1	14.1	100.0%	4.2	12.6%	1.2%	0.0
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.07%	5,879.9	5,879.9	5,524.6	355.3	100.0%	136.4	12.0%	2.3%	0.5
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.11%	51,960.2	51,960.2	50,395.6	1,564.6	100.0%	1,801.8	12.3%	3.5%	7.4
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.24%	54,991.1	54,991.1	53,794.9	1,196.2	100.0%	3,887.9	14.4%	7.1%	19.2
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.50%	68,575.8	68,575.8	66,635.2	1,940.6	100.0%	8,724.4	15.2%	12.7%	53.1
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.92%	856.0	856.0	821.8	34.2		145.9	13.4%	17.0%	1.1
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.05%	5,244.2	5,244.2	4,966.1	278.1	100.0%	781.6	10.9%	14.9%	6.0
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.61%	30,470.3	30,470.3	29,540.3	930.0	100.0%	9,453.4	17.4%	31.0%	83.7
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	3.71%	7,756.9	7,756.9	7,297.6	459.3	100.0%	3,333.6	14.7%	43.0%	41.5
10	5.12%<PD<15%	8.74%	7,919.3	7,919.3	7,816.6	102.7	100.0%	5,680.2	15.9%	71.7%	110.4
11	15%<PD<22%	16.11%	1,198.6	1,198.6	1,193.2	5.4	101.1%	1,336.3	20.3%	111.5%	37.8
12	22%<PD<34%	25.70%	822.1	822.1	812.5	9.6	100.0%	764.5	15.0%	93.0%	32.1
13	34%<PD<65%	42.88%	717.2	717.2	711.8	5.4	100.0%	761.1	18.6%	106.1%	58.0
14	65%<PD<99%	65.46%	149.8	149.8	149.7	0.1	0.0%	120.3	19.9%	80.3%	19.6
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	3,905.9	3,905.9	3,900.6	5.3	100.0%	52.8	56.3%	1.4%	2,198.7
Subtotal		**2.82%**	**240,789.5**	**240,789.5**	**233,888.6**	**6,900.9**	**100.0%**	**36,984.4**	**15.2%**	**15.4%**	**2,669.1**
Revolving credit											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.03%	1,271.2	966.9	22.9	944.0	75.6%	9.2	41.1%	0.9%	0.1
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.07%	1,569.1	489.0	0.0	489.0	31.2%	13.0	55.1%	2.7%	0.2
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.10%	2,642.5	1,852.9	186.8	1,666.1	67.8%	68.8	58.0%	3.7%	1.1
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.25%	2,439.7	1,255.1	129.8	1,125.3	48.7%	75.2	44.6%	6.0%	1.4
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.46%	5,201.4	2,034.3	474.1	1,560.2	33.0%	219.2	47.7%	10.8%	4.6
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.83%	1,373.2	1,004.0	621.7	382.3	50.9%	120.3	34.3%	12.0%	2.8
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.03%	430.5	365.5	152.5	213.0	76.6%	98.0	64.5%	26.8%	2.4
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.78%	2,460.2	2,082.8	1,182.1	900.7	70.5%	644.4	49.4%	30.9%	18.5
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	3.74%	2,177.8	2,041.1	1,586.8	454.3	76.9%	1,177.1	54.0%	57.7%	41.9
10	5.12%<PD<15%	9.01%	907.6	874.0	718.5	155.5	82.2%	823.1	50.5%	94.2%	40.8
11	15%<PD<22%	19.64%	194.5	198.9	171.6	27.3	119.2%	297.6	54.1%	149.6%	21.3
12	22%<PD<34%	25.97%	58.1	54.2	41.8	12.4	75.8%	70.1	43.1%	129.4%	5.9
13	34%<PD<65%	42.99%	133.8	131.0	126.1	4.9	63.6%	219.7	52.9%	167.7%	29.1
14	65%<PD<99%	78.45%	31.9	31.7	31.6	0.1	30.6%	34.9	59.2%	110.2%	14.6
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	608.7	605.5	593.0	12.5	79.6%		80.5%	0.0%	487.1
Subtotal		**6.86%**	**21,500.2**	**13,986.9**	**6,039.3**	**7,947.6**	**51.4%**	**3,870.6**	**51.0%**	**27.7%**	**671.8**
Other exposures											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.03%	1,525.8	1,493.9	1,367.8	126.1	79.8%	25.5	16.5%	1.7%	0.1
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%	0.07%	6,330.5	6,330.5	6,119.0	211.5	100.0%	105.1	8.3%	1.7%	0.4
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.12%	16,065.3	16,026.9	15,364.8	662.1	94.5%	680.7	14.7%	4.2%	2.7
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.24%	19,449.4	19,422.6	18,814.8	607.8	95.8%	1,400.8	15.1%	7.2%	6.9
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.52%	20,230.3	20,220.0	19,536.5	683.5	98.5%	3,140.5	20.0%	15.5%	21.1
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.87%	2,051.1	2,047.3	1,941.7	105.6	96.6%	593.3	28.9%	29.0%	5.0
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.10%	4,494.4	4,499.9	4,390.2	109.7	105.2%	1,591.0	31.5%	35.4%	15.7
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.92%	13,746.1	13,755.2	13,315.9	439.3	102.1%	6,080.8	32.5%	44.2%	92.1
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	4.06%	7,878.9	7,875.4	7,732.9	142.5	97.5%	4,578.7	37.8%	58.1%	126.7
10	5.12%<PD<15%	8.64%	5,971.9	5,967.4	5,874.5	92.9	95.4%	3,379.2	32.9%	56.6%	170.5
11	15%<PD<22%	17.86%	961.0	958.6	938.9	19.7	89.1%	581.4	26.8%	60.6%	46.8
12	22%<PD<34%	28.13%	828.6	828.4	821.8	6.6	96.3%	482.7	22.1%	58.3%	50.8
13	34%<PD<65%	42.90%	762.0	762.1	753.9	8.2	101.3%	787.1	37.5%	103.3%	121.8
14	65%<PD<99%	73.64%	187.4	187.4	187.4	0.0	0.0%	155.4	44.7%	82.9%	62.4

Internal rating of counterparty	Probability of default	Average PD	Gross exposure	EAD	EAD Balance sheet	EAD Off-balance sheet	Average CCF	RWA	Average LGD *(in %)*	Average RW *(in %)*	Expected Losses (EL)
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	5,456.5	5,456.0	5,443.8	12.2	96.5%	164.1	69.3%	3.0%	3,852.4
Subtotal		**7.25%**	**105,939.2**	**105,831.6**	**102,603.9**	**3,227.7**	**96.8%**	**23,746.3**	**24.7%**	**22.4%**	**4,575.4**
Small and medium businesses											
1	0.03%<PD<0.04%	0.03%	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	91.6%	0.0	79.6%	7.4%	0.0
2	0.04%<PD<0.08%									0.0%	
3	0.08%<PD<0.17%	0.14%	2,969.4	2,898.8	2,683.5	215.3	75.3%	263.3	22.7%	9.1%	0.9
4	0.17%<PD<0.32%	0.28%	15,890.5	15,633.6	14,473.7	1,159.9	81.9%	1,830.8	16.7%	11.7%	7.2
5	0.32%<PD<0.64%	0.57%	20,694.6	20,368.2	18,761.1	1,607.1	83.1%	4,280.6	21.0%	21.0%	24.1
6	0.64%<PD<0.96%	0.92%	7,587.4	7,453.9	6,800.0	653.9	83.0%	1,175.6	12.5%	15.8%	8.6
7	0.96%<PD<1.28%	1.18%	845.3	836.7	764.1	72.6	89.4%	359.2	37.2%	42.9%	3.7
8	1.28%<PD<2.56%	1.61%	15,864.3	15,632.5	14,243.3	1,389.2	85.7%	4,697.3	19.7%	30.0%	48.1
9	2.56%<PD<5.12%	3.38%	13,532.0	13,362.9	11,985.6	1,377.3	89.1%	4,687.3	19.5%	35.1%	85.6
10	5.12%<PD<15%	9.07%	13,862.9	13,737.6	12,258.5	1,479.1	92.2%	6,107.4	20.3%	44.5%	248.8
11	15%<PD<22%	18.79%	806.1	803.2	765.1	38.1	92.9%	676.0	32.1%	84.2%	48.3
12	22%<PD<34%	26.10%	2,003.2	1,995.0	1,803.1	191.9	95.9%	1,220.1	20.0%	61.2%	105.0
13	34%<PD<65%	49.87%	1,079.7	1,077.8	957.2	120.6	98.4%	1,222.4	33.8%	113.4%	187.9
14	65%<PD<99%	79.77%	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0		1.6	55.8%	84.2%	0.9
15	99%<PD<100%	100.00%	5,698.4	5,682.3	5,468.8	213.5	93.0%	84.0	72.1%	1.5%	4,096.0
Subtotal		**9.13%**	**100,836.0**	**99,484.6**	**90,965.9**	**8,518.7**	**86.3%**	**26,605.6**	**22.5%**	**26.7%**	**4,865.1**
TOTAL		**5.33%**	**469,064.9**	**460,092.6**	**433,497.7**	**26,594.9**	**74.8%**	**91,206.9**	**20.0%**	**19.8%**	**12,781.4**

PD AND AVERAGE LGD BY TYPE OF PERFORMING EXPOSURE UNDER THE A-IRB APPROACH BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The LGDs in this table are regulatory and may be subject to floors on certain portfolios.

		A-IRB approach	
Type of exposure	**Geographic area**	**PD**	**LGD**
Central governments and central banks	**All geographic areas**	**0.04%**	**1.68%**
	Africa and Middle East	0.15%	9.37%
	North America	0.00%	1.00%
	Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	0.07%	2.49%
	Eastern Europe	0.18%	45.00%
	Western Europe excluding Italy	0.04%	1.66%
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	0.07%	2.27%
	Italy	0.14%	10.00%
	Japan	0.00%	1.00%
Institutions	**All geographic areas**	**0.16%**	**21.75%**
	Africa and Middle East	0.14%	26.36%
	North America	0.08%	10.96%
	Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	0.19%	26.11%
	Eastern Europe	0.50%	25.75%
	Western Europe excluding Italy	0.15%	18.41%
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	0.17%	23.48%
	Italy	0.12%	13.34%
	Japan	0.11%	23.87%
Corporates	**All geographic areas**	**0.76%**	**33.85%**
	Africa and Middle East	1.34%	51.12%
	North America	0.79%	37.02%
	Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	0.37%	35.53%
	Eastern Europe	0.50%	51.33%
	Western Europe excluding Italy	1.02%	37.57%
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	0.64%	29.57%
	Italy	1.75%	45.97%
	Japan	0.69%	26.02%
Retail loans			
o/w secured by real estate assets	**All geographic areas**	**1.52%**	**13.27%**
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	1.54%	13.10%
	Italy	0.98%	17.38%
o/w revolving	**All geographic areas**	**2.68%**	**53.57%**
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	2.12%	51.88%
	Italy	6.54%	65.25%
o/w other	**All geographic areas**	**2.39%**	**23.66%**
	Western Europe excluding Italy	1.40%	16.46%
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	2.18%	20.84%
	Italy	4.73%	49.60%
Loans to small and medium businesses			
o/w other loans	**All geographic areas**	**3.59%**	**19.75%**
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	3.55%	18.76%
	Italy	4.58%	40.46%
o/w secured by real estate assets	**All geographic areas**	**3.25%**	**15.16%**
	France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	3.14%	15.00%
	Italy	4.43%	16.98%

In addition, only France has IRBF exposure on the following portfolios: Central governments and central banks, Institutions and Corporates.

3. Exposures at default and valuation adjustments

EXPOSURES AT DEFAULT AND VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

(in billions of euros)	Gross exposure	Exposures at default: Standardised approach	IRB approach	Total	Individual valuation adjustments	Collective valuation adjustments
Central governments and central banks	203.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Institutions	165.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1
Corporates	424.3	5.0	5.8	10.8	6.0	2.7
Retail customers	511.3	2.1	15.2	17.3	10.3	3.6
Retail loans	*402.7*	*1.6*	*9.5*	*11.1*	*6.3*	*2.2*
o/w secured by real estate assets	*257.8*	*0.2*	*4.1*	*4.3*	*1.8*	*1.0*
o/w revolving	*31.7*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.9*	*0.6*	*0.1*
o/w other	*113.2*	*1.0*	*4.9*	*5.9*	*3.9*	*1.1*
Loans to small and medium businesses	*108.6*	*0.5*	*5.7*	*6.2*	*4.0*	*1.4*
o/w secured by real estate assets	*17.4*	*0.1*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*0.5*	*0.3*
o/w other loans	*91.2*	*0.4*	*4.8*	*5.2*	*3.5*	*1.1*
TOTAL	**1,304.1**	**7.2**	**21.5**	**28.7**	**16.9**	**6.5**

EXPOSURES AT DEFAULT AND VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

(in billions of euros)	Gross exposure	Exposures at default: Standardised approach[(1)]	IRB approach	Total	Individual valuation adjustments	Collective valuation adjustments
Central governments and central banks	212.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Institutions	204.9	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	-
Corporates	389.0	4.5	7.0	11.5	5.7	-
Retail customers	522.2	3.0	15.7	18.7	10.9	-
Small and medium businesses	*108.0*	*0.6*	*5.7*	*6.3*	*3.9*	-
Revolving credit	*35.9*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*1.3*	*0.9*	-
Home loans	*255.0*	*0.5*	*3.9*	*4.4*	*1.7*	-
Other exposures	*123.3*	*1.2*	*5.5*	*6.7*	*4.4*	-
TOTAL	**1,328.9**	**7.6**	**23.4**	**31.0**	**17.2**	**5.9**

(1) More than 90 days past due.

Exposures at default, which were €28.7 billion at 31 December 2014, continue to fall (-7.4% compared to December 2013) reflecting the Group's improving risk profile.

At the same time, individual valuation adjustments fell by 1.7%, while the accrued total of collective valuation adjustments increased by 10.2% compared to end-December 2013.

EXPOSURES AT DEFAULT AND VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

31/12/2014 *(in billions of euros)*	Exposures at default			
	Standardised aproach	Internal ratings approach	Individual valuation adjustments	Collective valuation adjustments
Africa and Middle East	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.1
Central and South America	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
North America	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Eastern Europe	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0
Western Europe excluding Italy	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.0
France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	2.1	14.7	10.6	5.8
Italy	3.8	3.8	3.3	0.6
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**7.2**	**21.5**	**16.9**	**6.5**

31/12/2013 *(in billions of euros)*	Exposures at default	
	Standardised approach[(1)]	Internal ratings approach
Africa and Middle East	0.4	0.8
Central and South America	0.0	0.3
North America	0.0	0.2
Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	0.0	0.3
Eastern Europe	1.1	0.1
Western Europe excluding Italy	1.2	1.7
France (incl. overseas departments and territories)	1.8	15.5
Italy	3.1	4.1
Japan	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	**7.6**	**23.1**

(1) More than 90 days past due.

Total exposures at default (using the standardised and IRB approaches) remain concentrated in Italy, France and Western Europe excluding Italy, which contribute 26%, 59% and 6% of the total, respectively. Total exposure in default fell by 6.5% since end-2013 with a reduction in all the Group's main geographical areas.

4. Comparison between estimated and actual losses

The ratio of Expected Losses (EL) to Exposure at Default (EAD) was 1.96% at 31 December 2014, an improvement on the 2.03% ratio registered at 31 December 2013. This ratio is calculated for the Central government and central banks, Institutions, Corporates, Retail customer and Equity portfolios.

The Pillar 3 working group of the European Banking Federation (EBF) "suggests comparing the EL/EAD ratio with the amount of provisions as a percentage of gross exposure" (see "Final Version of the EBF Paper on Alignment of Pillar 3 Disclosures"). The latter ratio was 1.93% at 31 December 2014, compared to 2.01% in 2013.

II. Credit risk mitigation techniques

Definitions:

- **collateral:** a security interest giving the bank the right to liquidate, keep or obtain title to certain amounts or assets in the event of default or other specific credit events affecting the counterparty, thereby reducing the credit risk on an exposure;
- **personal guarantee:** undertaking by a third party to pay the sum due in the event of the counterparty's default or other specific credit events, therefore reducing the credit risks on an exposure.

1. Collateral management system

The main categories of collateral taken by the bank are described in the section entitled "Risk Factors – Credit Risk – Collateral and guarantees received".

When a credit is granted, collateral is analysed to assess the value of the asset, its volatility and the correlation between the value of the collateral and the quality of the counterparty financed. Whatever the collateral quality, the first criterion in the lending decision is always the borrower's ability to repay sums due from cash flow generated by its operating activities, except for specific trade finance transactions.

For financial collateral, a minimum exposure coverage ratio is usually included in loan contracts, with readjustment clauses. Financial collateral is revalued according to the frequency of margin calls and the variability of the underlying value of financial assets transferred as collateral or quarterly, as a minimum.

The minimum coverage ratio (or the haircut applied to the value of the collateral under Basel 2) is determined by measuring the pseudo-maximum deviation of the value of the securities on the revaluation date. This measurement is calculated with a 99% confidence interval over a time horizon covering the period between each revaluation, the period between the default date and the date on which asset liquidation starts, and the duration of the liquidation period. This haircut also applies for currency mismatch risk when the securities and the collateralised exposure are denominated in different currencies. Additional haircuts are applied when the size of the stocks position implies a block sale or when the borrower and the issuer of the collateral securities belong to the same risk group.

The initial value of real estate assets granted as collateral is based on acquisition or construction cost. It may subsequently be revalued using a statistical approach based on market indices, or on the basis of an expert appraisal performed at least annually.

For retail banking (LCL, Cariparma), revaluation is automatic based on changes in the property market indices. Conversely, for project-type property financing, assets are mainly revalued on the basis of an expert appraisal combining various approaches (asset value, rental value, etc.) and including external benchmarks.

For minimum coverage ratios (or the haircut applied to the collateral value under Basel 2), Crédit Agricole CIB projects the value of the real estate asset between the revaluation date and the date on which the collateral is realised by modelling the asset value, and includes the repossession costs over that period. Assumptions regarding liquidation periods depend on the type of financing (project, property investment companies, property developers, etc.).

Other types of asset may also be pledged as non recourse financial assets. This is notably the case for certain activities such as aircraft, shipping or commodities financing. These businesses are conducted by middle offices, which have specific expertise in valuing the assets financed.

2. Protection providers

Two major types of guarantee are mainly used (other than intra-Group guarantees): export credit insurance taken out by the Bank and unconditional payment guarantees.

The main guarantee providers (excluding credit derivatives – see section below) are export credit agencies, most of which enjoy a good quality sovereign rating. The most important ones are Coface (France), Sace S.p.A. (Italy), Euler Hermes (Germany) and Korea Export Insur (Korea).

FINANCIAL HEALTH RATINGS AVAILABLE FROM EXPORT CREDIT AGENCIES

	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch Ratings
	Rating [outlook]	Rating [outlook]	Rating [outlook]
Coface S.A.	A2 [stable]		AA- [stable]
Euler Hermès	Aa3 [stable]	AA- [stable]	
Sace S.p.A.			A- [stable]

Moreover, the guarantees received from mutual guarantee companies cover a substantial portion of the loans in the Group's "residential real estate" portfolio in France (see table hereinafter). These outstandings are backed by guarantees granted by Crédit Logement (rated Aa3 by Moody's) or by the Group's subsidiary insurance company, CAMCA (rated A- by Fitch). The guarantors themselves are supervised by the French Prudential and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR) and are subject to prudential regulation applying to either financing companies, for Crédit Logement, or insurance companies (Solvency 1 and 2), for CAMCA.

AMOUNTS IN OUTSTANDING PROPERTY LOANS GUARANTEED BY CAMCA AND CRÉDIT LOGEMENT

(in millions of euros)	Outstandings at 31/12/2014		Outstandings at 31/12/2013	
	Amount in outstandings guaranteed	% of guaranteed loans in the "residential home loans" portfolio in France	Amount in outstandings guaranteed	% of guaranteed loans in the "residential home loans" portfolio in France
Coverage by financial guarantee insurance companies (Crédit Logement, CAMCA)	137,584	56.5%	132,467	55.1%

Where *Crédit Logement* is concerned, the guarantee granted covers, with no deductible, the payment of all amounts legally due by defaulting borrowers in principal, interest, insurance premiums and costs. When the guarantee is granted, the guarantor applies an independent selection policy in addition to that already implemented by the bank. Where CAMCA is concerned, the guarantee mechanism is broadly similar to that of *Crédit Logement,* with the difference that the payments made by CAMCA with respect to the guarantee arise once the bank's means of recourse against the borrower have been exhausted. In the end, these guarantee provisions significantly enhance the quality of the home loans guaranteed and constitute a full transfer of risk in respect of these outstandings.

3. Use of credit derivatives for hedging purposes

Credit derivatives used for hedging purposes are described in the section entitled "Risk Factors – Credit Risk – Credit Risk Mitigation Mechanisms – Use of Credit Derivatives".

III. Securitisation transactions

The credit risk on securitisation transactions is presented in the Securitisation chapter below.

IV. Equity exposures in the banking portfolio

Crédit Agricole Group's equity exposures, excluding the trading book, consist of securities "that convey residual, subordinated claims on the assets or income of the issuer or have a similar economic substance". These mainly include:

- listed and non-listed equities and shares in investment funds;
- options implicit in convertible, redeemable or exchangeable bonds;
- stock options;
- deeply subordinated securities.

Non-consolidated equity interests are acquired for management purposes (financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or designated as at fair value through profit or loss or held-for-trading, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets loans and receivables) as described in Note 1.3 to the financial statements entitled "Accounting policies and principles".

The accounting policies and valuation methods used are described in Note 1.3 to the financial statements "Accounting policies and principles".

GROSS EXPOSURE AND EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT BY EXPOSURE CLASS

(in billions of euros)	31/12/2014		31/12/2013	
	Gross exposure	Exposure at default	Gross exposure	Exposure at default
Equity exposures under the internal ratings-based approach	**16.9**	**16.4**	**14.6**	**14.0**
Private equity exposures in sufficiently diversified portfolios	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
Listed equity exposures	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.9
Other equity exposures	14.4	14.0	11.3	10.9
Equity exposures under the standardised approach	**1.6**	**1.4**	**3.2**	**2.2**
TOTAL EQUITY EXPOSURE	**18.5**	**17.8**	**17.8**	**16.2**

Equity exposures under the internal ratings-based approach mainly consist of the portfolios of Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Investissement et Finance.

The value of the equity exposures under the internal ratings based approach amounted to €16.9 billion at 31 December 2014 (compared with €14.6 billion at 31 December 2013).

The cumulative amount of realised gains or losses on sales and settlements over the period under review is presented in Note 4 to the financial statements "Notes to the income statement".

SECURITISATION

I. Definitions

Crédit Agricole Group carries out securitisation transactions as an originator, arranger or as an investor according to the Basel 3 criteria.

The securitisation transactions, listed below, consist of transactions defined in the CRD 4 and CRR in force since 1 January 2014. The directive and regulations incorporate into European law the international Basel 3 reforms (issued in December 2010) introducing, among other things, new requirements for bank solvency and oversight of liquidity risk. They cover transactions or schemes under which the credit risk associated with an exposure or pool of exposures is sub-divided into tranches with the following features:

- payments depend on the performance of the underlying exposure or pool of exposures;
- the subordination of tranches determines how losses are distributed over the life of the transaction or scheme.

Securitisation transactions include:

- traditional securitisations: imply the economic transfer of the securitised exposures. This means the transfer of ownership of the securitised exposures by the reporting originating institution directly to a securitisation vehicle or *via* a vehicle's sub-investment in the securitised exposures. Notes issued by the securitisation vehicle do not constitute payment obligations for the reporting originating institution;
- synthetic securitisations: the credit risk is transferred through the use of credit derivatives or guarantees and the pool of securitised exposures is kept on the balance sheet of the reporting originating institution.

The securitisation exposures detailed below cover all securitisation exposures (recorded on or off-balance sheet) that generate risk weighted assets (RWA) and capital requirements with respect to the Group's regulatory portfolio, according to the following typologies:

- originator programmes, deemed efficient under Basel 3 insofar as there is a significant transfer of risks;
- programmes as arranger/sponsor, in which the Group has maintained positions;
- programmes issued by third parties in which the Group has invested;
- securitisation swap positions (exchange or interest rate hedges) offered to securitisation vehicles.

The securitisation transactions on own account carried out as part of non-derecognised collateralised financing operations, are not described below. Their impact on the consolidated financial statements is detailed in Notes 12.1.3 and 6.7 "Securitisation transactions and dedicated funds" and "Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with continuing involvement" to the financial statements.

It should be noted that most securitisation transactions on behalf of European customers involve Ester Finance Titrisation, a fully-owned banking subsidiary of Crédit Agricole CIB, which finances the purchase of receivables. By definition, securitisation transactions on behalf of customers using this structure are classified under the role of originator.

II. Purpose and strategy

1. Securitisation transactions on own account

Crédit Agricole Group's securitisation transactions on own account are the following:

COLLATERALISED FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

These transactions are designed for the issue of securities and, where appropriate, can be wholly or partially placed with investors, sold under repurchase agreements or kept on the issuer's balance sheet as liquid securities reserves that can be used to manage refinancing. This activity relates to several of the Group's entities, mainly CA Consumer Finance and its subsidiaries.

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB'S CORPORATE FINANCING PORTFOLIO

This activity consists of using securitisations and credit derivatives to manage the credit risk of Crédit Agricole CIB's corporate financing portfolio. It entails purchasing credit derivatives on single exposures (see section on "Risk factors" – "Credit risks" section – "Use of credit derivatives") and protections on asset portfolio tranches to reduce the risk. It also entails selling credit derivatives and senior tranches for the purpose of diversification and to reduce the sensitivity of the protection portfolio.

Such credit risk management aims at reducing the concentration of outstanding loans to companies, freeing up resources to favour origination and cutting loss levels. This business is managed by Crédit Agricole CIB's Credit Portfolio Management team. The approach used to calculate the risk weighted exposures on proprietary securitisation positions is the regulatory formula approach. In this business, the bank does not systematically purchase protection on all tranches of a portfolio, as the management goal is to cover some of the more risky financing portfolio tranches whilst keeping part of the overall risk.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB DISCONTINUING ACTIVITIES

These consist of investments in securitisation tranches that are either managed in run-off, or exposures for which the risk is considered to be low and that Crédit Agricole CIB is willing to carry for the long term. These were segregated into a dedicated regulatory banking book in 2009. These activities generate no market risk.

2. Securitisation transactions carried out on behalf of customers as arranger/sponsor, intermediary or originator

Within Crédit Agricole Group, only Crédit Agricole CIB carries out securitisation transactions on behalf of customers.

Securitisation transactions on behalf of customers within Global Markets activities allow Crédit Agricole CIB to raise funds or manage a risk exposure on behalf of its customers. When carrying out these activities, Crédit Agricole CIB can act as an originator, sponsor/arranger or investor:

- as a sponsor/arranger, Crédit Agricole CIB structures and manages securitisation programmes that refinance assets of the bank's customers, mainly *via* the ABCP (Asset Backed Commercial Paper) conduits, LMA in Europe and Atlantic in the United States. These special purpose vehicles are bankruptcy-remote and consolidated at Group level since IFRS 10 came into effect on 1 January 2014. The roles of Crédit Agricole CIB Group as a sponsor of the conduits and a manager and provider of liquidity facilities bestow it with power directly linked to the variability of the activity's yields. The liquidity facilities protect the investors against credit risk and guarantee the liquidity of the conduits;

- as an originator, Crédit Agricole CIB participates directly or indirectly in the original agreement on the assets, which are subsequently used as underlyings for the securitisation transaction, mainly for the purpose of refinancing. This is the case for the securitisation programmes involving Ester Finance Titrisation;
- as an investor, the Group invests directly in certain securitisation exposures and is a liquidity provider or counterparty of derivative exposures (*i.e.* exchange or interest rate swaps).

2.1 ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT AS ARRANGER/SPONSOR, INTERMEDIARY OR ORIGINATOR

Crédit Agricole CIB carries out securitisation transactions on behalf of its customers. At 31 December 2014, there were two active consolidated multi-seller vehicles (LMA and Atlantic), structured by the Group on behalf of third parties. This ABCP conduits activity finances the working capital requirements of some of the Group's customers by backing short term financing with traditional assets, such as commercial or financial loans. The amount of the assets held by these vehicles and financed through the issuance of marketable securities amounted to €16.1 billion at 31 December 2014 (€14.1 billion at 31 December 2013).

The default risk on the assets held by these vehicles is borne by the sellers of the underlying receivables through credit enhancement or by insurers for certain types of risk upstream of the ABCP conduits. Crédit Agricole CIB bears the risk for the two ABCP conduits *via* €21.9 billion of liquidity facilities at 31 December 2014 (€18.5 billion at 31 December 2013). It should be noted that the Securitisation business has never sponsored any SIVs (Structured Investment Vehicles).

2.1.1 Activities carried out as arranger/sponsor

The conduits activity was sustained throughout 2014 and the newly securitised outstandings mainly relate to commercial and financial loans.

For part of this conduits activity, Crédit Agricole CIB acts as the originator insofar as the structures involve the entity Ester Finance Titrisation, which is a consolidated Group entity.

Thus, by excluding this part of the transactions, the amount committed to liquidity facilities granted to LMA and Atlantic, as arrangers and sponsors, amounted to €11.5 billion at 31 December 2014 (€11.2 billion at 31 December 2013).

2.1.2 Activities carried out as originator

This activity relates to all securitisation programmes on behalf of customers for which the underlying receivables are transferred to Ester Finance Titrisation, which is a consolidated Group entity. Although the financing is carried out *via* ABCP conduits, as described above, the fact that the receivables are accounted for through the Group's balance sheet allows Crédit Agricole to be classed as an originator for these transactions.

This activity is carried out in Europe only and the exposure amount was €10.4 billion at 31 December 2014 (€7.3 billion at 31 December 2013).

2.2 ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT AS INVESTOR

As part of its sponsor activities, the Group can grant guarantees and liquidity facilities to securitisation vehicles or act as a counterparty for derivatives in *ad hoc* securitisation transactions. These are mainly exchange rate swaps provided to the ABCP conduits and interest rate swaps for some ABS issues. These activities are recorded in the banking portfolio as investor activities.

Moreover, Crédit Agricole CIB may be called upon to directly finance on its balance sheet some securitisation transactions on behalf of its customers. In this case, Crédit Agricole CIB is deemed to be an investor. Overall, this activity corresponded to outstandings of €1.5 billion at 31 December 2014 (€1.8 billion at 31 December 2013), including €1.2 billion in acquired securities.

2.3 INTERMEDIATION TRANSACTIONS

Crédit Agricole CIB participates in pre-securitisation financing, in the structuring and in the placement of securities, backed by client asset pools and to be placed with investors.

In this business, the bank retains a relatively low risk *via* the possible contribution of back-up lines to securitisation vehicles or *via* a share of the notes issued.

III. Risk monitoring and recognition

1. Risk monitoring

The management of risks related to securitisation transactions follows the rules established by the Group, according to which these assets are recorded in the banking portfolio (credit and counterparty risk) or in the trading book (market and counterparty risk).

Outside Crédit Agricole CIB, the Group's only securitisation transactions are traditional securitisations that the Group carries out on own account as an originator, as part of collateralised financing transactions. The monitoring of the risk in respect of the underlying assets is not modified by these transactions.

The development, sizing and targeting of securitisation transactions are periodically reviewed by Portfolio Strategy Committees specific to those activities and the countries to which they relate.

Risks on securitisation transactions are measured against the capacity of the assets transferred over to financing structures to generate sufficient flows to cover the costs, mainly, financial of these structures.

Crédit Agricole CIB's securitisation exposures are treated in accordance with the IRB-securitisation framework approach, *i.e.*:

- Ratings-Based Approach (RBA) for exposures with a public external rating (directly or inferred) from an agency approved by the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS). The external agencies used are Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch Ratings and Dominion Bond Rating Services (DBRS);
- Internal Assessment Approach (IAA): internal rating methodology approved by Crédit Agricole S.A. 's Standards and Methodology Committee for the main asset classes (particularly commercial loans) when there are no agency ratings for the exposure under consideration;
- Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA): in residual cases where there are neither public external ratings nor any possibility of applying the IAA method for exposures with no public external rating.

These ratings cover all types of risks generated by these securitisation transactions: intrinsic risks on receivables (debtor insolvency, payment delays, dilution, offsetting of receivables) or risks on the structuring of transactions (legal risks, risks relating to the receivables collection circuit, risks relating to the quality of information supplied periodically by managers of transferred receivables, etc.).

These critically examined ratings are only a tool for making decisions pertaining to these transactions; such decisions are taken by Credit Committees at various levels.

Credit decisions relate to transactions that are reviewed at least once a year by the same Committees. Committee decisions incorporate varying limits according to the evolution of the acquired portfolio (arrears rate, loss rate, rate of sector-based or geographical concentration, rate of dilution of receivables or periodic valuation of assets by independent experts, etc.); non-compliance with these limits may cause the structure to become stricter or place the transaction in early amortisation.

These credit decisions also include, in liaison with the Bank's other Credit Committees, an assessment focusing on the risk generated by the sellers of the receivables and the possibility of substituting the manager by a new one in the event of a failure in the management of those receivables.

Like all credit decisions, these decisions include aspects of compliance and "country risk".

The liquidity risk associated with securitisation activities is monitored by the business lines in charge, but also centrally by Crédit Agricole CIB's Market Risk and Asset and Liability Management departments. The impact of these activities is incorporated into the Internal Liquidity Model indicators, mainly stress scenarios, liquidity ratios and liquidity gaps. The management of liquidity risk is described in more detail in the paragraph entitled "Liquidity and financing risk" of the "Risk Factors" section in this chapter.

The management of structural currency risk with respect to securitisation activities does not differ from that of the Group's other assets. As regards interest rate risk management, securitised assets are refinanced through *ad hoc* vehicles according to interest rate matching rules similar to those applying to other assets.

For assets managed in run-off mode, each transfer of position is first approved by Crédit Agricole CIB's Market Risk department.

Crédit Agricole CIB had no secondary securitisation positions at 31 December 2014 and therefore carries out no specific monitoring of this activity.

2. Accounting policies

Under securitisation transactions, a derecognition test is carried out with respect to IAS 39.

In the case of synthetic securitisations, the assets are not derecognised in that they remain under the control of the institution. The assets are still recognised according to their classification and original valuation method.

The traditional securitisations of its financial assets that the Group carries out on own account are performed as part of collateralised financing operations that are not derecognised (neither from an accounting nor a regulatory perspective). Their impact on the consolidated financial statements is detailed in Notes 12.1.3 and 6.7 to the financial statements "Securitisation transactions and dedicated funds" and "Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with continuing involvement".

Moreover, investments made in securitisation instruments (cash or synthetic) are recognised according to their classification and the associated valuation method.

These elements are presented in Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements, on accounting principles and methods.

The securitisation exposures can be classified in the following accounting categories:

- "Loans and receivables": these securitisation exposures are measured following initial recognition at amortised cost based on the effective interest rate and may, if necessary, be impaired;
- "Available-for-sale financial assets": these securitisation exposures are remeasured at fair value on the closing date and any changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income;
- "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss": these securitisation exposures are remeasured at fair value on the closing date and any changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss under "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Gains (losses) on the disposal of these securitisation exposures are recognised in accordance with the rules of the original category of the exposures sold.

So, for exposures classified under loans and receivables and under available-for-sale financial assets, gains (losses) on disposal are recognised through profit or loss on the "Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets" respectively on the "Gains (losses) on disposal of loans and receivables" and "Gains (losses) on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets" lines.

For exposures classified at market value through profit or loss, gains (losses) on disposal are recognised under "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

At 31 December 2014, Crédit Agricole CIB had no assets awaiting securitisation.

IV. Summary of activity on behalf of customers in 2014

Crédit Agricole CIB's Securitisation activity in 2014 was characterised by:

- support of the development of the public ABS market in the United States and its reopening in Europe. Crédit Agricole CIB structured and organised the placement (arranger and bookrunner) of a significant number of primary ABS issues on behalf of its major "Financial institution" customers, in particular in the car industry and consumer financing;
- on the ABCP conduits market, Crédit Agricole CIB maintained its ranking as one of the leaders on this segment, both in Europe and in the American market. This was achieved *via* the renewal and implementation of new securitisation operations for commercial or financial loans on behalf of its mainly Corporate customers, while ensuring that the profile of risks borne by the Bank remained good. The strategy of Crédit Agricole CIB, focused on the financing of its customers, is well perceived by investors and resulted in financing conditions that remained competitive.

At 31 December 2014, Crédit Agricole CIB had no early-redemption securitisation programmes, no assets awaiting securitisation and no re-securitisation exposures.

At 31 December 2014, Crédit Agricole CIB did not support any securitisation programmes within the meaning of Article 248 paragraph 1, of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of 26 June 2013.

V. Exposures

1. Exposure at default to securitisation operation risks in the Banking Book that generate risk weighted assets

1.1 SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS USING INTERNAL RATING-BASED APPROACH

Exposure at default of securitisation transactions by role

	Securitised EAD at 31/12/2014						
	Traditional			Synthetic			Total
Underlyings *(in millions of euros)*	Investor	Originator	Sponsor	Investor	Originator	Sponsor	
Residential home loans	204.7	1,373.5	129.7	12.3	20.0		1,740.1
Commercial real estate loans	24.2		11.5	5.0			40.7
Credit card loans	0.3						0.3
Leasing	13.9		2,051.3				2,065.2
Loans to corporates and SMEs	675.0	376.4		9,312.3	819.5		11,183.2
Personal loans	68.3	281.2	2,737.3				3,086.7
Trade receivables	21.5	10,056.8	3,932.2				14,010.5
Other	3.7	382.5	3,817.6	9.3			4,213.1
TOTAL	**1,012**	**12,470**	**12,680**	**9,339**	**839**	**-**	**36,340**

Exposure at default of securitisation transactions by weighting approach

	Securitised EAD at 31/12/2014			
Underlyings *(in millions of euros)*	SFA	IAA	RBA	Total
Residential home loans			1,740	1,740
Commercial real estate loans			41	41
Credit card loans				
Leasing		1,898	167	2,065
Loans to corporates and SMEs	10,010		1,173	11,183
Personal loans		2,663	424	3,087
Trade receivables	203	13,805	3	14,011
Other	1,439	515	2,259	4,213
TOTAL	**11,652**	**18,881**	**5,807**	**36,340**

Exposure at default of securitisation transactions by accounting treatment

Underlyings *(in millions of euros)*	Securitised EAD at 31/12/2014 Balance sheet	Securitised EAD at 31/12/2014 Off-balance sheet	Total
Residential home loans	1,541	199	1,740
Commercial real estate loans	8	33	41
Credit card loans		0	0
Leasing		2,065	2,065
Loans to corporates and SMEs	521	10,662	11,183
Personal loans	5	3,082	3,087
Trade receivables	86	13,925	14,011
Other	1,062	3,151	4,213
TOTAL	**3,223**	**33,117**	**36,340**

Exposure at default of securitisation transactions by approach and by weighting

Weighting *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2014 Exposure at default (EAD)(1) Securitisation	31/12/2014 Capital requirements Securitisation	31/12/2013 Exposure at default (EAD)(1) Securitisation	31/12/2013 Capital requirements Securitisation
External ratings based approach	**5,807**	**244**	**4,875**	**144**
Weighting 6-10%	0	10	2,441	23
Weighting 12-35%	2,129	21	1,968	25
Weighting 40-75%	73	5	118	5
Weighting 100-650%	689	164	271	46
Weighting 1,250%	1,422	45	77	45
Internal Assessment Approach	**18,881**	**169**	**16,624**	**118**
Average weighting	11.19%	11.19%	8.84%	8.84%
Supervisory Formula Approach	**11,652**	**88**	**18,529**	**112**
Average weighting	9.41%	9.41%	7.58%	7.58%
Transparency approach	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
BANKING PORTFOLIO TOTAL	**36,340**	**501**	**40,028**	**374**

(1) Exposure at default of exposures subject to weightings.

Exposure at default to securitisation transaction risks on own account and on behalf of third parties

The value at risk of securitisation transactions amounted to €12,157 million on own account and €24,083 million on behalf of third parties at 31 December 2014.

Underlyings *(in millions of euros)*	Securitised EAD at 31/12/2014 Own account Traditional	Own account Synthetic	On behalf of third parties Traditional	On behalf of third parties Synthetic	Total
Residential home loans	1,541	32	167	-	1,740
Commercial real estate loans	8	5	28	-	41
Credit card loans	-	-	0	-	0
Leasing	-	-	2,065	-	2,065
Loans to corporates and SMEs	521	10,132	530	-	11,183
Personal loans	5	-	3,082	-	3,087
Trade receivables	-	-	14,011	-	14,011
Other	4	9	4,200	-	4,213
TOTAL	**2,079**	**10,178**	**24,083**	**-**	**36,340**

1.2 SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS USING THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

TOTAL SECURITISATION EXPOSURES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
TOTAL SECURITISATION EXPOSURES	**789.1**	**464.2**
Traditional securitisations	789.1	464.2
Synthetic securitisations	-	-

AGGREGATE SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS HELD OR ACQUIRED (EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
AGGREGATE OF SECURITISATION EXPOSURES HELD OR ACQUIRED	**640.1**	**391.1**
With external credit rating	**609.8**	**384.4**
20% weighting	79.3	193.6
40% weighting		
50% weighting	519.8	176.6
100% weighting	7.9	10.7
225% weighting		
350% weighting	2.8	3.5
650% weighting		
Weighting = 1,250%	**13.5**	**6.7**
Transparency approach	**16.8**	

2. Exposure at default to securitisation operation risks in the Trading Book generating risk weighted assets under the standardised approach

2.1 EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT OF SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS BY ROLE USING THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

	Securitised EAD at 31/12/2014						
	Traditional			Synthetic			
Underlyings *(in millions of euros)*	Investor	Originator	Sponsor	Investor	Originator	Sponsor	Total
Residential home loans	46						46
Commercial real estate loans	2						2
Credit card loans							
Leasing							
Loans to corporates and SMEs	15						15
Personal loans							
Trade receivables							
Secondary securitisation							
Other	581	99					680
TOTAL	**644**	**99**					**743**

Exposure at default only concerns traditional securitisation.

2.2 EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT OF SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS BY APPROACH AND BY WEIGHTING

Risk weighting tranche (in millions of euros)	31/12/2014 Long positions	31/12/2014 Short positions	31/12/2014 Capital requirements	31/12/2013 Long positions	31/12/2013 Short positions	31/12/2013 Capital requirements
EAD subject to weighting						
7 - 10% weightings	73			5		
12 - 18% weightings	10					
20 - 35% weightings	83			320		1
40 - 75% weightings	2			356		
100% weightings	5			6		
150% weightings	165					
200% weightings						
225% weightings						
250% weightings	6			11		
300% weightings	36			55		
350% weightings				0		
425% weightings	12		1	13		1
500% weightings	168					
650% weightings						
750% weightings						
850% weightings						
1,250% weightings	183		13	223		11
Internal Assessment Approach	**743**		**14**	**989**		**13**
Supervisory Formula Approach						
Transparency approach						
NET TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM CAPITAL						
1,250% / Positions deducted from capital						
TRADING BOOK TOTAL	**743**		**14**	**989**		**13**

2.3 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SECURITISATIONS HELD OR ACQUIRED

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2014 Long positions	31/12/2014 Short positions	31/12/2014 Total weighted positions	31/12/2014 Capital requirements	31/12/2013 Long positions	31/12/2013 Short positions	31/12/2013 Total weighted positions	31/12/2013 Capital requirements
EAD subject to weighting	**743**		**292**	**14**	**989**		**266**	**13**
Securitisation	133		30		410		43	5
Secondary securitisation	610		262		579		223	8
Deductions from capital								
TRADING BOOK TOTAL	**743**		**292**	**14**	**989**		**266**	**13**

MARKET RISK

I. Internal model market risk measurement and management methodology

Market risk measurement and management internal methods are described in the section entitled "Risk factors – Market risk – Market risk measurement and management methodology".

II. Rules and procedures for valuing the trading book

The rules for valuing the various items in the trading book are described in Note 1.3 to the financial statements, "Accounting policies and principles".

Measurement models are reviewed periodically as described in the section entitled "Risk factors – Market risk – Market risk measurement and management methodology".

III. Interest rate risk from transactions other than those included in the trading book – Global interest rate risk

The nature of interest rate risk, the main underlying assumptions retained and the frequency of interest rate risk measurements are described in the section entitled "Risk factors – Asset/Liability Management - Global interest rate risk".

OPERATIONAL RISK

I. Advanced measurement approach

The scope of application of the advanced measurement and standardised approaches and a description of the advanced measurement approach methodology are provided in the section entitled "Risk factors – Operational risk - Methodology".

II. Insurance techniques for reducing operational risk

The insurance techniques used to reduce operational risk are described in the section entitled "Risk factors - Operational risk Insurance and coverage of operational risks".

COMPENSATION POLICY

The information on the compensation policy required pursuant to EU Regulation 575-2013 (CRR) can be found in Chapter 3 of the 2014 Registration document.